TODAY'S EDITORIAL LEADERS APPEAR ON PAGE 22

Weather

Weather overcast and changeable. The maximum temperature yesterday was 81.0 and the minimum was 81.0 figures for the corresponding day last year were 92.1 and 75.2.

大陸報

The China Press

"The Ruler of this Great City and of China"

大陸報

The Mail Box

MAILS for U. S. and Europe Pres. Wilson, today.
FROM U. S. Arizona Maru, Siberia Maru, Sept. 1.
FOR Europe via Suez, Str. Sardinia, today.
FROM Europe via Suez, Str. Andre Lebon, Thursday.

...o. 3449 Vol. XIII. | Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission with special marks privileges in China | 甲子年八月初二日 | SHANGHAI SUNDAY, AUGUST 31, 1924 | 中華民國十三年八月三十一號 | 20 CENTS

LONDON PACT IS APPROVED BY REICHSTAG, 314 TO 127

Decisive Vote Taken Amidst Tense Excitement

ALL BILLS PASS

Proclamation Brands Treaty Charge False

(Reuter's Service)

Berlin, August 29.—The Reichstag today adopted the London Pact by 314 votes to 127.

(Reuter's Service)

Berlin, August 29.—The Reichstag has begun voting on the ... There were two abstentions. The Dawes Bills and has adopted the Bank bill by 259 votes to 172. German Nationalists voted against the Bill.

The Reichstag also adopted the Railways Bill by 314 votes to 127, thus giving the necessary two-thirds majority. The Nationalists voted in favor of the Bill.

Tense excitement marked the proceedings. The galleries were packed and there was a full muster of Deputies. Various Nationalist amendments to the London Agreement were first rejected, whereupon the House by majorities round about 25 successively gave the final reading to the various Bills carrying out the Dawes scheme that only required a bare majority, with the Nationalists voting against the Bills.

The excitement rose to fever heat on commencement of the voting on the fateful Dawes Railways Bill which required a two-thirds majority. It was noticed that many Nationalists ostentatiously flourished the red voting cards denoting "No" but slyly dropped the white cards denoting "Yes" into the ballot urns.

When the result was announced in deathly silence, showing that the two-thirds majority had been exceeded by 20 votes and that definite ratification of the London Agreement was thus assured, there were shouts of anger and disgust from the Communists and General von Ludendorff's followers, who shook their fists at the applauding galleries.

The covering law embodying all the Bills and the London Agreement was finally adopted by a plain majority.

An Extreme Nationalist's motion of non-confidence in the

(Continued on Page 2)

Jurisdiction Plea In Big Libel Case Dismissed By Court; Case Continued

Chinese Newspapermen Take Stand In Own Defense Against Charge Of Injurious Statements Again Dunne

The six Chinese newspapermen who are named as defendants in the big libel action instituted by the authorities here in connection with the spreading of injurious reports about Sub-Inspector Dunne, against whom a manslaughter charge was recently made and withdrawn, appeared at the Mixed Court yesterday before Mr. Whitamore, British Assessor, and Magistrate Loh. The defendants' first plea, that the newspapers in connection with which they were charged were registered French pub'' ations and the accused were therefore not subject to the jurisdiction of the Mixed Court, was taken up yesterday and the plea dismissed.

Following this the prosecution opened its case, bringing witnesses. The defense also brought witnesses, including the brother of the man in connection with whose death the Sub-Inspector had been charged by the authorities and attacked by the Chinese press. All the defendants were put on the stand, one after another, and gave evidence, at the conclusion of which the Court adjourned. The case is to be continued at a special sitting to be held next week.

The six defendants are Dih Tsoo-ching and Chen Lang-hyoeh, of the Eastern Times, Jabin Hsu and Sung Toong-woo, of the Shanghai Tribune, and Zung Poo-lai and Lee Tsung-woo, of the Shanghai Journal of Commerce. On August 15, the charge alleges, the defendants by circulating certain rumors injured the personal credit of Thomas Dunne—publishing untrue reports. In Court yesterday four attorneys appeared for the defense. In addition to Messrs. Preston, Rodger, and Premit, who appeared at the opening of the case, Mr. A. Covey was present for the defendants, appearing on behalf of the deceased. Mr. Maitland is prosecuting, together with Mr. Harris, counsel for the complainant.

The case first came up in Court last Monday, August 25, when the accused were remanded. Yesterday Mr. Covey,

(Continued on Page 6)

PRINCE OF WALES IN NEW YORK; TO VISIT COOLIDGE

Popular Interest So Great That He Outrivals President

(Reuter's American Service)

New York, August 29.—After an uneventful crossing in the course of which His Royal Highness whole-heartedly participated in dances, tugs-of-war, potato races and other merry-making, and in boxing, swimming and exercise, the Prince of Wales arrived here today on board the Berengaria.

His Royal Highness was met by the British Ambassador and State Department officials on board a private launch. The Prince is proceeding to Syosset, Long Island, where he will be the guest of Mr. James Burden. His Royal Highness will go to Washington tomorrow to visit President Coolidge. Popular interest in his visit is so great that the Prince of Wales is outrivalling President Coolidge as a front page feature.

As the Berengaria was nearing land, Governor Smith and others wirelessed via an aeroplane 7,000 feet above the liner a message of welcome to the Prince.

It is understood that strict measures are being taken to shelter His Royal Highness from the inconvenient attentions of newspaper men, but before leaving the ship in a private yacht for Glen Cove, the Prince granted a two minute interview to a launch-load of reporters, declaring that he was glad to be back in America again.

(Reuter's American Service)

New York, August 29.—The whole bay was crowded with pleasure craft filled with cheering crowds as the Berengaria anchored. Ears were deafened by the screaming of a hundred whistles, while three Army planes swooped down and hovered over the bridge where the Prince stood beside the Captain.

Asked by pressmen whether he would marry an American heiress, the Prince laughed and replied that he did not know. He shook hands with a number of the reporters.

67 ARE DEAD, 102 HURT IN TRAIN WRECK IN PUNJAB

Disaster Occurs On Multan-Lahore Line

RECOVER BODIES

Twenty More Believed To Be Buried In Ruins

(Reuter's Service)

Multan, August 29.—A collision between two passenger trains of the Multan-Lahore Line today resulted in 67 persons being killed and 102 injured. Twenty more are believed to have been killed and buried beneath the debris.

The collision occurred early this morning. A special train has been despatched to the scene of the accident. Sixty-seven bodies have been discovered from the wreckage and it is believed that 20 more may still be recovered. Those seriously injured, numbering 53, have been removed to Montgomery and those slightly injured have been taken to Lahore.

PEKING CANNOT CONTROL POPPY, REPORT ASSERTS

Commission's Findings Are Given Approval Of League Council

(BY UNITED PRESS)

Geneva, Aug. 29.—The League of Nations Council has approved the report of the opium commission which says that the Chinese Central Government is unable to prevent the growing of opium in the various provinces.

In the report of the commission, it was revealed that body had worked for two years in an endeavor to obtain accurate statistics as to the extent of the opium traffic in China but that its efforts had proved a failure, even when it was assisted by the Government.

The report of the commission will be laid before the Assembly of the League of Nations and will also be submitted to the World Conference on Opium which is to take place here in November.

TSAO PREPARES FOR ATTACK BY MUKDEN FORCES

Both Sides Reinforce Troops On Border Line Of Manchuria

(Eastern News Agency)

Peking, August 29.—General Peng Shou-hsin, Commander of the 15th Division stationed in the district of Shanghaikwan, is said to have reported to President Tsao Kun that Marshal Chang Tso-lin, the manchurian war-lord, has of late newly organised eight mixed brigades and is concentrating them in the district of Chinchow on September 1. He declares that Marshal Chang contemplates attacking Shanghaikwan with half the force referred to and having the remaining half invade Jehol.

Accordingly, the President, in order to prepare against the probable attack by the Fengtien troops, has, since a few days ago, started to make warlike preparations, dispatching troops to strengthen the defences in the districts of Luanchow, Yutien, and Fengtien.

(Eastern News Agency)

Peking, August 29.—With regard to the Kiangsu-Chekiang issue, the Cabinet meeting today decided that Orders be issued to the Tuchuns of Kiangsu and Chekiang to bring about peace at once and to cause their respective troops to return to the places where they were originally stationed. Any party that disobeys the above orders shall be subjugated.

SOVIET UNABLE TO AGREE WITH CHANG TSO-LIN

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Harbin, August 29.—The preliminary conference between Marshal Chang Tso-lin and the Russian delegates on the question of the Chinese Eastern Railway has closed without any result having been reached.

Marshal Chang has declined to reopen the negotiations until the disorders in the South cease.

Indo-China Ships Are Seeking To Call At Bordeaux

(French Wireless Through Reuter)

Paris, August 29.—The Bordeaux Chamber of Commerce today considered a demand which had been made for passenger steamers of the Indo-Chinese lines to call at the port of Bordeaux at least once a month. The Chamber decided to make representations to this effect to the Messageries Maritimes and the Chargeurs Reunis.

American Woman Reported Killed By Mexican Band

(Reuter's American Service)

Mexico City, August 29.—It is reported from Guadalajara that an American woman was killed today and her body mutilated by a band of robbers which attacked a party of tourists near San Martos in the State of Jalisco.

Premier Herriot Will Visit Lyons

(French Wireless Through Reuter)

Paris, August 29.—M. Herriot will leave tomorrow for Lyons, where he will stay two days and then go on to Geneva.

Today's official gazette publishes the text of a new law regulating the payment of articles of commerce by cheque.

Names And Places In The Day's War News

The resident of Shanghai who has graduated from the "griffin" stage and who has been through some of China's various political upheavals in recent years, often overlooks the fact that Shanghai's population is a changing one and that there are always "in our midst" those who are not familiar with the names of the various political and military leaders and names of cities which occur in the days news. In order to be of service to our readers who are still in the "griffin" stage of their careers in the Orient, but who are nevertheless tremendously interested in what is taking place, The China Press presents herewith a handy dictionary or encyclopaedia covering names of individuals and places which are now appearing prominently in the days news pertaining to the present "war."

The terms "Tuchun," "Tuli" and "Tupan" are distinguished from each other among the officials of China, but they all designate the title of a military governor. "The present official designation of a provincial military chief under the nominal or real control of Peking is "Tuli," says the China Year Book. "In popular parlance, however, this new title has not taken hold. It is too obviously a distinction without a difference." "Tupan" is generally used to designate the military head of an independent province, while any provincial military leader who controls more than one province is styled a "Marshal".

THE PERSONNEL OF THE BELLIGERENTS. CHIHLI SIDE

Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan, Inspector-General of Kiangsu, Anhui and Kiangsi and Tuchun of Kiangsu. He is one of the supreme authorities of the Chihli party, which now controls the government. He ranks only next to Tsao Kun, the Peking president and, perhaps, Marshal Wu Pei-fu, winner of the Chihli—Fengtien War. He has about 45,000 troops under his command.

General Sun Chuan-fang of Fukien, Commander of the Defence Troops along the Fukien-Chekiang Border and also in command of Second division of National Army of about 10,000 armed men.

Tuli Chow Yin-jen of Fukien commander of the 12th division of the National Army of about 10,000 men.

Tuli Tsai Cheng-hsun of Kiangsi, in command of the first division of the National Army of about 8,000 troops.

Tuli Ma Lien-chia of Anhui, in command of five mixed brigades of a total of about 14,000 troops.

Chen Tsiao-yuan, Commander of the Forces for Bandit Suppression in Kiangsu, Anhui, Shantung and Honan, and commander of the fifth mixed brigade of Kiangsu, 3,000 strong.

Chin Yung-au, commander of the 14th division of Honan forces of about 2,500 soldiers.

Pai Pao-shan, commander of the first division of Kiangsu forces of a strength of 4,000.

Chu Hsi, commander of the second division of Kiangsu forces of a strength of about 4,000.

Ma Ju-jen, commander of the first mixed brigade of Kiangsu, 4,000 strong.

Huang Chen-kwei, commander of the second mixed brigade of Kiangsu, 3,000 strong.

Li Tien-chen, commander of the third mixed brigade of Kiangsu, 3,000 strong.

Wu Heng-tsan, commander of the fourth mixed brigade of Kiangsu, 3,000 strong.

Yang Chun-pu, commander of the 19th division of 3,000 men.

Chang Jen-kwei, commander of the 76th mixed brigade of Kiangsu of 1,500 troops.

Han Kuo-chun, commander of the Reserve Corps of 3,000 troops and civil governor of Kiangsu.

Lu Hsiang-ting, commander of the Vanguards of the Fukien forces on the Chekiang Expedition.

Navy from Fukien and Nanking of about a dozen warcrafts under Admirals Yang Shu-chwang and Tu Shih-kwei.

CHEKIANG SIDE

General Lu Yung-hsiang, Tupan of Chekiang Province, an adherent of Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, former premier, with possible understandings with Marshal Chang Tso-lin of Fengtien. He is commander of the Tenth Division of the National Army, 10,500 strong and a bitter enemy of Chi Hsieh-yuan. He has 80,000 troops approximately.

Chen Yao-shan, commander of the fourth division of the national army of 7,900 soldiers.

Ho Feng-lin, commander of the sixth Mixed Brigade and Military Governor of Sungkiang and Shanghai.

Pan Kuo-kan, commander of the first division of Chekiang Provincial Forces of 8,000 troops.

Chang Tsai-yang, Civil Governor of Chekiang and Commander of the second division of Chekiang Provincial Forces of 6,000.

Wang Yung-chuan, formerly commander of the first army of Fukien, with a strength of approximately 10,000.

Chwang Tse-ping, Former Defence Commissioner of Amoy, in command of the Border Defence Army of Chekiang of 10,000.

Yang Hua-chao, Former Brigade Commander of Fukien, who joined Chwang in the latter's retreat from that province to Kiangsi, Anhui and Chekiang. He is now commander of the Vanguards of the Chekiang Army.

Major-General Wang Ching-chen, commander of the Woosung Forts.

Naval Defence: about a dozen war crafts under the command of Admiral Ling Kien-chang and Admiral Chow Shao-jui.

Air Defence: 17 Breguit Airplanes under Colonel Liu Hua-jen.

TOWNS IN WAR ZONE

Nanking, Situated near the South bank of the Yangtsze River and 193 miles by rail from Shanghai, was the capital of China for 6 dynasties. The city is surrounded with walls of 32 miles in length and from 30 to 50 feet in height. They are pierced by 13 gates of which four are generally closed. On the opposite side of the Yangtsze lies Pukow which is connected with the city by ferry service. There is a foreign settlement known as Hsiakwan outside the walls of Nanking along the bank of the river. Nanking is the seat of government of Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan.

Hangchow, on the northern bank of the Chien Tang River, at a point of about 20 miles from the Hangchow Bay, was the seat of government of China in the Sung Dynasty and still retains traces of the ancient splendor of natural and artistic beauty. It is surrounded by double walls, the outer one of which 12 miles in circumstance opens to the beautiful plain east of the west Lake through ten gates. In 1896, a part outside the city known as 'Kungchengchiao was opened for foreign trade. Shanghai obtains much of its tea, silk, cotton and articles of decoration from this city. It is the seat of government for General Lu Yung-hsiang.

Lunghua, located about five miles southwest of Shanghai, is widely known for its seven storied pagoda, which has escaped destruction in the ravages of war that have recently devastated the neighborhood, and its arsenal where General Ho Feng-lin, the local Military Governor rules the buffer state of Sungkiang and Shanghai the chief bone of contention between Kiangsu and Chekiang.

Liuho, accessible by motor cars from Shanghai, is a village located on the eastern coast of Kiangsu facing the Tsungming Island. Landing parties from the Fukien and Nanking navies expect to land here and make a rush for the Lunghua Arsenal in case of war.

Woosung, although but a village of not more than 500 buildings is one of the strategic points in the coming strife on account of the forts which command the entrance to the Whangpoo, on which Shanghai stands. The objective of the naval units from Fukien and Nanking will be these forts.

Soochow, located along the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, is built at the junction of the Grand Canal and the Soochow Creek, a tributary of the Yangtsze. It enjoys water facilities for transport in all directions, and was opened to foreign trade in 1896.

Chinkiang, on the southern bank of the Yangtsze, was the seat of government of the Sui Dynasty, having many historical places and sights. It is the most important stronghold for Nanking's protection.

Changchow, to the West of Chinkiang, lies on a canal and is accessible by trains of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway. It is one of the chief centers of rice-distribution from which Shanghai receives a great part of its supply.

Wusih is one of the most important modern industrial centers of Kiangsu, from which Shanghai gets its rice, silk and other products.

Yangchow, situated north of Chinkiang, is connected with the Grand Canal and the Yangtsze by many waterways traversing the

(Continued on Page 2)

SHANGHAI NAVY PATROLS CHEKIANG BAY; PEACE PLAN FAVORED BY ALL?

Ho Feng-lin Orders Strict Descipline Among Soldiers And Prohibits Labor Conscription; Chi Hsieh-yuan Denies Report Of Having Commandeered Rice Boats

BY UNITED PRESS

Washington, Aug. 29.—The cabinet, at a meeting today, spent considerable time in considering the present situation in China, particularly with reference to the reports of impending warfare in the vicinity of Shanghai.

It was reported at the close of the cabinet meeting that the general belief among the members was that residents of Shanghai are not endangered at present.

After completing the preparations for the defence of the Woosung Forts, the Shanghai Independent Navy yesterday despatched cruisers, gunboats and torpedo boats to patrol Chekiang waters and part of the Kiangsu coast. The Torpedo Boat Li sailed for Sunkiang early in the morning and the Gunboats Yungchien and Kienkang arrived at Liuho in the afternoon in anticipation of the approach of the Fukien Navy under the command of Admiral Yang Shu-chwang. General Ho Feng-lin issued an order yesterday, forbidding conscription of labor, which, he said, must be paid for and strict discipline observed.

An order was issued by Admiral Ling Chien-chang to all vessels to take on the maximum amount of coal and food supplies for emergency service. A Fukien report states that Admiral Yang's naval unit has already arrived in the Ziangshan Bay to await orders from Admiral Tu Shih-kwei of Nanking, whose fleet will co-operate with it in the assault.

According to military experts who have just completed a trip along the Kiangsu front, the position of the Kiangsu army up to yesterday was as follows.

1—Soochow, second division of Kiangsu provincial troops under Chu Hsi.

2.—Quinsan, fifth brigade of Kiangsu provincial forces under Chen Tiao-yuan and the second brigade of provincial troops under Huang Chen-kwei.

3.—Liuho, first division of inland navy of Soochow and the water police of Kiangsu under Chow Huai-peng.

4.—Pingwan, first mixed brigade of provincial forces under Ma Yu-jen, the fourth mixed brigade of provincial forces under Wu Hung-tsan and the reserve of Chang Chi-hsun.

5.—Yihsin, one brigade of the Sixth division and the 19th division under Yang Chun-po.

PEACE PLAN FAVORED

While military and naval preparations continue to be made by the hostile factions, the peace plan presented by the representatives of Chinese local bodies is being endorsed by the rival chieftians. General Lu Yung-hsiang of Chekiang accepted the plan of keeping the belligerents away from each other at a considerable distance on Friday and suggested that a number of military experts be named by both sides to decide upon the extent of the "refraining" or neutral zone.

Yesterday the peace advocates received the following dispatch from General Chi Hsieh-yuan:

"I have received your telegram and wish to express my appreciation for your sincerity of purpose in suggesting the plan. On account of the military movements made by our neighboring province, considerable uneasiness was recently caused here. Consequently we ordered the transfer of a small number of soldiers for defensive preparations in order to maintain the peace of the province. My hope and desire for peace is no less now than it was before."

In reply to the Chinese Chamber of Commerce requesting the release of rice boats which were reported to have been commandeered by the Nanking authorities, Tuchun Chi Hsieh-yuan and Governor Han yesterday sent the following telegram:

"Your telegram has been received. We are not using any boats for the transport of troops. Through their own fear, the boat owners have been in hiding. However, they are resuming their sailings as usual."

Acting upon the suggestion of General Lu, the local peace advocates yesterday sent telgrams to both General Lu and General Chi,

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Proving There Really Is Martial Law At Woosung

Who talked this "fan and umbrella soldier" stuff, anyhow?

That's what our newest reporter wants to know, not quite sure whether or not he can close consideration of his experiences at Woosung with a chuckle or not.

He went down to the Forts yesterday afternoon, all agog with tales of motors being turned back by the soldiery, fleeing populace, etc., etc.

His eyes roamed ahead, to one side, to the other, almost as soon as he passed beyond the factory district which limits the sailors' shops on Broadway. To his martial glance mounds of old graves looked like ideal cover for snipers in the days to come; a vivid imagination pictured soldiers leaping frog-like into green-scummed pools while shrapnel whistled angrily onto the hard roadbed. The difficulty, so far as today's newspaper was concerned, was that only imagination could see the unusual in the peaceful landscape.

Finally, far towards Woosung, our hero's Ford rattled into sight of a big truck stalled by the roadside. It was loaded with Chinese baggage. Refugees! And soon after a sedan passed toward Shanghai—a sedan of the four-wheel type containing five men and a large box on the knees of one of them. Doubtless the last shipment to Shanghai and safety of someone's treasure.

TOLL GATE WORKING

Still, those sentries who were so definitely rumored to be turning back every car on the Woosung Road hadn't blocked the Ford yet. The only halt had been to dispense the inevitable dollar at the toll gate. It helped none at all that the toll receipt declared the road a military one.

Soldiers!

Just beyond Wan Tsao Pang station, where half-a-dozen railroad guards lounged, two soldiers guarded the bridges across a canal. But, as the roaring Ford drew near, the grey-clad figures took no notice. One hunched away from a steady drizzle under the scanty protection of a sapling, the other leaned half asleep on the bridge parapet. Half a dozen single soldiers in the streets beyond were equally spry.

Beginning to feel a bit let down the correspondent came to a Fort. The sentry at the gate, lazing in the doorway of a sentrybox with bayonet in scabbard, eyed him with surprise. When the newspaperman ambled within the flimsy walls of the enclosure, the sentry

(Continued on Page 6)

POSSIBILITY OF PEACE IS STILL SEEN IN PEKING

Reaction Against Pessimism On Outlook Here In Official Circles

(Reuter's American Service)

Peking, August 30.—A certain reaction against the recent pessimism regarding the Chekiang situation is noticeable in official and civilian circles in Peking today for which it is difficult to see any reason beyond reports that mediators interviewed Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan on Wednesday, August 27, and General Lu Yung-hsiang on Thursday, August 28, and received assurances from both leaders that they were anxious to avoid warfare.

The British, American, French and Japanese Ministers visited the Waichiaopu at noon today and asked questions regarding the actual situation and the measures which the Chinese Government were taking. It is understood that the replies coincided in general with the official expressions to the effect that the Government do not want civil strife and are endeavoring to avert warfare.

Reichstag Approves London Pact With Decisive Ballot

(Continued from Page 1)

Government was rejected by 251 voted to 94, with 85 abstentions.

(Reuter's Service)

Berlin, Aug. 29.—Evidently in return for the Nationalists' support of the London Agreement, the Government has issued a proclamation, which will be brought to the notice of foreign Governments, terming the declaration in the Treaty of Versailles relative to Germany's responsibility for the War as contrary to the facts of history, and saying that, until the German people are freed from the burden of this false charge, no true understanding or reconciliation between peoples is possible.

It is reported that several Nationalists will be admitted into the Cabinet next October, when probably Herr Marx and Dr. Stresemann will vacate their present offices.

(Reuter's Service)

London, August 30.—The newspapers do not display a tendency to enthuse over yesterday's decision of the Reichstag. There are only a few comments on it.

The Times describes it as a triumph of commonsense.

It says that refusal to pass the bills would have rekindled bitterness against Germany in every quarter.

The Daily Chronicle observes that great injury may be done to British industry if Germany gives way to pressure and concedes the commercial advantages demanded by the French.

The Daily News points out that in view of France's present unprecedented prosperity she can afford to be generous and wise as well as exacting and just.

The Morning Post expresses the opinion that the Dawes scheme is bound to cause misgivings but only in Allied countries, for in spite of her obligations Germany now is a free agent.

(Reuter's Service)

Berlin, August 30.—General von Ludendorff, who was one of the very excited participators in the Reichstag debate, when the result was announced walked out with a red face and gesticulating violently called out to Admiral Brueninghaus (German People's Party): "It is a scandal for Germany. Ten years ago I won the battle of Tannenberg, you today was a Jewish Tannenberg."

The Admiral replied: "Your Excellency, history will decide that" and turned his back on General von Ludendorff.

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, August 30.—French correspondents in Berlin describe the Reichstag debate as a lamentable spectacle of blackmail, intimidation and bargaining which lowered the prestige of the Reichstag at home and abroad and made the Nationalists worse than ridiculous. They declare that the Nationalists voted as they did because they feared to face fresh elections.

"Pertinax" says that the bargaining of the People's Party with the Nationalists has dissipated once for all the illusion that republican Germany resolved to peacefully acquiesce to the European solution of 1918.

A Family Necessity

Every family should be provided with Chamberlain's Pain Balm at all times. Sprains may be cured in much less time when promptly treated. Lame back, lame shoulders, pains in the side and chest and rheumatic pains are some of the diseases for which it is especially valuable. It can be purchased here.

Shanghai Navy Patrols High Sea; Peace Is Favored

(Continued from Page 1)

asking them to appoint military experts and staff officers to map out a place which might be declared neutral so that terms may be discussed to avert the threatened war.

From Peking, it is reliably reported that following the request of General Chi Hsieh-yuan of Kiangsu to issue a Presidential Mandate, ordering a punitive expedition against Chekiang, Tsao Kun called a conference of important officials including Minister of Communications Wu Yu-lin, Minister of War Lu Ching and Secretary Wang Yu-chi of the Presidential Palace. The meeting agreed to issue the mandate as soon as preparations by the Kiangsu army are complete. It is understood that the date of the issuance is set on September 1. The mandate of course will ignite the spark which will set the Yangtse Valley afire.

Report On Chang's Activity Conflicting

According to the Dah Tong News Bureau, reports from Shanghaikwan indicate that three armies of newly recruited soldiers, each of which consisted of Four Mixed Brigades, are being mobilised. The commanders of the armies are Li Ching-lin, Chang Hsueh-liang and Chang Tso-hsiang. Tsao Kun has wired to Wu Pei-fu for advice vis-a-vis the situation.

The acting premier, Wellington Koo, has refused to endorse the presidential mandate, ordering a general attack on Chekiang, says the agency. The Joint Bureau of the General Staff and the Ministry of War, therefore, will issue the order instead.

A Foochow telegram carried by the same agency states that Lu Hsiang-ting, in command of the Fukien Forces engaged in the Chekiang Expedition, has gone to Tsengho and Shouning along the Chekiang border, to inspect his forces.

The Kuo Wen News Agency carried an interview with a Chihli leader yesterday in which it was stated that Tsao Kun and Wu Pei-fu have completely endorsed the plan of Chi in attacking Chekiang, after being assured by Pao Kwei-ching, former premier, that Marshal Chang Tso-lin will refrain from taking any action against Chihli during the war. Therefore no precautionary measures are being taken against Fengtien at all.

Five Presidential Mandates are being drafted to appoint Chen Tiao-yuan as Lu Yung-hsiang's successor in Hangchow and Admiral Tu Shih-kwei as successor to Ho Feng-lin. Tuli Tsao Cheng-hsun will be transferred in order to give his place to Sun Chuan-fang of Fukien while Tuli Ma Lien-chia of Anhui will be succeeded by Wu Pei-fu's able lieutenant, Yang Tsing-chen. The fifth mandate orders a general attack on Chekiang, it is said.

SCHOOL PLAN UP-SET

Private and public schools in Chinese territory have postponed their opening for the fall session in view of the seriousness of the situation. Only a few of the schools are resuming classes at the beginning of September.

Two peace delegates appointed by the public bodies of Hangchow arrived in Shanghai and held conferences with representatives of local organisation to formulate plans to avert a war.

The heads of the different commercial bodies of Chapei have been conferring on the advisability of forming a Volunteer Corps to defend the district in case the military police fail to maintain the peace of the locality.

Seventeen rice boats arrived from various rice producing towns yesterday. A stock taking made by the rice guild showed that Shanghai godowns still have about 7,000 piculs of ordinary rice, 3,000 piculs of glutenous rice and over 2,000 piculs of Siamese rice. This however does include about 8,000 piculs of the cereal in store in the rice-mills.

Despite the orders of the authorities to keep the price down to $15, transactions were completed actually at $17 per picul. Unless this figure was offered, the dealers refused to fill the orders under the pretext of having sold out their stock.

The Chinese Red Cross Society in Shanghai yesterday despatched another large unit of 30 men to Changchow with extra quantities of medical supplies.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Aug. 27.—Foreign telegrams received in Peking report that the warships under the command of Admiral Tu Hsi-kuai, with the exception of the flagship, left Shakuun on the night of the 25th instant. Admiral Tu himself remained at Nanking and the outgoing vessels were under the command of Vice-Admiral Li Ching-hsi. The departing vessels included the cruisers Chi Tai, Kiang Li, and Kiang Chung, and five torpedo boats. It was not known in which way the vessels had gone but it was assumed that they had followed to escort the troops that sailed down the Yangtsze on the 25th instant.

Owing to rigid censorship no news telegram relating to warlike movements in the Southeastern provinces are reaching Peking, and the movements of the Shanghai squadron are not known here. This squadron is under the command of Admiral Lien Chen-chiang, who is supposed to be working under the orders of General Lu Yung-hsiang and Ho Feng-lin. According to a Chinese report received some days ago the Shanghai squadron was preparing to leave Shanghai in order to patrol the coast of Chekiang, and it is now suggested by Chinese militarists that the Nanking squadron may intend to intercept the Shanghai vessels.

Military movements are said to be in progress at the Chekiang capital where Generals Tsang Chi-ping and Wang Yun-chuan are preparing to march with their forces to the Fukien border, probably owing to the fact that General Sun Chuan-fang left Foochow on August 25 marching in a northeasterly direction. It was believed in Foochow that General Sun would halt at Yenping.

Meanwhile Marshal Wu Pei-fu has sent General Chin Yun-ao to Anhui. This is interpreted in Peking to mean that General Chin will lead a force of Anhui troops against Chekiang.

According to the Chinese press four aeroplanes have been sent from Nanyuan to Nanking, and General Lu Yung-hsiang's planes are patrolling the frontiers of Chekiang. The passage of troops along the Shanghai-Nanking Railway is indicated by a commercial telegram that reached Peking this morning, saying that traffic on that railway had been suspended owing to military movements.

The question whether Marshal Chang Tso-lin can afford to standby while a combined movement is made against General Lu Yung-hsiang continues to be debated keenly by foreign militarists in Peking.

(Eastern News Agency)

Nanking, August 29.—It is reported that General Chin Yun-o of Honan, who belongs to the Chihli faction, is coming southward at the head of four mixed brigades.

General Chi Hsieh-yuan Tuchun of Kiangsu, has considerably lost his popularity on account of his compulsory enlistment of coolies.

(Eastern News Agency)

Hankow, August 30.—General Hsiao Yao-nan, the Tuchun of Hupeh, having received a report of the alleged collision of the Kiangsu and Chekiang troops at Quinsan, convened a conference today of all the military officers including defence commissioners the commanders of gendarmes and constabularies and issued instructions to them about the defence and maintenance of peace and order in the Wuhan districts.

Coolidge To Insist On American Rights On Gun Elevation

(Reuter's American Service)

Washington, August 29.—It is announced that President Coolidge will assert all the rights of the United States under the Arms Conference Treaty in regard to the elevation of naval guns.

Refugee Committee Furnishing Funds For Repatriation

Funds for repatriation of the party of Russian refugees which left Shanghai for Siberia via Dairen on August 16, an article concerning which appeared in The China Press of August 29, were furnished by the Refugee Relief Advisory Committee, 5A North Soochow Road, from money subscribed locally, principally by the stewards of the Shanghai Race Club, for the work of repatriating Russian refugees.

The article in question, which purported to be a translation of an article which appeared in the New Shanghai Life, a Russian newspaper, stated that the number of applications for repatriation made to the Soviet representative here recently had been so great as to exceed the funds at his disposal for this work.

Information furnished by the committee shows that the expenses of repatriating these refugees was borne wholly by the committee, the committee also is arranging to despatch another party of forty refugees in the near future.

Kao Ling-Wei To Form New Cabinet

(Eastern News Agency)

Peking, August 29.—The Cabinet at its meeting today decided upon the formation of a new cabinet under the premiership of Mr. Kao Ling-wei. At a previous meeting, the cabinet took no action on the bill calling for the approval of the formation of a new cabinet by Dr. W. W. Yen.

A Story of insouciant heart and pocket book stealers.

"THE GOLD DIGGERS"
STARTING TONIGHT
APOLLO THEATRE.

Names And Places In Day's News

(Continued from Page 1)

city in all directions. It is noted for its magnificent palace constructed by Emperor Yang of the Sui Dynasty and is the city where Marco Polo stayed for three years during his visit to China. This city suffered the first effects of war last week when mobs assaulted the magistrate and wrecked the home of the chairman of the Chamber of Commerce as a result of conscription of laborers, some of whom jumped into the river rather than submit to be pressed into service.

Kashing, one of the most important business centers along the Shanghai-Hangchow Railway, is threatened with war on account of its being accessible by way of the Grand Canal and its nearness to the Taiho Lake.

Quinsan, the pivot of the belligerent forces, will probably suffer worst in the coming strife, as it is likely that the first shots will be fired here or in this vicinity. At present it is being held by the Kiangsu forces, but Chekiang troops are reported to be only about five miles from the town.

Huangta, on Soochow Creek, is where the Chekiang and Shanghai forces are concentrated in order to make a rush for Quinsan once an outbreak takes place.

Yihsin, noted for its pottery, is on the west bank of Taiho Lake, now under Kiangsu rule. Hostilities between Kiangsu and Chekiang will be centered here when Chekiang troops from Changhing and Wuchow, on the southwest bank of the lake, start bombarding.

Motorless Glider Remains Aloft For Almost Ten Hours

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, August 29.—In a motorless glider flight to at St. Remy, Lieut. Thoret remained in the air nine hours and four minutes. It is claimed that this is a record.

Savinkoff Given Reprieve By Soviet

(Reuter's Service)

Moscow, Aug. 29.—The Executive of the Central Soviet has commuted the death sentence on M. Boris Savinkoff to ten years' deprivation of liberty, in consideration of the promise given by him not to fight against the Soviet in the future.

A gold digger is a young woman, generally good looking, who painlessly extracts money and other valuables from the gentlemen of her acquaintance, usually without making them an adequate return.

Avery Hopwood.

See

"THE GOLD DIGGERS"

STARTING TONIGHT

APOLLO THEATRE.

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Robinson Piano Co., Ltd.

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"Ten thousand."

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"Why, none at all."

"Oh, yes, she does; she carries the difference between the $10,000 you have provided and the amount she would need to live on if you died. You are making her your co-insurer, and leaving that heavy burden of risk upon her."

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It is truly said,
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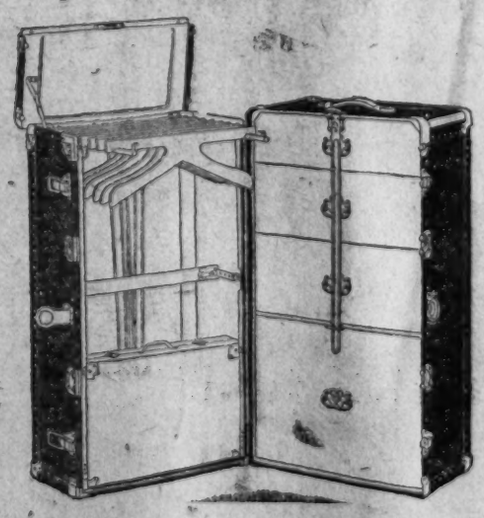

Hartmann Trunks travel without the necessity of repairs. They always keep your clothing in good condition.

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News Brevities

The last evening for swimming in connection with the Y.W.C.A. summer course has been arranged for 5 p.m. Monday at the Navy Y.M.C.A.

• • •

A baby girl, Jolanthe Anne, has been born to Mrs. and Mrs. Ch. G. Simonyi.

• • •

Mrs. K. Arthur Behenna of London and New York, a well-know portrait painter and author, arrived yesterday on the s.s. President Madison from Washingiag, D. C. Mrs. Behenna is en route to Peking to join her daughter Miss Vivian M. Behenna who is attached to the staff of the American Commercial, Attache. Mrs. Behenna expects to remain remain in Peking a year or more where she will do some specially commissioned painting and articles. Among some of the celebrities which Mrs. Behenna has painted are several members of the English Royal Family and prominent American women who are wives of the English aristocracy.

• • •

At the Raffle held on Friday night at the Masonic Club for the model Yacht "Yvonne"—kindly presented by Captain Gibb of the "Kungwo"—Ticket No. 285 drew the prize. As a result of this Raffle, it is gratifying to know that the Missions to Seamen's Institute, which is adjacent to St. Andrew's Church, Broadway, will benefit to the extent of nearly $350.00. To the Donor, Mr. R. Pote Hunt and others, who interested themselves in the sale of tickets, much thanks are due.

• • •

Mr. Wm. L. Sanders, General Secretary of the Department of Religious Educations of the Methodist Episcopal Church in China, called a conference which was in session Friday and Saturday in Shanghai at the Mission Building. The following persons attended the meeting: Miss Pauline Restcott of Hinghwa, Miss Mabel Nowlin of Changli, Mr. S. S. Ding of Foochow, Mr. Peter T. C. Cheng of Kutien, Miss Mildred Test of Yungchun.

• • •

Mr. H. M. Pitt, former business man in the Philippine Islands, but now a resident of Oakland, Cal., was in Shanghai yesterday on his way to America after a six months visit in Manila. Mr. Pitt was for a number of years president of the Manila Merchants Association which preceded the present Chamber of Commerce and still has a number of interests in the Islands.

• • •

The Educational Association of Kiangsu has sent a telegram to the Ministry of Communications, protesting against the use of the Chinese Boxer Indemnity funds for the construction of railways.

• • •

The International Wired Telegraph Conference which will be held in Paris next spring requested the Chinese Government through Minister Lou Cheng-hsiang to make modifications; if any, for the present rules governing the international telegraph services.

• • •

According to latest figures recorded by the Police Department, the number of residents within the police territory of Canton is 801,659. The number of residential and business houses in this territory is 169,271.

• • •

The Peking Octroi authorities have announced a war on the smuggling of new automobiles into Peking without payment of the octroi tax. Dealers have been notified that new cars must not be brought in under the guise of old ones and a strict investigation of their showrooms is to be enforced if the smuggling continues.

• • •

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has approved the proposal submitted by Dr. Yun Shiang-tsao, President of the Tsinghwa College, that beginning in the year 1926, when the Tsinghwa College is to be converted into a university, one Tibetan and one Mongolian scholarship should be established so that so that both Mongolia and Tibet can each send one student to be educated at Tsinghwa College.

• • •

Dr. Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to Washington, is returning to the United States after a visit to Great Britain and Europe. He attended the preliminary opium conference in Geneva and traveled on the continent. He is much improved in health, according to a message received by the Foreign Office.

• • •

By order of the Ministry of the Interior, the Municipal Administrative Bureau has despatched workmen to repair the gates of Hatamen and Chienmen which were damaged as the result of the incessant rains in Peking.

• • •

According to a message received by the Dollar Company from its agent in Chungking yesterday, there was a serious fire in that city. No details were given in the telegram except to state that no damage had been done to the office buildings of the Dollar Company.

• • •

Mr. Ma Soo who for the past two or three years has been acting as the representative of Dr. Sun Yat-sen in the United States, returned to China on Saturday on the Empress of Canada and after a few hours in Shanghai proceeded to Canton. Mr. Ma Soo formerly was publisher of the Chinese paper Ming Li Pao in Shanghai issued here during 1911-12 and while in the United States edited a magazine known as the China Review in New York. He also served for a time as a lecturer on Chinese subjects at Columbia University. He expects to return to Shanghai in a few weeks.

• • •

Work has been begun at Seattle on a new G. $2,000,000 terminal to be built by the Admiral Line and Dollar interests in the heart of the waterfront to take care of the Company's coastwise and Alaska boats. The steel is now on the way for the first unit of the pier which will be modern construction both for cargo handling and dispatch of passengers.

MUTT & JEFF

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By Bud Fisher

Rumors Also Run Wild In Hangchow

(*China Press Correspondence*)

Hangchow, Aug. 29.—Rumors are still running wild, we are sorry to say, but those who want to be deaf do not hear them. Fleeing to Shanghai is not so easy as it was, because the train service is greatly interfered with.

Near to Kashing, where the line was cut the other day, we are told that implements "made in Germany" were found in the canal close by to where the train was derailed.

A long and hot meeting, externally and internally, was held on Wednesday night in the Educational Association Hall to discuss the present crisis. There was free ventilation to long-suppressed feelings. Some thought that as Lu and Chi had been wanting to fight for a long time they had better fight it out now and thus settle the question once for all. Others thought that the "sick man" should be carefully nursed back to health and strength, and the final conclusion was to send a strong deputation of picked men to Shanghai to meet with the leading gentry of Kiangsu, and try to bring about a peaceful settlement.

Anhwei Dispatches Troops To Kiangsu

Chuchow, Anhwei, Aug. 27.—War rumors are not without foundation. For the past five days, Anhwei has dispatched more than four thousand soldiers to Pukow, then transferring to other places. This is all that Anhwei can afford to dispatch, for Anhwei has only 20,000 soldiers altogether and two-thirds of these are unreliable. All the forces are now concentrated in the Southern part of the province while the Northern part, a section in which the business of armed robbery is prosperous, is empty.

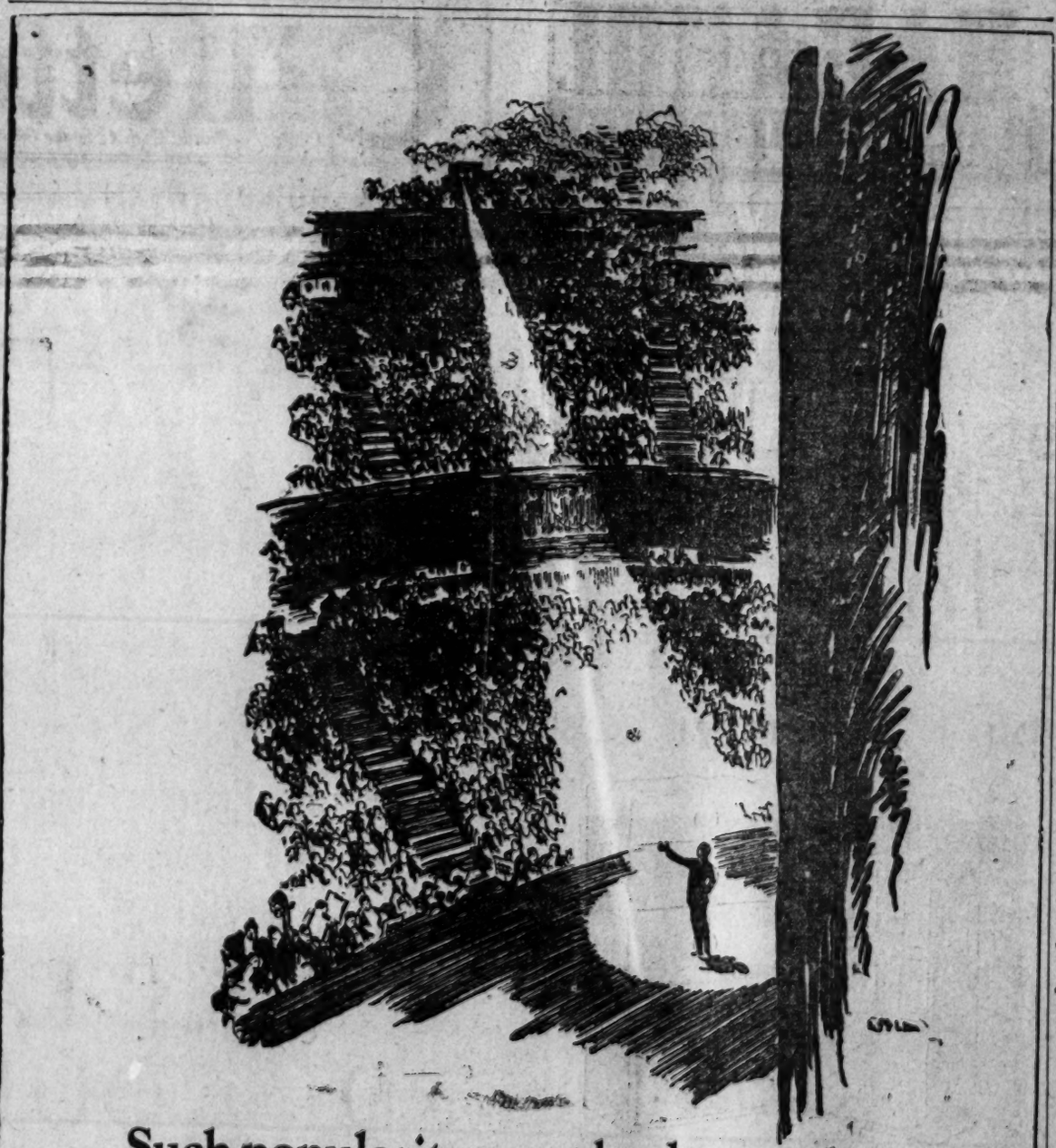
The passenger boats of the Tsinpu line are now used for carrying soldiers only, so the time schedule of this line has to be modified.

Many poor and unemployed people are glad to know that the warlords are anxious to recruit new forces. The reporter has seen twice in the station army officers seizing unemployed persons and sending them to Pukow right away. They went away similingly however, possibly with the idea that they can become armed robbers later on.

Police Get Haul Of Ammunition On North Fokien Road

A search party on North Fokien Road Friday night stopped a Chinese carrying a thermos bottle and searched him, when he found to be a migratory arsenal. The thermos bottle was full of cartridges, and several hundred rounds more were strapped around his body. He was taken to the Police Station, where he gave his name as Lai Chuen-ching, a bandsman.

A thorough search located 500 rounds of Mauser pistol ammunition and 397 rounds of other ammunition on the man. He was brought into the Mixed Court yesterday before Mr. Ramondino, Italian Assessor, and Magistrate Sung, and was remanded until next Saturday for trial.



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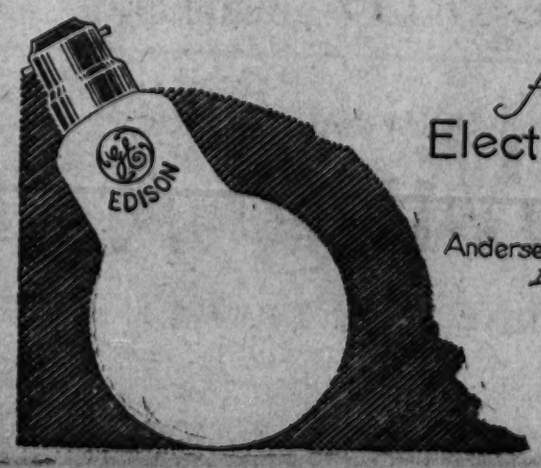

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LE57

Paul Page Whitham Is Guest At Banquet Given By Seattle China Club

Paul Page Whitham, president and manager of the Asia Development Company here, and formerly president of the American Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai, arrived recently in Seattle and was the guest of honor at a banquet arranged by the Seattle China Club.

At the banquet Mr. Paul Y. Cheng, president of the Chien Society of China and chairman of the proposed Chinese Art and Industrial Exhibition in Seattle, outlined the aims and purpose of the Society of which Mr. Whitham is one of patrons. Mr. Cheng said in part. "About a year ago last October, a number of Chinese students in the University of Washington organised a society called 'The Chien Society of China.' 'Chien' in Chinese means constructive. The outstanding objects of our Society are (1) to work co-operatively for the constructive betterment of China; and (2) to promote a friendly understanding between China and the United States of America. Our membership has increased from five or six at the beginning to more than one hundred at the present time.

"One feature of the society is that each member of the society shall pay one tenth of his salary every month to build up the foundation fund of the society. The foundation fund is solely used for developing industries and education in China. When the money is used for industrial undertakings, the members of the society shall automatically become stockholders of said undertakings.

EXHIBITION PLANS

"Probably most of you have heard something about the Chinese Art and Industrial Exhibition to be held in Seattle under the auspices of the Chien Society of China. The idea of giving this exhibition was started in November last year and we have been working on it since. Its purposes are (1) to promote commercial relationship between China and the U.S.A.; (2) to create in America a better appreciation of Chinese culture.

"About three months ago our society sent two representatives back to China, to collect articles and to raise a portion of the funds for the exhibition.

"Our representatives have written us that they will take care of all expenses such as packing, transportation marine insurance, and freight from Shanghai to Seattle and asked us to raise money for local expenses, such as all necessary insurance here, advertisement, cartage, printing and postage, etc., which would amount to about five or six thousand dollars.

"We have been working very hard to have the exhibition held here in September. Lately we received a cable from the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce which is our agent for collecting articles, saying that the chamber committee there unanimously agreed to postpone the exhibition until next year, as the time for preparation was too short. We realise that fact too, so we cabled our representatives at Shanghai to take up the matter with the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce to ship the exhibits over in October and to have the exhibition held in January, 1925 in the new Olympic Hotel which will be ready in December.

DISTINGUISHED PATRONS

We have the following people as our patrons: Judge Thomas Burke, Mr. and Mrs. Paul P. Whitham, Dr. David Z. T. Yui, Dr. Mathews, President Suzzallo, Mr. T. E. Doremus of Du Pont Powder Co., Mr. S. H. Blalock; Mr. M. J. Connell, of the Connell Bros. Co., Mr. J. F. Douglas, Clancey M. Lewis and Daniel Trefethen.

"We are asking the city of Seattle to put $5,000 into this worthwhile undertaking. After raising these funds they will be deposited in the bank until such time as the exhibition is held.

"According the report we got from our representatives, they have collected more than 100 boxes of art exhibits and about 60 boxes of industrial exhibits, waiting for shipment.

"Seattle is also to have a Far East exposition here during the foreign trade convention. These Chinese art and industrial exhibits probably can be retained for part of the Chinese exhibits in the exposition."

Mr. Whitham, having heard the enthusiastic talk of Mr. Cheng, became greatly interested in the Chinese art and industrial exhibition. He personally contributed two hundred dollars and is interesting various organisations and businesses in Seattle to assist in making the undertaking a success.

Chinese Educators Join Campaign Against Opium

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, August 27.—The International Anti-Opium Association reports that September 28 is to be observed throughout China as Anti-Opum Sunday. It is expected that every place of Christian worship will bring the subject before the congregation on that day, and that the reports of the service may subsequently be tabulated and thus become an expression of the attitude of the churches towards this great menace. The tabulated report will be sent to the League of Nations Conference.

A group of over thirty societies in Shanghai has combined to form the "National Anti-Opium Association." The Association includes the Society for Advancement of Education, the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, China Medical Missionary Association, National Committee of Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., National Christian Council, the Council on Health Education, and the Women's Christian Temperance Union. During the recent conference in Shanghai of forty-eight Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church in China, some strong resolutions were passed making clear the position of the Roman Church in regard to opium and the traffic in narcotic drugs.

A thousand prominent Chinese educators at the recent conference in Nanking of the Association for the Advancement of Education, after listening to speeches on the importance of the forthcoming League of Nations Conference, unanimously adopted the following resolutions:—

1.—That the association express its firm attitude against narcotics.

2.—That the association ask all other educational organisations in the country to co-operate with other organisations to start an anti-narcotic campaign before November of this year.

3.—That the association show its hearty support of any rules that may be made by the International Narcotic Conference regarding the reducing of the cultivation of narcotic plants, and ask all other organisations to express the same attitude.

4.—That the association request the Government to express its firm and sincere decision against narcotics at the Geneva Conference, and make this decision known to the people throughout China.

5.—That the association join with all other organisations and use the simplest and quickest way to choose several delegates to represent the people of China at the Geneva Conference to express the real opinion of our people, and also to back up their Government.

6.—That the Association appoint representatives to co-operate with other organisations in this movement.

7.—That the association state the harm of narcotics in the school text boks and refer this matter to the Committee on Health Education for action.

Cabinet In U.S. Deliberates On Situation Here

(Reuter's American Service)

Washington, Aug. 29.—The Cabinet deliberated today on the growing gravity of the situation in China.

A gold digger is a young woman, generally good looking, who painlessly extracts money and other valuables from the gentlemen of her acquaintance, usually without making them an adequate return.

Avery Hopwood.

See

"THE GOLD DIGGERS"

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The New Improved Gillette has the non-clogging guard through which the hair and lather pass without interfering with the full, free edge of the blade. You will enjoy the keen cool way it passes through your beard. You will like its freedom from vibration, which prevents pulling of the hair, and above everything else you will appreciate the speedy, safe and thorough shave it gives you.

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Jurisdiction Plea In Big Libel Case Dismissed By Court; Case Continued

(Continued from Page 1)

setting forth his position in the case, stated that he was appearing on behalf of the deceased. He informed the Court that he had made a charge in the British Court against the complainant, charging him with assault and inflicting grievous bodily harm. His application was now sub judice.

THE JURISDICTION QUESTION

The matter of jurisdiction was brought forward by Mr. Rodger. The newspaper in connection with which the first two defendants were charged, the Eastern Times, was a French company, with French funds, French shareholders, and registered in the French Consulate. The Shanghai Tribune, of the third and fourth defendants, was registered in the French Mixed Court, as was also the Shanghai Journal of Commerce, represented here by the fifth and sixth defendants.

The charges, Mr. Roger continued, were not brought against the defendants in a personal capacity, but in their official capacity in connection with the newspapers mentioned. The cases would therefore have to be brought into the French Consular Court as regarded the first two defendants, and into the French Mixed Court with reference to the other four. The defendants were charged with spreading certain rumors. This was done through their newspapers, which are juridical organs, and the newspapers are responsible, not the employees. If an offense is committed the newspaper is responsible. Corporation cases at home were examples, the company being held responsible and the employee being regarded as an employee.

It was unfair to select an article from any paper and accuse employees of an offense committed by the paper. The newspaper might be sued as principals and the defendants in their official capacity, but he did not believe the Court should permit the desire of the prosecution to bring the case into this particular court to upset the judicial procedure of this Settlement. The papers were organised under Franch laws and should be subject to French laws. There were radical differences in freedom of speech and the possibility of criticism in different states. Another example of radical differences in laws between states was the "bond savings" system, legal under French law but illegal under Anglo-Saxon law. In the present case fining a defendant representing a French company would mean in the last resort fining a Frenchman interested in the paper, this without a French representative on the bench. The papers have the money, and the individuals have not, but none of the papers have been sued, the object of the action being to bring the defendants into the jurisdiction of the present court. Counsel submitted that the Court would not consider a subterfuge of this kind to transfer an established jurisdiction in any case.

Mr. Preston rose to corroborate. He did not believe that the prosecution would try to prove that any of the individuals accused personally wrote the articles complained of. They were here in Court as employees of certain newspapers.

Mr. Maitland, for the prosecution, pointed out that the defendants were all Chinese, were not registered in the French Consulate, and were subject to the jurisdiction of the Mixed Court of the International Settlement. He criticised Mr. Rodger's suggestion that the defendants might be only fined and not imprisoned, and submitted that they could be sent to prison the same as any coolie if the offense warranted it. The men were charged personally with criminal libel, and the Mixed Court had full jurisdiction over them.

The Court, after consideration, stated that the defendants' plea could not be allowed. "A corporation," quoted Assessor Whitamore, "has neither body to be kicked or soul to be damned." As a result individuals must be charged, and the defendants had been so charged. The plea for a different jurisdiction from the Mixed Court was dismissed.

REPORTS READ

Two of the defendant's Messrs. Dih Tsoo-ching of the Eastern Times and Lee Tsung-woo of the Shanghai Journal of Commerce, were permitted to leave the dock and to sit through the proceedings, the first owing to poor health and the second on account of overweight.

Mr. Maitland, for the prosecution, presented the charge against the defendants, that of publishing statements against Police Sub-Inspector Dunne injurious to his credit and reputation. Mr. Maitland outlined the case in which the police officer was arrested for manslaughter, the arrest having been made after a coolie whom he had cuffed the previous day died in hospital. Later an autopsy was made, and a report made by physicians that the coolie had died of kidney trouble. The charge against Dunne was therefore withdrawn.

While the Dunne case was sub judice, however, the defendants had published articles attacking and traducing the Sub-Inspector. Mr. Maitland submitted a quotation from an article appearing in the Shanghai Journal of Commerce bearing the heading (translated) "Foreign Police Assault Chinese Servant to Death," and containing the statements that the deceased had been beaten to death by the officer, that the latter action was "barbarous, outrageous, and inhuman," that the case was more serious than one of rape. Terrible details were given, and the statement made that the foreign policeman apparently looked upon Chinese as an inferior class whom he could abuse with impunity. "If the foreign police are permitted to do this what is not possible?"

The Prosecutor continued that the Shanghai Tribune had written in much the same tone. The Eastern Times was not quite so violent. He submitted that the statements made constituted one of the most gross and scurrilous libels ever produced.

Mr. Preston, for the Eastern Times, asked for an exact statement of the report appearing in that paper. A quotation was read, including the statement that the Inspector had beaten the coolie to death. "If the coolie was lazy, there was a way to deal with that, but an inspector who makes an assault of this kind should be punished." Mr. Preston submitted that there was nothing in the article which was untrue at the time of its publication, and was not fair comment. The statement that the Inspector had beaten the coolie to death was but a logical deduction from the death of the coolie, and the fact that the Inspector had been charged with manslaughter in connection with same.

Wong Ku-ping, representative of the Southeastern News Agency, was put on the stand. After the death of the coolie he had gone to the Ningpo Guild in order to get correct information. He had heard the report of the deceased' brother, and had sent a report to the Southeastern News Agency, which distributed the story to different papers. A copy of the report sent to the Shanghai Journal of Commerce was submitted to the Court.

Assessor Whitamore asked if all the news agencies were as full of lies as this. The witness responded that they put down news received, showed where it came from, and were responsible for it.

The brother of the deceased was put on the stand, and told the story of the latter's death. The deceased had come to him in a ricsha, and his brother had taken him to the hospital, holding him on his lap. He was conscious at the time, but lost consciousness after reaching the hospital. The brother had gone to the Ningpo Guild (they being from Ningpo) and told them what the deceased had told him, the new agency man being present at the time. The agency's report was almost exactly the same as his brother's recital of the affair.

Cross-questioned by Mr. Maitland, witness said he had not been present at the inquest, on account of going to Ningpo to see their mother. Asked about the use of morphia and opium by the deceased, he flatly denied that his brother used either. He was in good health, and had not been sick for many years.

Asked by Assessor Whitamore about the news agency report that the officer had kicked the deceased downstairs, witness acknowledged having said this, which was his brother's statement. He also acknowledged paternity of the report that the Inspector had wanted to hit the deceased again, but had been stopped by a police sergeant.

DEFENDANTS ON THE STANDS

The first defendant, Mr. Dih Tsoo-ching of the Eastern Times, told of his position as managing director. Had nothing to do with the article in question. In response to the question if he now knew that Inspector Dunne had not beaten the coolie to death, he said he had heard so. He had taken no steps to correct the statement made by the paper regarding the Inspector, but in the news column the report was printed of the physicians who had made the autopsy, and of the dismissal of the charge.

Mr. Chen Lang-hyoeh, Editor-in-Chief of the Eastern Times, said he wrote editorials himself, and did not read all the articles of other editors. The article in question bore a stamp showing the writer of it, who was the local news editor. The defendant had not seen the article before it appeared in the paper.

Mr. Jabin Hsu, Manager (up to August 19) of the Shanghai Tribune, identified the name attached to the article which appeared in this paper as that of the local news editor. He had not seen the article before publication, or, indeed, before the summons was served on him. The article in question was headed "Obstacles to Sino-Foreign Friendship." He considered that the article might have been true. Three points were certain, that the man died, that he had been assaulted, and that Dunne was prosecuted.

Asked by the prosecution if he considered the article justified, he said he himself would not have written in that strain. It might have been right, however, from a Chinese viewpoint if not from a foreign. The paper has printed news agency reports originating in the Ningpo Guild.

Mr. Sung Toong-woo, Editor-in-Chief of the Shanghai Tribune, was put on the stand. He was sick in Soochow at the time of the incident, and had written no editorials between August 4 and 27. The summons was delivered to his office and forwarded to him in Soochow. They had not published an apology for the article in question, and had never been asked to do so. They had published the report of the autopsy, and of the dismissing of the manslaughter charge against Dunne.

Mr. Zung Poo-lai, Editor-in-Chief of the Journal of Commerce, identified the article as written and signed by a responsible employee, Mr. Tau. Defendant should have seen the article before it was published, but on that occasion had not seen it. He considered there were some over-strong words in it.

Mr. Lee Tsung-woo, General Manager of the Shanghai Journal of Commerce, was questioned by Mr. Covey, and stated that he had read the article referred to after its publication. There was a difference in the position now and previously. Before the dismissal of the charges he had believed that the statements made were all true. If the paper had been asked to apologise for the statements made they would have done so.

The defendants' evidence being concluded, the Court was asked if the case could be continued at this sitting, or adjourned for another date. The Court decided that it should be adjourned for a special sitting, date to be announced later, remarking that they wanted to discuss the matter.

Soviet And Japanese Still Fail To Agree

(*Eastern News Agency*)

Peking, August 29.—At today's meeting of the Russo-Japanese conference which was held at M. Karakhan's office from 5.30 p.m. to 8:30 p.m. Mr. Yoshizawa, Japanese Minister earnestly made a concrete explanation about Japan's proposition but the delegates of the two countries could reach no definite conclusion, excepting their mutual agreement that the next meeting will be held tomorrow afternoon.

In the course of today's meeting, Mr. Yoshizawa returned to M. Karakhan the note, which the latter sent back to the former some time ago, and asked for N. Karakhan's reflection over this question.

(*Eastern News Agency*)

Peking, August 30.—It has become necessary to give a detailed explanation in connection with the question of concessions in Northern Sahalien, in view of bringing the propositions of both sides nearer and thus at the Russo-Japanese Conference held today Engineer Lieutenant Commander Inaishi participated.

First Meeting Held By League Council

(*French Wireless Through Reuter*)

Paris, August 29.—The Council of the League of Nations held its first meeting today.

Proving There Really Is Martial Law At Woosung

(Continued from Page 1)

ambled after. A comrade rather en negligé blinked from the doorway of a nearby structure. He spoke no English, French, German, Spanish, Latin, Japanese or Hawaiian. The correspondent's Chinese is limited to one or two exclamations helpful in discouraging beggars. The smiles were mutual.

SAY IT IN WRITING

More Chinese in warm weather costumes—soldiers by supposition—gathered. A room was proffered, a large wicker chair and, when the driver of the Ford proved no interpreter, writing materials. "Where is the headquarters?" wrote the visitor. A moment later one of the garrison started for the door with the paper. A sudden stop marked realisation that his slippers weren't on. He dived into a maiden of gear under one of the large curtained beds. Others of the crew scrambled to make sure he got none but his own.

Eventually the right footgear was adjusted and the courier left. During his absence the only arms in sight were noted to be the rifle of the still-curious gate sentry, that carried by a figure silhouetted black against the grey sky as it stood on the battlements and an ancient cannon on the river wall which apparently lacked all breech mechanism.

The messenger popped back, all understanding smiles and directing gestures. At the yamen, about a quarter of a mile away up a bit of road and across a parade ground, more than a dozen soldiers received the visitor. Here the sentries remained at their posts on either side of the gate, peering steadily at the parade ground beneath the flapping visors of caps which looked for all the world like shrunken deerstalkers faded to a dirty grey.

Just inside the gateway was the nearest bedchamber. Several speakers of fragmentary English asserted that it was headquarters. The correspondent produced a card and announced his identity. Several voices regretted their general was in Shanghai. They cheerily continued (but the only news was that that morning 700 soldiers with some cannon had left Woosung in three trains for Nanziang. Being only soldiers, they said, they knew no more. The visitor expressed a wish to see some officers.

ALL IN SHANGHAI

"The officers? Oh, they are all in Shanghai." And that although the nerves of millions of fellow-countrymen were all a-twitter over the war and Woosung was known as a main objective of their enemy! It was too much for a correspondent whose military training had been under officers of the French, British and American services.

He repeated his question, learned this time that all the officers had gone that morning with the 700, all except the general. In vain he urged his card be taken to the officer commanding in the absence of the general. Yes, they now had no officers. Eventually he thought to back his demand with a scare.

"If you don't take this card to some officer, I will go look for one myself." The objection was instant and forceful. But it was overcome and one of the soldiers banged his way around the doors of empty rooms in the yamen ahead of the visitor.

Disappointed in his hopes of news but not in the ideas of Chinese warfare predigested for him by others, the latter started for his Ford and Shanghai. A shout to wait and the word "telephone" turned him back.

AN OFFICE AT LAST

"Fine," he thought, "they've gotten in touch with an officer at last." They had. The frenzied long distance call of a nearly distracted non-commissioned officer in charge had brought orders to hold the suspicious and spyish acting foreigner. They held him for two hours.

Then an escort with fixed bayonets marched him to the railroad station and sat with him through the trip to Shanghai. His Ford with its timorous driver was allowed to seek freedom and whatever use could be made of a prisoner's chit. In Shanghai various policeman and joyous small boys joined in a triumphal march to a Chinese police station.

A few minutes later release came through the quick work of Mr. S. K. Chen, Assistant Commissioner for Foreign Affairs who had heard of the case by telephone.

The correspondent is still looking for the moral of this story

Scout Ringleader In Mutiny Given Term Of 20 Years

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Manila, August 30.—Private Tomas Riveral, the principal ringleader of the mutinous scouts has been sentenced to 20 years' hard labor. Eleven other ringleaders have been sentenced to terms from 15 to 5 years at the Fort McKinley court martial.

Riveral addressed the court stating that he had had no intention to mutiny and claiming that Porto Rican and negro troops of the United States Army had done the same thing without penalty.

Baseball Scores

(*Reuter's American Service*)

New York, August 30.—Baseball:

SATURDAY

National League

St. Louis 8, New York 3.
Brooklyn 6, Chicago 5.
Pittsburg 3, Boston 2.
Cincinnati 3, Philadelphia 2.

American League

New York 8, Detroit 1.
Philadelphia 4, St. Louis 2.
Cleveland 8, Boston 6.
Washington 2, Chicago 1.

SUNDAY

National League

Chicago 2, New York 1.
St. Louis 7, Brooklyn 6*
St. Louis 17, Brooklyn 0*
Cincinnati 9, Boston 0*
Cincinnati 8, Boston 2*

American League

Detroit 7, New York 2.
Washington 4, Chicago 1.
Cleveland 8, St. Louis 1.

MONDAY

National League

Chicago 3, New York 2*
Chicago 7, New York 11*
Pittsburgh 7, Philadelphia 4.
Brooklyn 5, St. Louis 3.
Boston 6, Cincinnati 5.

American League

New York 8, Cleveland 3.
Boston 4, Detroit 3.
Washington 2, St. Louis 0.

TUESDAY

National League

New York 11, Chicago 9.
Brooklyn 7, St. Louis 4.
Cincinnati 7, Boston 0.
Pittsburgh 6, Philadelphia 1*
Pittsburgh 1, Philadelphia 2*

American League

Philadelphia 4, Chicago 3.
Washington 0, St. Louis 7*
Washington 6, St. Louis 2*

WEDNESDAY

National League

St. Louis 3, Chicago 0.
Philadelphia 7, Pittsburgh 6.

American League

Cleveland 1, New York 0*
Cleveland 4, New York 5*
Chicago 12, Philadelphia 9*
Chicago 1, Philadelphia 9*
Detroit 5, Boston 4*
Detroit 3, Boston 6*
St. Louis 8, Washington 6.

THURSDAY

National League

Philadelphia 1, Boston 0*
Philadelphia 9, Boston 3*
Cincinnati 5, Pittsburgh 4.
Chicago 5, St. Louis 2*
Chicago 8, St. Louis 3*

American League

Washington 11, New York 0.
Boston 0, Philadelphia 3*
Boston 8, Philadelphia 7*
Cleveland 8, Chicago 0*
Cleveland 6, Chicago 7*

FRIDAY

National League

Brooklyn 3, New York 1.
Pittsburgh 5, Cincinnati 4.
Boston 6, Philadelphia 4.
St. Louis 12, Chicago 5.

American League

Washington 5, New York 1.
Boston 8, Philadelphia 1.
St. Louis 3, Detroit 0*
St. Louis 7, Detroit 6*
Cleveland 5, Chicago 4.
*Double-header.

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Furnished Rooms To Let

Connaught House
8 and 9 Quinsan Gardens
Double and single well furnished rooms, with board, by day or month. Terms moderate. Excellent cuisine.

14 Quinsan Gardens
TO LET with full board large and small rooms with private baths. Excellent cuisine. Tel. N432.

Bostonia
61 Carter Road
Board—Residence.
Phone West 883. Tennis Court.

CENTRAL, in private family, one well furnished room. Lift service, all commodities. 134, Szechuen Road, corner Hongkong Road, 3rd floor. 70043 A 31

FRENCH select boarding house, near French Park, nicely furnished apartment, bed and sitting room with modern bath. Meals served privately. Also one double room facing south and one single, both with separate bath rooms. Best French cuisine. Garage, garden. Moderate price for summer. 127 Route Vallon, third block. 70046 A 31

TO LET, well furnished rooms with bathrooms attached. Good food and attendance. Apply 306 Avenue Joffre. Telephone West 4255. 70017 S 5

9 Hankow Road. To let, with full board, double and single rooms, bathroom attached. Apply Mrs. Bean, Phone Central 2321. 70044 A 31

IDEAL quarters for bachelor or couple. Large airy room with bath in modern building near Bund. Strictly private. No mosquitoes. No bugs. Complete furniture of good design may be bought at low price. Call today 3-5 or any week day 12.30-1.30. Room 165, 39 Avenue Edward VII. 69975 A 31

TO LET, two large furnished bed rooms with baths and large verandahs. Modern conveniences, Southern exposure. Tennis court and use of telephone. Northern section. Apply to Box 587, THE CHINA PRESS. 69983 A 31

146 Route Pere Robert, West 1795, two nicely furnished rooms. Modern conveniences, tennis, American home cooking, car transportation can be furnished. 70001 A 31

WELL furnished room and best board in private American family, French Town. Tennis, telephone, garage, laundry, heat included. Apply to Box 1453, THE CHINA PRESS. 69982 S 2

THE Mirror model hats $6.00 to $10.00; knitting accepted; also Furnished rooms to let without board, 10 Nanzing Road. 70006 S 5

TO LET, one large well furnished room, bathroom outside. Without board. Apply to 95 Range Road. 69933

NEAR Quinsan Gardens to let, one large well furnished room with private bathroom and verandah, and two connected small rooms with board or without. Very calm location. Private family. Apply 6 Peitaiho Lane off Boone Road. 69998 A 31

FOR Rent. Well furnished room, facing south, bathroom attached. Also one nicely decorated room, unfurnished in private flat, in Oriental Press Building, 113 Avenue Edward VII, Apply Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road, Central 8222. T. F 349

VACANCIES, 7 Love Lane, Bubbling Well Road, on car line, large well furnished rooms, private bathrooms, good food and attendance. 69926 S 2

TO LET, comfortably furnished rooms with good and service. Apply 103 Bubbling Well Road near Race Course. Telephone West 805. ja 69949

TO BE Let, from first October, 32 Darroch Road. Convenient locality. Fixtures and fittings to be taken over. Rent Taels 55 per month. 69947 S 5

TO LET, from September 15th furnished seven room modern residence in French concession, with modern conveniences, central heating, garage for three cars, servants quarters, and large garden suitable for two tennis courts. Please Apply Box No. 1500, THE CHINA PRESS. 69937 S 2

FOR Rent .Residence on Kinchow Road, Eastern District, on eight mow of land, beautiful gardens, tennis courts; additional 6 mow of garden land may be had; 8 main rooms, verandah, service rooms, all screened. A beautiful property. Apply Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road, Central 8222. T. F. 350

SINGLE Room, for gentleman only. Clean, quiet, newly decorated. Detached bath, geyser. Best American cooking in Shanghai. Eighteen Quinsan Gardens. 69832 A 31

TO LET, 13-14 Park Road. Large airy well furnished rooms with verandahs and separate bathrooms attached. Opposite Race Course. Consistent good food and comfort. Telephone West 226 69831 S 1

Exchange and Mart

WRIGHT and Belyea. Have for sale a pair of 8 Cylinder Sterling Engines 150, H.P. each can be sold as pair or separately. Going cheap. Apply Wright Woosung. T F 2

DECCA portable gramophones, latest model, just unpacked. Tls. 45 each. Apply to Box 1454, THE CHINA PRESS. T. F. 10224

SAFETY Razor Blades sharpened like new, three cents single four cents double blades. Send your old blades to the Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop—"The Sanitary Shop." 120 Szechuen Road. T F 70

FOR Sale. Half interest in an aerated water Co. Profits large. Apply to Box 1449 THE CHINA PRESS. 69965 S 2

FOR Sale, Gramaphone cabinet new landed last week from states. Cost $300: sell cheap. Apply 18 Quinsan Gardens. 70012 A 31

Apartments Wanted

MARRIED couple desire small partially furnished apartment with kitchen. Also garage if possible. Apply to Box 590, THE CHINA PRESS. 70026 A 31

Summer Resorts

TSINGTAO, buy a house in this most beautiful and healthy summer resort of the East. This is the only place where you can lead a quiet and pleasant life. I have several houses for sale. Apply to M. Krogh, Tsingtao, P. O. B. 201. 68930

Houses Wanted

WANTED furnished house with modern conveniences. Also garage from October 1st for six months. Apply to Box 1450, THE CHINA PRESS. 69986 A 31

Situations Wanted

A commercial college educated man with six year import, export, accounting and advertising experience, seeks position. Please apply to Box No. 591, THE CHINA PRESS. 70028 S 3

YOUNG man, 28, seeks position, well acquainted with imports, exports, shipping, general office work. Speaks Chinese fluently, familiar with Chinese produce. Good references, willing to start with small salary. Apply to Box 1457, THE CHINA PRESS. 70040 S 4

EXPERIENCED Chinese, seeks position as office boy, house boy and cook boy, in American home. Apply to Box 583, THE CHINA PRESS. 69951

YOUNG girl experienced stenographer, seeks immediate position, will accept reasonable salary. Apply soon to Box No. 1454, THE CHINA PRESS. 10223 S 3

YOUNG lady experienced English stenographer typist, book-keeper and conversant in several languages, seeks confidential post in local firm. Apply to Box No. 1451 THE CHINA PRESS. 69997 S 2

CHINESE stenographer seeks position. Excellent knowledge of English. Salary no objection. Apply to Box 589, THE CHINA PRESS. 69985 A 31

CASINGS expert (Chinese) with 15 years experience in hog, sheep, goat and beef casings, competent knowledge of purchasing, manufacturing, supervising, testing and travelling, seeks position in casings firm or respectable firm. Apply Post Office Box 1259. 69962 S 4

SCANDINAVIEN, 38 years, wide commercial experiences in China, Japan and Russia. Thoroughly knowledge in export, import, engineering, building, contracting etc. speaks the principal languages and Japanese and Russian as well, seeks responsible position. Would consider salary-commission basis. Best references can be given. Apply to Box 1435, THE CHINA PRESS. T. F. 10221

WELL-Educated lady, of good family, excellent linguist, musical, and possessing literary ability (able to translate from four languages), seeks position as companion, secretary, or in any other capacity where her accomplishments would be of value. Willing to travel. Highly recommended. Reply to Box 1410, THE CHINA PRESS. T F 0

JOURNALIST (British) open for engagement in Shanghai or outports. Experienced in both news and business sides of newspaper offices. Apply to Box 1225, THE CHINA PRESS. T F 332

SCIENTIFIC Work required by graduate of English University. Chemistry, physics, geology, mathematics, and allied technical subjects. Experience in various Government laboratories, technical schools etc.; capable of original work. Excellent references. Apply to Box 1230, THE CHINA PRESS. T F 331

UNIVERSITY Graduate, with first-class office experience and some literary capacity, open for engagement from August 1. Highest references, Shanghai and elsewhere. Apply to Box 1229, THE CHINA PRESS. T F 330

The China Press Classifications

Information governing classified advertising

—Write copy plainly, using typewriter when possible
—Copy will average five words to the line. Initials, abbreviations, characters (like $ Tls., etc.) each count as a word.
—All classified advertising is payable strictly cash in advance, except such firms as have arranged for regular business upon a credit basis.
—The China Press cannot be responsible for any errors in copy after the first insertion.
—All advertisements will be handled under the following classifications:

Situation Vacant
Situation Wanted
Miscellaneous
Apartments To Let
Apartments Wanted
Furnished Rooms To Let
Offices To Let
Shops To Let
Houses for Sale
Houses To Let
Houses Wanted
Godowns To Let
Real Estate for Sale
Business Opportunities
Resorts
Lost and Found
Exchange and Mart
Poultry & Eggs
Dogs & Pets
Rooms Wanted
Furnished Rooms Wanted
Suburban Property for Sale
Special Notices
Used Cars

Other classifications will be added should occasion require

JOT IT DOWN!
Small, neatly-bound Notebooks, with tear-off leaves, produced by The China Press Job-printing Department, may be obtained at The China Press, 14 Kiukiang Road (or 17 Nanking Road) for 2 copper cents each. They will be sent in any quantity by mail for 2 cents "big money", paid in advance.

A Satisfactory Service always assured
Aikosha Dairy
No. 89 Avenue Dubail.
Tel. West 2825

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory
No. 20 Nanking Road
3rd Floor

Outdoor Sports By Tad

O. I. C.

O. I. C.

Children's Week at the O. I. C.—This Week

O. I. C.

O. I. C.

Is *your* Child Equipped ?

The Duty is *Yours* and not the Child's

Are You Sending the Whole Child to School?

He was such a little chap. But brave? You should have seen him. Books and new pad in hand, he stood with his mother at the gateway while she heaped directions on his small, averted head. He was starting out for his first day at school. But it was the mother, and not he, who felt the tug of dismay at the heart and the start of a tear quickly whisked away.

Down street then, whistling and carefree, he trudged on that opening day, while the mother followed him with wearning eyes. Another milestone lay behind. Her baby was gone forever. The boy must prepare for himself a man's place in the world.

IS YOUR CHILD EQUIPPED ?

Five million school children in America—a fourth of all the children in all the schools—are not equipped for the work. And what they lack is the most vital weapon of all—good eyesight. They are given splendid school houses, a full equipmenr of school books—and yet neither parent not teachers realize that many of these children are fighting with the broken sword of faulty vision.

Headaches, nervousness, listlessness, these proclaim the sapping of energy that is probably due to uncorrected eyesight. Difficulty in keeping up with school work is a suggestive symptom. The child who buries his head in his books, the child who squints, cannot learn his lessons properly and is thus not fully armed for the competition of later life.

THE DUTY IS YOURS AND NOT THE CHILD'S

These handicapped children have never looked through any eyes but their own and assume that all children see exactly as they do. Naturally, they have not complained about their eyes, and their parents accordingly never dream that their eyes are not normal.

Your child's chance in life may depend upon your taking action now in this matter of his eyesight. The O.I.C. Scientific Staff, through many years of research work, has contributed much toward better vision for children. Get the facts about your child's eyes.

We love children and take special interest in their eye troubles.

We ar ebuilding this business—the largest in the Orient—for tomorrow and the future.

The children of Today are the men and women of Tomorrow—that is the purpose behind this offer.

This offer means an actual loss to us Today but good will is our profit for the future.

1. EYE EXAMINATION
   Thorough and Authoritative by Graduate, Licensed Optometrist with the aid of the most modern equipment in China and if necessary
2. FINEST QUALITY LENSES
   made in our own factory on the premises
3. COMFORTABLE DURABLE FRAME
   fitted by our expert opticians
4. RE-EXAMINATIONS
5. LENS-CHANGES
   FREE FOR ONE YEAR
   (as often as necessary to care for the childs' eyes.)
6. ADJUSTMENTS FREE OF CHARGE

One inclusive fee, including Examination, Glasses and Service for:—

$10.00

Oculists' Institute Co.

OCULISTS—OPTOMETRISTS—OPTICIANS

49a NANKING ROAD

Fall Opening

and

Seventh Anniversary Sale

SEVEN YEARS AGO

Our aim was to place before the Shanghai Public Goods from all parts of the world, at prices which were most reasonable. Quality was of one standard—The Best—

TODAY!

Our aim is to place before the Shanghai Public—the Best of Goods—at the lowest possible prices—plus a service which you will surely appreciate.

Call on us during our sale and remember these points

The SINCERE Co. (Shanghai), Ltd.

Universal Providers Nanking at Cheking

THE ANGLO - RUSSIAN TREATIES: OFFICIAL TEXT

London, August 8.—The draft of the proposed general treaty between Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the draft of the proposed treaty of Commerce and Navigation, which are to be signed today, were issued yesterday. The following is the text of the general treaty (issued as a White Paper, Cmd. 2315:

Great Britain and Northern Ireland, of the one hand, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, of the other hand.

Being animated with the desire to extend and develop the commercial relations established after the signature of the Trade Agreement of March 16, 1921, and to remove all causes of friction and disagreement between the two countries and to place their relations on a firm, just, and durable basis,

Have decided to conclude a treaty with this object, and for the conclusion of which they are represented as follows:

Great Britain and Northern Ireland by

The Right Honourable James Ramsay MacDonald, M. P., First Lord of the Treasury and Prime Minister, Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Arthur Augustus William Harry Ponsonby M. P., Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics by

Christian Georgievich Rakovski, Member of the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Deputy People's Commissary for Foreign Affairs, Charge d'Affaires in London of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;

Adolph Abramovich Joffe, Member of the Central Executive Committee of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;

Andrei Fedorovich Radchenko, Member of the Central Executive Committee of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics President of the Provincial Council of Trade Unions of the Donets Basin;

Aron Lvovich Scheinmann, Member of the Collegium of the People's Commissariat of Finance,

Mikhail Pavlovich Tomski, Member of the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, President of the All-Russian Central Council of Trade Unions.

These plenipotentiaries, having communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE 1.

The present Treaty constitutes the formal general treaty adumbrated in the preamble to the Trade Agreement between His Britannic Majesty's Government and the Government of the Russian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic signed in London on March 16, 1921, and as between Great Britain, including Northern Ireland, and the Union replaces that agreement.

Commercial relations between the two countries will in future be regulated by the Commercial Treaty signed this day by the representatives of the two parties.

CHAPTER 1.—TREATIES

ARTICLE 2.

The following treaties are recognised by the two parties as having lost their force:—

(i.) Treaty: Marriage of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh; St. Petersburg, January 22 1874.

(ii.) Protocol: Afghan frontier; London, September 10, 1885.

(iii.) Protocol: North-west frontier of Afghanistan; St. Petersburg, July 10-22, 1887.

(iv.) Notes: Afghan boundary; St. Petersburg, May 31-June 12 and June 8-20, 1888.

(v.) Protocol: Water-rights in Kushk Valley August 22-September 3, 1893.

(vi.) Note: Surrender of Russian extra-territorial jurisdiction, Zanzibar; St. Petersburg, July 5, 1907.

(vii.) Notes: Scientific missions to Tibet; St. Petersburg, September 23, 1910-January 9, 1911.

(viii.) Agreement: Waiver of consular fees, certificates of origin; Petrograd, July 16, 1915.

(ix.) Agreement: Military service, European war: Petrograd, July 16. 1917.

(x.) Agreement: Spheres of influence in the region of the Pamirs; London, March 11, 1895.

(xi.) Agreement: Commercial relations between Russia and Zanzibar; London, August 12-24, 1896.

(xii.) Notes: Railway interests in China; St. Petersburg, April 28, 1899.

(xiii.) Exchange of notes: Trademarks in China; Peking, October 20-30, 1906.

(xiv.) Convention: Affairs of Persia, Afghanistan, and Tibet; St. Petersburg, August 31, 1907.

(xv.) Agreement Meshed Seistan, Meshed-Tehran telegraph lines; St. Petersburg, August 31, 1907.

(xvi.) Exchange of notes: Protection of patents and trade-marks, Morocco; Tangier, October 9-11, 1908.

(xvii.) Notes: Shatt-el-Arab Riverain Commission; St. Petersburg, April 23-29, 1914.

ARTICLE 3.

The following treaties are regarded by the two parties as in force between them. It is agreed, however, that in the existing circumstances these treaties require modification. Negotiations for the purpose of effecting the necessary modifications in these treaties shall be undertaken on the coming into force of the present treaty. Pending the completion of these negotiations, the provisions of the treaties shall be applied as between the two parties so far as existing circumstances permit:—

(i.) Declaration: Estates of deceased seamen; London, August 9. 1880.

(ii.) Declaration: Tonnage measurement; London, June 9, 1882.

(iii.) Treaty: Surrender of fugitive criminals; London, November 24, 1886.

(iv.) Agreement: Money orders London-St. Petersburg, October 17-29, 1904.

ARTICLE 4.

The following multilateral treaties shall in future be applied as between the two parties, there being no obstacle to the observance of the stipulations of these treaties as between the two contracting parties. In case of such of these treaties as are not in fact being applied at present as between the two parties, the application of their stipulations shall commence at latest the coming into force of the present Treaty.—

(i.) Treaty, etc.: Redemption of Sound dues; Copenhagen, March 14. 1857.

(ii.) Convention: Telegraphs; St. Petersburg, 1875.

(iii.) Convention: Submarine cables; Paris, March 14, 1884.

(iv) Declaration: Submarine cables; Paris, December 1, 1886.

(v.) Protocol: Submarine cables; Paris, July 7, 1887.

(vi.) Final Act: Marine conference; Washington, December 31, 1889.

(vii.) Agreement: Unification of formulae for potent drugs; Brussels, November 29, 1906.

(viii.) Regulations: Telegraphic; Lisbon, June 11, 1908.

(ix.) Convention: Circulation of motorvehicles; Paris, October 11, 1909.

(x.) Convention: Rules respecting: (1) collisions, (2) salvage; Brussels, September 23, 1910.

(xi.) Convention: Protection of fur seals, North Pacific Ocean; Washington, July 7, 1911.

Additions to the above list of multilateral treaties may be made by mutual accord between the two contracting parties and shall be effected by exchange of Notes.

CHAPTER 11.—FISHERIES

ARTICLE 5.

The provisions contained in the annex to this article shall regulate as between the contracting parties, the fishery in waters contiguous to the northern coasts of the territory of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

This article shall not be deemed to prejudice the views held by either party as to the limits in international law of territorial waters.

ANNEX.

1. The provisions of the present annex, the object of which is to regulate the police of the fisheries in the waters adjacent to the northern coasts of the territory of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics outside the limits hereinafter defined within which citizens of the union shall enjoy the exclusive right of fishing, shall apply to nationals of the contracting parties.

II. Citizens of the Union shall enjoy the exclusive right of fishery within a distance of three miles from low-water mark along the coast of the territory of the Union, as well as of islands dependent thereon, and, in addition, in such waters in the White Sea and the entrance thereto as lie to the southward of the parallel of 670° 40' north latitude.

As regards bays, the distance of three miles shall be measured from a straight line drawn across the bay in the part nearest the entrance at the first point where the width does not exceed ten miles.

The present clause shall not prejudice the right of British fishing vessels to navigate and anchor within the above limits.

III. The miles mentioned in the preceding clause are geographical miles, whereof 60 make a degree of latitude.

IV. The geopraphical limits for the application of the provisions of the present annex shall be fixed as follows:—

On the south by the limits referred to in Clause II. of this annex.

On the west by the meridian of 320° east longitude.

On the north by the parallel of 71° north latitude.

On the east by the meridian of 480° east longitude.

V. Boats arriving on the fishing grounds shall not either place themselves or shoot their nets in such a way as to injure each other, or as to interfere with fishermen who have already commenced their operations.

VI. No fisherman shall make fast or hold on his boat to the nets, buoys, floats, or any other parts of the fishing tackle of another fisherman.

VII. When trawl fishermen are in sight of net or of long-line fishermen, they shall not come within a distance of one mile from them, and shall take all necessary steps in order to avoid doing injury to them. Where damage is caused the responsibility shall be on the trawlers, unless they can prove that they were under stress of compulsory circumstances, or that the loss sustained did not result from their fault.

Provided that no vessel shall be responsible for injury to lines or other fixed gear, the position of which is not clearly indicated by lights or buoys or by a vessel standing by them.

VIII. Except in cases of salvage, no fishermen shall, under any pretext whatever, cut, hook, or lift up nets, lines, or other gear not belonging to him.

When a fisherman fouls, or otherwise interferes with the fishing gear of another fisherman, he shall take all necessary measures for reducing to a minimum the injuries which may result to the gear or to the boat of the other fisherman.

IX. The use of any instrument or engine which serves only to cut or destroy nets is forbidden.

The presence of any such engine on board a boat is also forbidden.

The contracting parties engage to take the necessary measures for preventing the embarcation of such engines on board fishing-boats.

X. Fishing-boats shall conform to the general rules respecting lights and sound signals, as well as those concerning steering and navigation, which have been, or may be, adopted in respect of these boats by mutual arrangement between the contracting parties with the view of preventing collisions at sea.

XI. All fishing-boats, all their small boats, all rigging, gear, or other appurtenances of fishing-boats, all nets, lines, buoys, floats, or other fishing implements whatsoever found or picked up at sea, whether marked or unmarked, shall, as soon as possible, be delivered to the competent authority of the first port to which the salving boat returns or puts in.

Such authority shall inform the Consul or consular agent of the country to which the boat of the salvor belongs, and of the nation of the owners of the articles found. They (the same authority) shall restore the articles to the owners thereof or to their representatives, as soon as such articles are claimed, and the interests of the salvors have been properly guaranteed.

The administrative or judicial authorities, according as the laws of the respective countries may provide, shall fix the amount which the owner shall pay to the salvors. It is, however, agreed that the contracting parties reserve the right of regulating, by special arrangements between themselves, the amount of salvage at a fixed rate per article salved.

Fishing implements of any kind found unmarked shall be treated as wreck.

XII. The fishing-boats of the contracting parties shall be registered in accordance with the administrative regulations in force in their respective countries.

For each port there shall be a consecutive series of numbers, preceded by one or two initial letters, which shall be specified by the superior competent authority.

Each Government shall draw up a list showing these initial letters.

This list, together with all modifications which may subsequently be made in it, shall be notified to the other Government.

XIII. Fishing-boats shall bear the initial letter or letters of the port to which they belong, and the registry number in the series of numbers for that port.

XIV. The name of each fishing-boat and that of the port to which she belongs shall be painted in white oil colour on a black ground on the stern of the boat, in letters which shall be at least 8 centimetres in height and 12 millimetres in breadth.

XV. The letter or letters and numbers which shall have been assigned to a vessel on its registration shall be painted in white oil colour on a black ground, and so as to be clearly visible, on each bow of the vessel, 8 or 10 centimetres below the gunwale, provided the space admits it. The letters and numbers of vessel of 15 tons burden (gross tonnage) and upwards shall be 45 centimetres in height and 6 centimetres in breadth.

For boats of less than 15 tons burden (gross tonnage), the dimensions shall, if possible, be 25 centimetres in height and 4 centimetres in breadth.

The same letters and numbers shall also be painted in oil colour on each side of the mainsail of the boat, immediately above the close reef, and in such a manner as to be plainly visible; they shall be painted on white sails in black, on black sails in white, and on sails of an intermediate shade in black or in white, as may be decided by the authority superintending the marking, in accordance with Clause XII, of the present annex.

Steam fishing-vessels shall, in addition, bear the above marks on the funnel in a plainly visible manner. These marks should be

(Continued on Page 11)

Will Believe Mother's Fears

A panic of fear seizes mother when sudden and severe cramps, agonising intestinal pains and weakening diarrhoea prostrate some one of the family. Keep Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy in the home and such emergencies need cause neither fear nor alarm. It eases pain almost instantly. Sold everywhere

Clothes for Fall

Ushering in a new Season!

Ready in the full meaning of the word.

Ready with a fine stock of material and experience for the new and attractive styles which

"make the well dressed man stand out from among a crowd"——

Style at its's best, fabrics never better and workmanship of the customs-tailored variety, such are the contributing factors of the clothes made from

The

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"Tailors to the discriminating"

at

Szechuen Rd. in the Chinese Y.M.C.A. Bldg.

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Pagoda Brand Portland Cement is Popularly known as the best of its kind and is used by Municipalities, Railways, Engineering Works, Mining Companies, Building Contractors, etc., throughout China and Far East to their satisfaction.

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Sun Glasses—in Various Shades

Moderate Prices

Workmanship and Quality Guaranteed

6 PLY Wardrobe Steamer Dress Hat FIBRE TRUNKS also

Solid Leather Suitcases

All of our manufactures are fitted with best American hardware. This is the only place where you can depend upon obtaining genuine goods. Our Western Branch is 2-roomed on the Cor. of Thibet & Nanking Rds. (N. B. Not the shop next door) We are the oldest established firm in Shanghai. Also at 72 Broadway.

Oriental Luggage Factory

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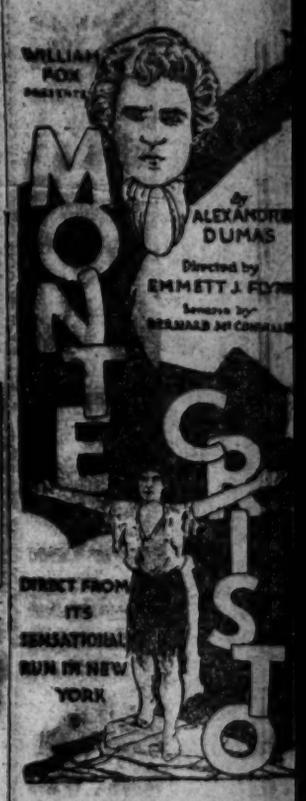
Coming !



A Great Picture in 10 big reels. Of course

At the ISIS

The People's Savings Co.

(*Societe Anonyme Belge*)

Head Office: 28 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai

Result of the First Drawing of Premiums Bonds of $5 held on the 30th of August, 1924.

The above Company gives notice that in accordance with the terms of issue, the bonds numbered as under, drew prizes at the First Drawing, held on the 30th of August, at 3 p.m., at the Company's Head Office at Shanghai, in the presence of Messrs de Caters, L. Dumonceau, S. Z. Young, Howlett, Fong, Ko, and many other bondholders.

The prizes drawn represent a value of $50,000.00 being 20% of $250,000.00 the premia on 50,000 Bonds including allowance for prizes drawn down by bonds with the winning terminal numbers.

Payment in respect of the above prizes will be made on and after the 2nd of September, 1924, at Company's Head Office.

1	of $25,000	No.	38694				
1	„ 3,000	No.	13503				
1	„ 2,000	No.	22334				
2	„ 1,000	No.	20991	21342			
2	„ 500	No.	43457	48602			
2	„ 300	No.	44024	17339			
5	„ 100	No.	29535	31846	6990	7050	14053
10	„ 50	No.	12195	4082	23133	1453	3306
			35742	4154	49289	19293	14667
20	„ 20	No.	38116	48808	46114	3268	28106
			6965	23161	40749	46565	30931
			5920	194	15989	10934	33746
			7929	847	1618	45170	6623
500	„ 5	Terminating with No.	49				
5000	„ 2.50	Terminating with No.	5				12,500
5544 Premiums totalling							$50.000

The Anglo-Russian Treaties: Official Text

(Continued from Page 10)

of the same dimensions as those on the bow.

The letter or letters and numbers on the sails shall be one-third larger in every way than those placed on the bows of the boat.

XVI. Fishing-boats may not have, either on their outside, on their sails, or on their funnels, any names, letters, or numbers other than those prescribed by Clauses XIII., XIV., and XV. of the present annex

XVII. The names, letters, and numbers placed on the boats and on their sails and funnels shall not be effaced, altered, made illegible, covered, or concealed in any manner whatsoever.

XVII. All the small boats, buoys, and trawl boards shall be marked with the letter or letters and numbers of the boats to which they belong.

These letters and numbers shall be large enough to be easily distinguished. The owners of the nets or other fishing implements may further distinguish them by any private marks they think proper.

XIX. The master of each boat must have with him an official document, issued by the proper authority in his own country, for the purpose of enabling him to establish the nationality of the boat.

This document must always give the letter or letters and number of the boat, as well as her description and the name or names of the owner or the name of the firm or association to which she belongs.

XX. The nationality of a boat must not be concealed in any manner whatsoever.

XXI. The superintendence of the fisheries shall be exercised in such manner as may hereafter be agreed by the contracting parties by vessels hereinafter referred to as the superintending vessels.

XXII. The superintending vessels shall be competent to authenticate all infractions of the regulations prescribed by the present annex and all offences relating to fishing operations, whichever may be the nation to which the fishermen guilty of such infractions may belong.

Provided, however, that if it is agreed under Clause XXI of the present annex that separate vessels shall be appointed by each of the contracting parties the execution of the regulations respecting the documents establishing the nationality, the marking and numbering of boats, etc., and of fishing implements, as well as the presence on board of instruments which are forbidden (Clause IX. (second paragraph), Clauses XVI., XVII., XIX., and XX.), shall be placed under the exclusive superintendence of the superintending vessels of the nation of each fishing boat. Nevertheless, the commanders of superintending vessels shall acquaint each other with any infractions of the above-mentioned regulations committed by the fishermen of the other nation.

XXIII. When the comanders of superintending vessels have reason to believe that an infraction of the provisions of the present annex has been committed, they may require the master of the boat inculpated to exhibit the official document establishing her nationality. The fact of such document having been exhibited shall then be endorsed upon it immediately. The commanders of superintending vessels shall not prolong further their visit or search on board a fishing-boat which is not of their own nationality unless it should be necessary for the purpose of obtaining proof of an offence, or of a contravention of regulations respecting the police of the fisheries.

XXIV. The commanders of the superintending vessels shall exercise their judgment as to the gravity of facts brought to their knowledge, and of which they are empowered to take cognisance, and shall verify the damage, from whatever cause arising, which may be sustained by fishing-boats of the nationalities of the contracting parties.

They shall draw up, if there is occasion for it, a formal statement of the verification of the facts, as resulted both from the declaration of the parties interested and from the testimony of those present.

XXV. The formal statement referred to in the preceding clause shall be drawn up in the language of the commander of the superintending vessel, and according to the forms in use in his country. The accused and the witnesses shall be entitled to add, or to have added, to such statement, in their own language, any observations or evidence which they may think desirable. Such declaration must be duly signed by the commander of the superintending vessel, and shall be prima facie evidence in the courts of law of both countries of the facts which it contains.

XXVI. Resistance to the direction of commanders of superintending vessels charged with the police of the fisheries, or of those who act under their orders, shall, without taking into account the nationality of the superintending vessel, be considered as resistance to the authority of the nation of the fishing-boat.

XXVII. When the act alleged is not of a serious character, but has nevertheless caused damage to any fisherman, the commanders of superintending vessels shall be at liberty, should the parties concerned agree to it, to arbitrate at sea between them, and to fix the compensation to be paid. Where one of the parties is not in a position to settle the matter at once, the commander shall cause the parties concerned to sign in duplicate a formal document specifiing the compensation to be paid.

One copy of this document shall remain on board the superintending vessel, and the other shall be handed to the master of the boat to which the compensation is due, in order that he may, if necessary, be able to make use of it before the courts of the country to which the debtor belongs.

Where, on the contrary, the parties do not consent to arbitration, the commanders shall act in accordance with the provisions of Clause XXV.

XXVIII. The prosecution for offences against, or contraventions of, the provision of the present annex and proceedings for the recovery of compensation for injury due thereto, shall be instituted by or in the name of the State.

XXIX. The contracting parties engage to propose to their respective Legislatures any measures which may be necessary for ensuring the execution of the provisions of the present annex, and particularly for the punishment, by either fine or imprisonment, or by both, of persons who may contravene the provisions of Clauses V. to IX. and XIII. to XX., and for the recovery of compensation by persons injured by such contravention, and for the enforcement by any award made under Clause XXVII. of the present annex.

XXX. In all cases of assault committed, or of wilful damage or loss inflicted by fishermen of one of the contracting parties upon fishermen of the other nationality, the courts of the country to which the boats of the offenders belong shall be empowered to try them.

XXXI. The proceedings and trial in cases of infraction of the provisions of the present annex shall take place as summarily as the laws and regulations in force will permit.

XXXII. The contracting parties agree to proceed, as soon as is practicable after the entry into force of the provisions of the present annex, to a joint scientific investigation of the biology of the place and other fish in the region defined by Clause IV. of the present annex. They further agree to co-operate in framing and putting into effect as soon as possible such regulations for the conservation of stocks of fish in that region as may prove to be necessary and practicable.

XXXIII. The provisions of the present annex shall come into operation from and after a day to be fixed upon by the two contracting parties, and shall continue in force until the expiration of one year from notice by either party of their termination.

The contracting parties, however, reserve to themselves the power to make by mutual consent any modification in the present annex which experience shall have shown to be desirable, provided it is not inconsistent with the principles upon which the annex is based.

CHAPTER III. CLAIMS AND LOAN

ARTICLE 6

In pursuance of the Declaration annexed to the Trade Agreement of the March 16, 1921, the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics declare that by way of exception to the decree of the January 28, 1918 (concerning the annulment of debts of the former Imperial and Provisional Governments it will satisfy, in the conditions prescribed in the present Treaty, the claims of British holders of loans issued or taken over or guaranteed by the former Imperial Russian Government, or by the municipalities of towns in the territory now included in the Union, payable in foreign (non-Russian) currency.

The Government of His Britannic Majesty recognises that the financial and economic position of the Union renders impracticable the full satisfaction of the claims referred to in the preceding paragraph of this Article.

The Govenment of the Union agrees to meet the claims referred to in the first paragraph of this Article in respect of holdings by British subjects or companies other than holdings which were acquired by purchase since March 16, 1921, and were in other British ownership on that date.

After negotiation between the parties concerned, the terms on which the claims referred to in the first paragraph of this article shall be satisfied will form the subject of an agreement with His Britannic Majesty's Government, which will be included in the treaty referred to in Article 11, provided that His Britannic Majesty's Government is satisfied that such terms have been accepted by the holders of not less than one-half of the capital values of British holdings in the loans referred to in this article.

ARTICLE 7

All questions connected with the claims of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics against the Government of His Britannic Majesty, or with the claims of the Government of His Britannic Majesty against the Government of the Union arising out of events which took place between August 4, 1914, and February 1, 1924, are reserved for discussion at a latter date.

(Continued on Page 12)

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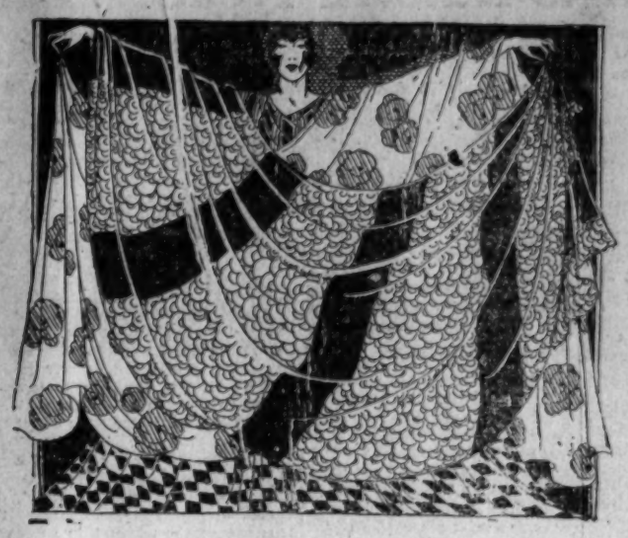

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The Anglo-Russian Treaties: Official Text

(Continued from Page 11)

The provision includes claims in respect of:

(a) War loans advanced by the Government of His Britannic Majesty to the former Russian Imperial or Provisional Governments:

(b) Gold belonging to the former Russian Imperial or Provisional Governments, and handed over to the Government of His Britannic Majesty by either of those Governments:

(c) Russian gold handed over to Germany under the Supplementary Agreement to the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk:

(d) Sums owed by the former Russian Imperial or Provisional Governments to British Government Departments, or *vice versa*;

(e) The claims advanced by the Government of the Union on the ground of intervention between November 7, 1917, and March 16, 1921; and also any adjustments made or to be made in the accounts relating to such claims on either side.

There shall similarly be reserved all questions connected with claims by the nationals of either party against the other party, in respect of loss or damage suffered in the territory of the party whose national the claimant is, and resulting from warlike operations or hostile measures during the abovementioned period.

ARTICLE 8.

Claims by by nationals (including juridical persons) of the one party against the other party in respect of loss or injury due to events which took place between August 1, 1914, and the coming into force of the present Treaty, and (2) claims arising out of normal trading relations between the Government of the Russian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic or Governments allied to or federated with it, or its agents, and British nationals, or between the Government of His Britannic Majesty and citizens of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, shall, in view of the admitted preponderance of the claims of British nationals, be finally settled as between the contracting parties by the payment of a lump sum by the Government of the Union to the Government of His Britannic Majesty.

The distribution of this sum shall be effected by the Government of His Britannic Majesty in such manner as they shall consider just. The Government of the Union undertakes to furnish the Government of His Britannic Majesty with any relevant papers or information in their possession which may facilitate the just distribution of such sum.

ARTICLE 9.

Each of the contracting parties shall appoint three properly qualified persons to examine the claims of which the settlement is to be effected by the payment of the lump sum provided for in article 8. These six persons shall make a joint examination of the claims, and shall report to the two contracting parties the amount at which they consider the lump sum should be fixed. If they are unable to agree as to the amount of the lump sum, they shall present separate reports. They will arrange their own procedure, and shall, in particular, be entitled by agreement between themselves to refer the examination of any particular category of claims to two of their number.

Each of the contracting parties shall defray the remuneration and expenses of the persons appointed by it, together with one-half of the expenses incurred jointly.

ARTICLE 10

Being desirous of re-establishing the economic co-operation between their two countries, the Government of His Britannic Majesty and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics agree as follows:

The Government of the Union will, by way of exception to the decrees nationalising industrial businesses and land, negotiate with British nationals (including juridical persons) in respect of industrial business or concessions which have been nationalised or cancelled by it, in order to arrange for the grant of just compensation for such claims.

Furthermore a Commission shall be appointed to examine the validity and ascertain the amount of the claims.

Each of the contracting parties agrees to assist the Commission so far as possible with regard to supplying or collecting paper or information required for the proper accomplishment of its task.

If the members of the Commission are unable to agree on a joint report in respect of any particular property, they may present separate reports.

In cases where the Government of the Union concludes an agreement with an individual claimant, the Commission shall be informed of such agreement in order that the claim in question may be withdrawn from the competence of the Commission.

The Commission shall consist of six persons possessing the necessary qualification for their task, three being appointed by the Government of His Britannic Majesty and three by the Government of the Union.

The Commission shall settle its own procedure, which shall be approved by the two Governments. Each of the contracting parties shall defray the remuneration and pay the expenses of the persons appointed by it, together with one half of the expenses incurred jointly.

ARTICLE 11.

A second treaty will be entered into which will contain:—

(1) The conditions accepted in accordance with Article 6.

(2) The amount and method of payment of compensation for claims under Article 8.

(3) An agreed settlement of property claims other than those directly settled by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

ARTICLE 12.

Upon the signature of the treaty referred to in Article 11 His Britannic Majesty's Government will recommend Parliament to enable them to guarantee the interest and sinking fund of a loan to be issued by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The amount, terms, and conditions of the said loan and the purposes to which it shall be applied shall be defined in the treaty provided for in Article 11, which will not come into force until the necessary Parliamentary authority for the guarantee of the said loan has been given.

ARTICLE 13.

The provisions of this Chapter constitute a single and indivisible unit.

CHAPTER IV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

ARTICLE 14.

On the coming into force of the Treaty referred to in Article 11, Article 10 of the Trade Agreement of March 16, 1921, will be abrogated, until which time it will be maintained in force, Article 1 of the present Treaty notwithstanding.

ARTICLE 15.

Documents and papers of every kind, which, on November 1, 1917, belonged to individual subjects or citizens of either party, and are now withheld from the owners and are in the possession or under the control of the Government or a public institution of the other party, still be returned to the owners, or to such representative as they may appoint, within two months from the date of a request to that effect.

ARTICLE 16.

The contracting parties solemnly affirm their desire and intention to live in peace and amity with each other, scrupulously to respect the undoubted right of a State to order its own life within its own jurisdiction in its own way, to refrain and to restrain all persons and organisations under their direct or indirect control, including organisations in receipt of any financial assistance from them, from any act, overt or covert, liable in any way whatsoever to endanger the tranquillity or prosperity of any part of the territory of the British Empire or the Union of Soviet Republics or intended to embitter the relations of the British Empire or the Union with their neighbors or any other countries.

ARTICLE 17.

The present Treaty is drawn up and signed in the English language. A translation shall be made into the Russian language as soon as possible and agreed between the parties. Both texts shall then be considered authentic for all purposes.

ARTICLE 18.

The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in London as soon as possible.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty and have affixed thereto their seals.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

TEXT OF TREATY.

The text of the draft of the proposed treaty of commerce and navigation (issued as a White Paper, Cmd. 2216); is as follows:—

ARTICLE 1.

For the purpose of developing and strengthening the commercial relations between their respective territories, the contracting parties agree that, without prejudice to any more favourable provisions contained in the present Treaty, all facilities, rights, and privileges which in the territories of either of the contracting parties shall be accorded in matters of commerce to the nationals or juridical persons of any other foreign State established in the territories of that State, or to their property shall be extended, on condition of full reciprocity, to the nationals of the other party, to juridical persons established in the territories of that party and to their property. Each of the contracting parties shall accord to goods, the produce or manufacture of the territories of the other, all facilities, rights and privileges which are or may hereafter be accorded in the territories of the other to goods, the produce or manufacture of the territories of any third foreign country in all that relates to prohibitions and restrictions on importation or exportation, Customs duties and charges, transport, warehousing, drawback, and excise. The provisions of this paragraph shall extend to the treatment of commercial travellers' samples.

With the same purpose in view

(Continued on Page 13)

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The Anglo-Russian Treaties: Official Text

(Continued from Page 12)

His Majesty's Government, on its part, agrees to extend the facilities of the Export Credits Scheme as laid down in "The Overseas Trade Credits and Insurance Act, 1920," as amended by subsequent enactments to trade between Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and further agrees that in respect of these and any similar facilities the said trade shall be placed on the same footing as trade with any other foreign country.

Nothing, however, in the present Treaty shall oblige the Union to extend to the other party—

(a) The special provision relating to commerce contained in the treaties which the Union may have concluded or may conclude in the future with those States the territory of which on August 1, 1924, constituted in all respects an integral part of the former Russian Empire, or with continental border States in Asia.

(b) The rights which are or may be accorded to any third country forming part of a customs union with the Union.

(c) The facilities which the Union has or may have accorded to border States in respect of local exchange of goods between the inhabitants of the frontier zones.

ARTICLE 2.

Taking into account that the monopoly of foreign trade in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic belongs to the Government, and that this Government may engage in trading operations either directly through the Trade Representative of the Union or through any body or authority under its control, or otherwise, both parties agree on the following:—

1. The Trade Representative and his assistants (members of the Council of the Trade Representation), the number of which shall be determined at a later date by mutual agreement of both parties, shall be members of the Union Embassy in London, and shall, as such, enjoy all the privileges and immunities appertaining thereto, including extra-territoriality for their offices in the Embassy. For this purpose the existing offices of the Trade Delegation and such other offices as may form the subject of future agreement shall form part of the Embassy.

2. The Government of the Union assumes the responsibility for all transactions conducted by or on behalf of the Union Trade Representative in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and agrees that all such commercial transactions shall be subject to the laws and courts of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, but in view of the responsibility for these transactions which is assumed by the Government of the Union, neither it nor its representatives shall be called upon to give security for complying with the orders of the court.

3. This trade, as well as the trade of the above-mentioned bodies, including the trade of any companies organised by the Trade Representative in conformity with the laws existing in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, shall enjoy the same privileges and facilities and be conducted on the same footing in Great Britain and Northern Ireland as trade which is not conducted by Governments.

ARTICLE 3

Goods, the produce or manufacture of the territories of either of the contracting parties, passing in transit across the territories of the other by routes taken to transit under the general legislation of the country, shall be free in those territories from all transit duties.

ARTICLE 4

Juridical persons (including limited liability and other companies and associations) formed for the purpose of commerce, insurance, finance, industry, transport or any other business and established in the territories of either party shall, provided that they have been duly constituted in accordance with the laws in force in such territories, be recognised as having a legal status in the territories of the other, and in particular shall have there the right of appearing before the tribunals, for the purpose of bringing or of defending an action.

In any case the said juridical persons shall enjoy, in the territories of the other party, the same general rights as are or shall be accorded to similar juridical persons of any other foreign country.

It is understood that the foregoing provision does not affect the question of determining whether any such juridical person constituted in the territories of one party shall or shall not be permitted to carry on its business in the territories of the other party, this matter remaining always subject to the existing regulations on this point in the last-named territories.

It is understood that the foregoing provisions are applicable to juridical persons constituted before the signature of the present Treaty, as well as to those which may be constituted subsequently.

This article shall replace the agreement signed at St. Petersberg on December 16/29, 1904, which shall cease to have effect.

ARTICLE 5

Each of the contracting parties undertakes to grant to the subjects or citizens of the other the right to enter its territories on conditions not less favorable than those applicable to the subjects or citizens of the most favored nation.

The subjects or citizens of one of the contracting parties who have been permitted to enter the territories of the other may reside there and exercise their trades, industries or professions on condition that they comply with the regulations in force for the citizens of the most favored nation in the territories to which they have been admitted, and they shall be at complete liberty to leave the territories to which they have been admitted whensoever they please.

The subjects or citizens of each of the contracting parties in the territories of the other shall have free access to the Courts of Justice for the prosecution and defence of their rights without other conditions or taxes beyond those imposed on nationals or on subjects or citizens of the most favored foreign State, and shall, like them, be at liberty to employ in all causes their advocates, attorneys or agents from among the persons admitted to the exercise of those professions according to the laws of the country.

ARTICLE 6

The subjects or citizens of each of the contracting parties shall in the territories of the other be exempt from all forms of compulsory military service whatsoever, whether in the army, fleet, air forces, national guard or militia. They can only be subject to military exactions, requisitions and compulsory contributions in kind on payment of compensation. They shall be exempt from all money contributions, compulsory loans and pecuniary taxes for war purposes and from compulsory billeting, except in so far as such contributions, loans, taxes, and billeting are imposed by the law of the country on all the inhabitants.

The subjects or citizens of each of the contracting parties shall in the territories of the other likewise be exempt from all judicial, administrative, and municipal functions whatsoever, other than those imposed by the law relating to juries, as well as from all compulsory services, except in cases of sudden and unexpected occurrences involving great public danger, and from all contributions, whether pecuniary or in kind, imposed as an equivalent for personal service. They shall be subject only to such taxes and charges as are imposed upon the inhabitants generally by the law of the country.

In all matters covered by this article the treatment accorded to the subjects or citizens of each of the contracting parties admit- territories of the other shall not be less favorable than that which is or may be accorded to subjects or citizens of the most favored nation.

ARTICLE 7

The subjects or citizens of one of the contracting parties admitted into the territories of the other shall be at liberty to communicate freely by post and by telegraph and to make use of telegraphic codes, provided that they specify beforehand the code being used, and under the conditions and subject to the regulations laid down in the International Telegraph Convention of St. Petersburg of 1875, as revised at Lisbon in 1908.

ARTICLE 8

Each of the contracting parties guarantees national treatment to the subjects or citizens of the other party and to juridical persons (including limited liability and other companies and associations) established in the territories of that other party in all that concerns the possession, inviolability and right to dispose of property, whether imported into the territories of the former party or acquired in those territories in conformity with the provisions of the present Treaty and with the laws and regulations there in force.

ARTICLE 9

The contracting parties undertake to recognise arbitration clauses inserted in contracts between persons in the territories of one party and persons in the territories of the other, such persons being subjects or citizens of either of the contracting parties or juridical persons established in their territories.

They equally undertake to execute the awards of the arbitral tribunals appointed in conformity with the above contracts, subject, however, to the following conditions:

1. That the award is not rendered incapable of execution by the existence of a previous judgment given on another point by the judicial tribunals of the country where the award would be carried into effect.

2. That the award does not contain provisions contrary to the laws of the country where it is to be carried out.

The contracting parties agree within three months of the coming into force of the present

(Continued on Page 14)

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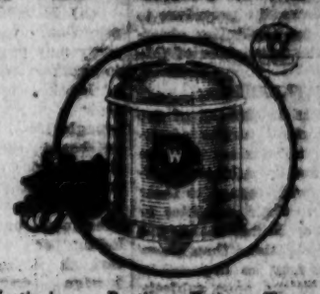

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1924

COMMEMORATION EDITION

FRIDAY, OCTOBER TENTH

The China Press will publish its annual Chinese Edition in Commemoration of the Foundation of the Republic of China.

Contents

It will be ably edited by the best available Chinese talent under the direct supervision of our own staff. The edition will be profusely illustrated, visualizing the economic and social progress made in the thirteen year period, and portraying people and events of unusual interest. The editorial content will consist of the contributions of numerous writers of note on Chinese affairs, both foreign and native.

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Advertising space is now being booked for the issue. A phone call or letter will bring our representative who will explain fully all details.

Phone or Address

The China Press

Shanghai

Phone 1431

The Anglo-Russian Treaties: Official Text

(Continued from Page 13)

Treaty to enter into a convention laying down the procedure to be followed for the better observance of the provisions of this Article.

ARTICLE 10

The subjects or citizens of one of the contracting parties admitted into the territories of the other shall not be subjected personally or with regard to their property or to their activities to any other or higher taxes, imposts or obligations than those which are or may be imposed in the like conditions upon subjects or citizens of the last-named party, with the exception of special cases provided for by the laws in regard to all foreigners. Such special laws shall not impose taxation on the subjects or citizens of one party in the territories of the other in respect of their industry, trade, occupation, or business, and in regard to all forms of taxation such subjects or citizens shall not be placed in a less favorable condition than the subjects or citizens of the most favored nation.

Juridical persons (including limited liability and other companies and associations) established in the territories of one party and admitted to carry on operations in the territories of the other party, shall not be subject in the territories of the second party to any other or higher taxes, imposts, or obligations than those which are or may be imposed in the like conditions upon similar juridical persons there established or upon similar juridical persons of any third State which are admitted to carry on operations in the territories of the second party.

ARTICLE 11

Each of the contracting parties undertakes to treat the vessels of the other not less favorable than national vessels or the vessels of the most-favored nation. This equality of treatment shall extend to the rules and regulations governing the transport of goods or passengers from and to the ports of the contracting parties and to any duties or charges levied on the vessels, their cargoes or passengers, and also to facilities for the stationing, loading, and unloading of vessels in ports, docks, quays, harbors, and roadsteads, as well as tonnage or other dues, charges, and payments of all kinds levied on ships, such as sanitary, port, quay, harbor, pilotage, quarantine, lighthouse, and other similar dues levied in the name of or for the profit of the Government, public functionaries, private individuals, corporations, or establishments of any kind.

The contracting parties undertake that imported or exported goods shall not be subjected in their ports or on their railways, rivers, or canals to any differential due, surtax, charge, or disability of any kind based on the flag of the ship by which the goods are imported or exported and to the detriment of the flag of either party. This provision shall not, however, be regarded as preventing either of the contracting parties from entering into contracts with any persons or companies for the purpose of establishing through rates.

ARTICLE 12

The provisions of the present Treaty shall not extend to—

(a) The application of special laws for the safeguarding, renewal, and development of the national merchant fleet, so long as such laws do not discriminate in favor of the carriage of goods or passengers by national ships or provide for reductions in the dues levied in the ports of either contracting party on national ships

(b) Privileges granted to marine sports societies.

(c) Port services, including pilotage, towage, and life-saving and maritime assistance.

(d) Facilities granted to national ships engaged in the coasting trade.

(e) Privileges which are or may be conferred upon countries situated on the Arctic Ocean in respect of fishing and the sale of the catch in ports of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics situated on that ocean.

(f) Navigation on inland waters closed to foreign vessels in general, even though such navigation may be open to the vessels of limitrophe States.

ARTICLE 13

Nothing in the preceding article shall prevent either party whole or in part its coasting trade in whole or in part to national vessels, provided that—

(a) The party so reserving in whole or in part its coasting trade cannot claim, in virtue of the present Treaty, that its vessels shall be admitted to the coasting trade of the other party.

(b) Notwithstanding such reservation, vessels of the other party may proceed from one port to another either for the purpose of landing the whole or part of their cargoes or passengers brought from abroad, or of taking on board the whole or part of their cargoes or passengers for a foreign destination, or of carrying between the two ports goods consigned on through bills of lading or passengers holding through tickets to or from a foreign country. While so engaged, these vessels and their passengers and cargoes shall enjoy the full privileges of the present Treaty.

So long as the coasting trade of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is thrown open to vessels of the Union, it is agreed between the parties that if at any time any part of the coasting trade of the Union is thrown open to the vessels of any other foreign country it shall at the same and under the like conditions be thrown open to British vessels.

ARTICLE 14

All vessels which, under the law of either contracting party, are national vessels shall for the purposes of the present Treaty be deemed to be vessels of that party.

ARTICLE 15

The regulation of the mutual protection of rights in industrial, literary, and artistic property of the citizens or subjects of the contracting parties shall be arranged for by special conventions, which shall, so far as possible, embody the principles contained in the international conventions relating to these matters. Such conventions which shall be concluded within twelve months from the coming into force of the present treaty, shall further make suitable provision for the grant of priority to British subjects or corporations who previously held such right in the former Russian Empire.

ARTICLE 16.

Each of the contracting parties, on condition of reciprocity, undertakes within its own territories to assure to the subjects or citizens of the other party effective protection in law against unfair trade competition. In particular, each party agrees to provide adequate remedies, both legal and administrative, in respect of goods bearing trade marks or trade names to which they have no right, or marks, devices, names, inscriptions, or wrappings which convey, directly or indirectly, false indications of the geographical or commercial origin of such goods.

ARTICLE 17.

The stipulations of the present Treaty may, subject to any modifications mutually agreed upon, be extended to any of His Britannic Majesty's self-governing Dominions or to India by an exchange of notes to be effected between the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the Dominion concerned, or of India.

In the event of the Treaty not being extended to any particular Dominion or to India, goods produced or manufactured in such Dominion or in India shall enjoy in the territories of the Union, complete and unconditional most-favored-nation treatment so long as goods manufactured or produced in the territories of the Union are accorded, in such Dominion or in India, treatment as favourable as that accorded to goods manufactured or produced in any other foreign country, but liberty is reserved by the Government of the Union to denounce this paragraph at any time in respect of any particular Dominion or of India.

ARTICLE 18.

The stipulations of the present Treaty shall apply to any British colony, possession, or protectorate, and to any territory oversea which is subject to the control of His Britannic Majesty, if notice is given by His Britannic Majesty's representative at Moscow in respect of any such colony, possession, protectorate, or territory of the desire of His Majesty that the treaty should apply thereto.

Nevertheless, goods produced or manufactured in any such colony, possession, protectorate, or territory to which the present Treaty does not apply shall enjoy, in the territory of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, complete and unconditional most-favoured-nation treatment so long as goods produced or manufactured in the territories of the Union are accorded in such colony, possession, protectorate, or territory treatment as favourable as that accorded to goods produced or manufactured in any other foreign country.

ARTICLE 19.

The present Treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged in London as soon as possible. It shall come into force immediately upon ratification, and shall remain in force for a period of three years from the exchange of ratifications, and thereafter until the expiration of 12 months from the date on which either of the contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate the Treaty.

In the event of the Treaty being extended to any self-governing Dominion or to India by an exchange of notes under Article 17, the application of the Treaty to such Dominion or to India may be terminated by 12 months' notice on either side.

As regards any colony, possession, protectorate, or territory to which the present Treaty has been applied under Article 18, either of the contracting parties shall be entitled to terminate its application to such colony, possession, protectorate, or territory at any time on giving 12 months' notice to that effec.

ARTICLE 20.

The present Treaty is drawn up and signed in the English language. A translation shall be made into the Russian language as soon as possible and agreed between the parties. Both texts shall then be considered authentic for all purposes.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty and have affixed thereto their seals.

PROTOCOL.

At the moment of proceeding to the signature of the Commercial Treaty between Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the one hand and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the other, the undersigned, duly authorised, have agreed as follows:—

Nothing in Article 1 of the Commercial Treaty signed this day shall prejudice the right of either party to enforce special sanitary or other provisions for the purpose of securing the safety of persons or of animals or of plants useful to agriculture, of regulating the trade in arms and ammunition under general provisions of law, or the trade in any particular article under the provisions of any general international convention which is binding on either party.

Declaration by His Majesty's Government with regard to Article 13.

At the moment of signing the Commercial Treaty between Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the one hand and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the other, I have the honor, on behalf of His Majesty's Government, to make the following declaration with regard to Article 13:—

His Majesty's Government recognizes the right of the Government of the Union, in reserving the coasting trade to national ships, to include in that reservation the carrying of the goods and passengers between ports of the Union whether situated on the coast of the same or of different seas.

Declaration by the Government of the U.S.S.R. with regard to Article 14.

At the moment of signing the Commercial Treaty between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the one hand and Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the other, I am instructed by the Government of the Union to make the following declaration with regard to Article 14.

The Government of the Union maintain their right of property over all the ships of the former Russian Navy as well as over the ships of the Russian commercial fleet, nationalised by the decree on the nationalisation of the commercial fleet dated January 26, 1918, which have not been sold by the Soviet Government or with its consent.

The Government of the Union on several occasions had the opportunity to make similar declarations to all foreign Powers, and protested in the Notes addressed to their Governments against any kind of commercial transactions with these ships, presenting the full lists of names of such vessels.

The Government of the Union maintain their right to claim the restitution of these vessels as the indisputable property of the peoples of the U.S.S.R. Therefore the Government of the Union will never recognise as British any of these ships found in possession of British nationals or firms and will treat them as the property of the people of the U.S.S.R.

Motor Transport Congress for Uniform Laws

With the universal development of motoring throughout the world, and the expansion of travel between cities and even between countries, the necessity becomes more and more apparent for fair and uniform legislation in the use and operation of motor vehicles. Within the United States, for example, there is so much difference between the laws of the many States of the Union that, as an illustration, the fee on a five-ton truck varies from $40 in one state to $300 in another.

The need for uniform legislation in the United States and an invitation for exchange of ideas on legislation between the national motor vehicle conference committee and the motor vehicle associations abroad were high points in the address of H. H. Rice, president of the Cadillac Motor Car Company and Chairman of the legislation committee of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, at the World Motor Transport Congress, just held in Detroit.

The Congress was attended by 340 delegates from forty-two countries, besides many representatives of the automotive industry in the United States.

Using the United States as an example, Mr. Rice pointed out that up until 1904 there were and that since that time laws have been passed by the legislatures of every state in the Union covering both taxation and operation. There is so great a diversity in these laws that a driver going from one state to another, or even from city to city in the same state, may be confronted with an entirely different set of traffic regulations.

According to Mr. Rice, however, lawmakers are beginning to realize the importance of the motor car as an economic factor in the development of the country, and accordingly are taking an intelligent and constructive stand on legislation affecting it.

As a result, it is not too much to hope that the next few years will see regulations relating to motor vehicles reaching a high plane of progress and uniformity.

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a picture with a theme as old as the ages, yet as modern as to-day's newspaper.

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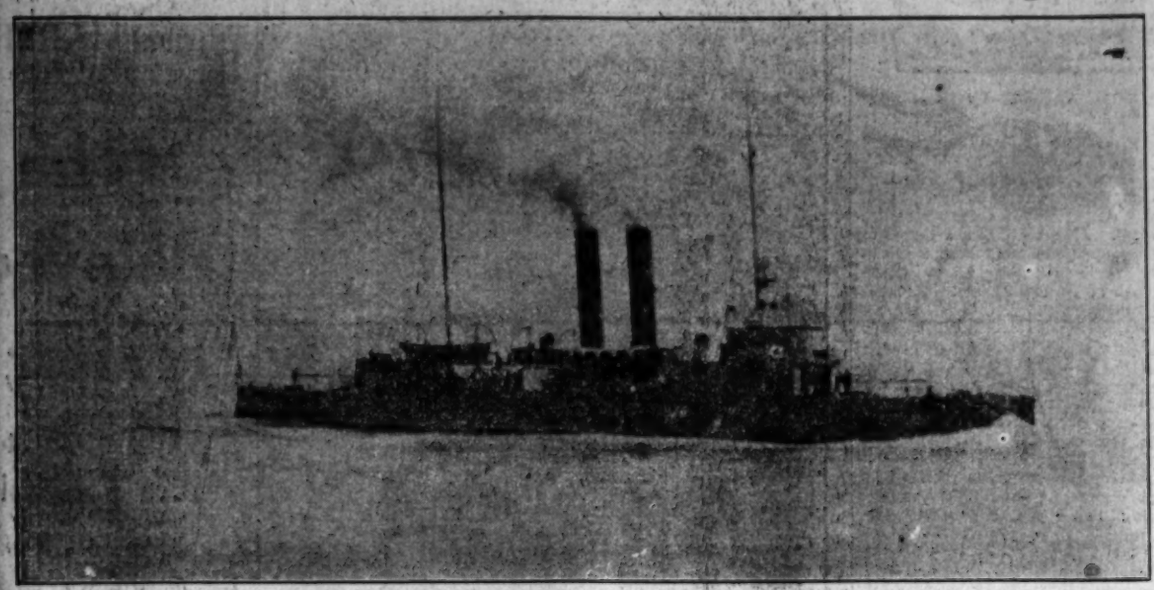
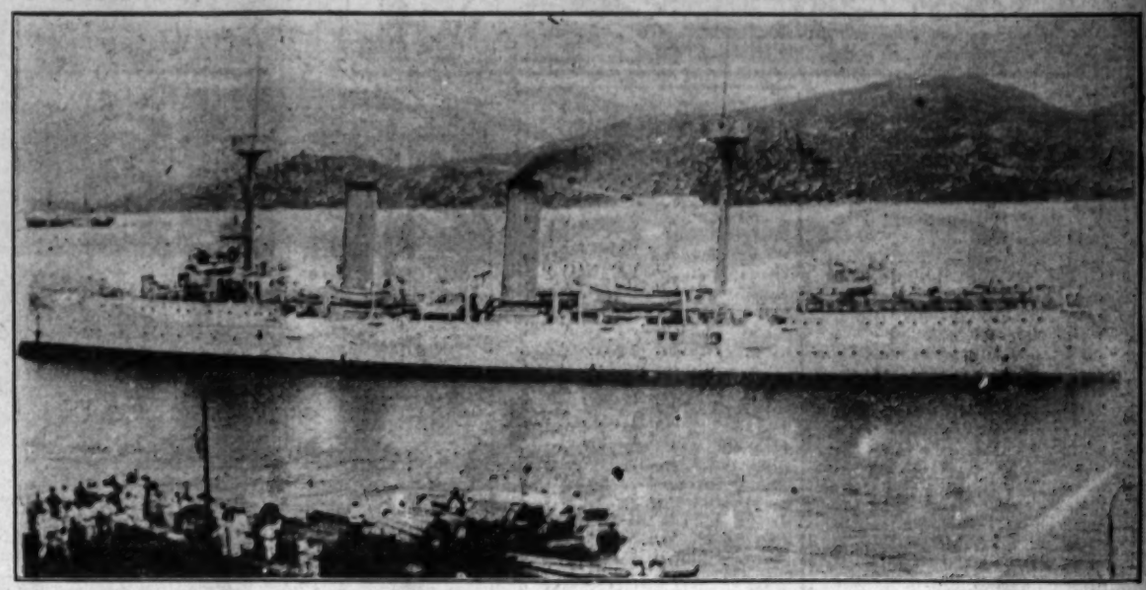
Scenic Places In Fighting Zone In Kiangsu And Chekiang; Part Of China's Fighting Craft Are Ready For Action



A Chinese gunboat on the Yangtze which gives a good idea of the type of naval fighting craft in this country.



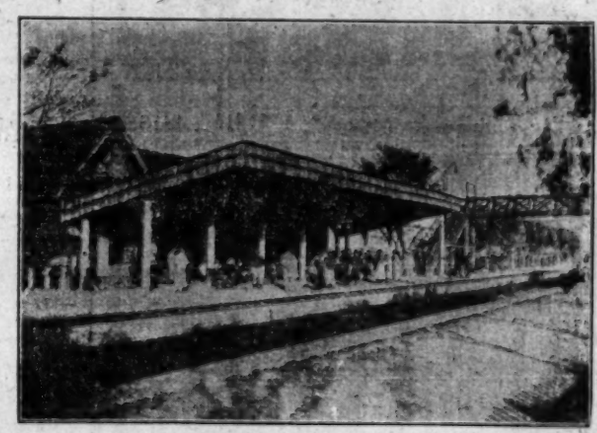
The Hai Shun, one of the largest Chinese warships afloat, which is believed to be on her way to Woosung.

Soochow will be involved in any fighting which may occur. Our photo shows a scene, with the Pagoda in the background.

Another center likely to be dragged into the vortex of the impending hostilities is Wusih. Photo shows the Public Park.

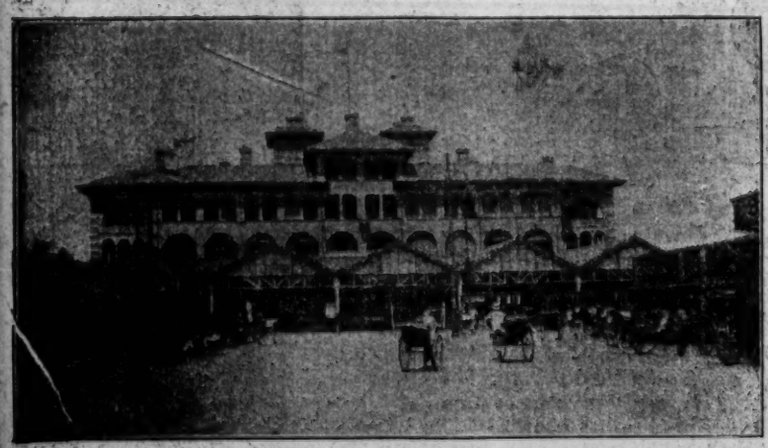
The Soochow Pagoda, a familiar sight to Shanghai holiday-makers. It is feared that the outbreak of hostilities may result either in the destruction or partial damage of this fine monument to Chinese architectural genius.

A temple at Huchow, Chekiang, south of Taihu Lake. Many intending Chinese excursionists will be prevented from carrying out their program.

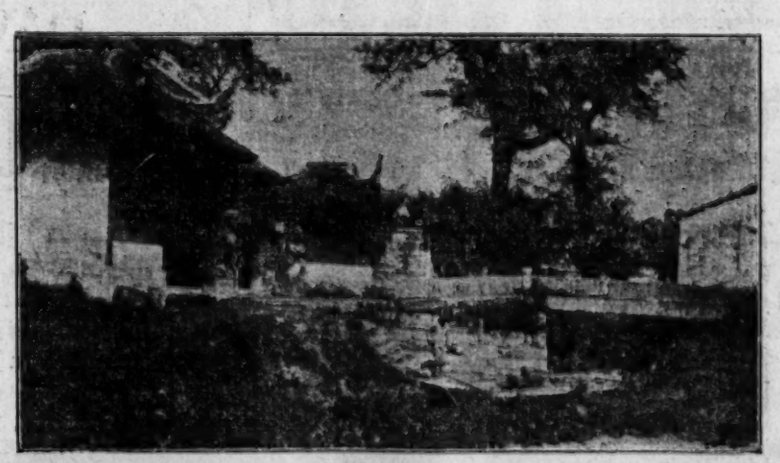


Railway station at Nansiang, on the Shanghai-Hangchow Railway.

Bridge at Wusih, rice and silk center along the S. N. R.

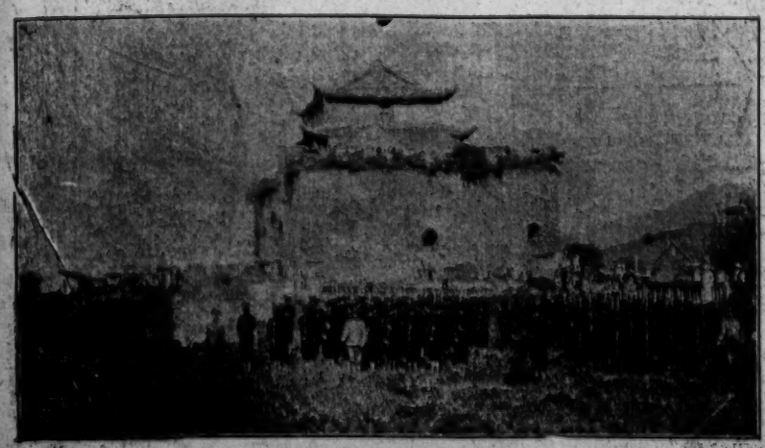


North Railway Station in Shanghai, now guarded by General Ho Feng-lin's troops.

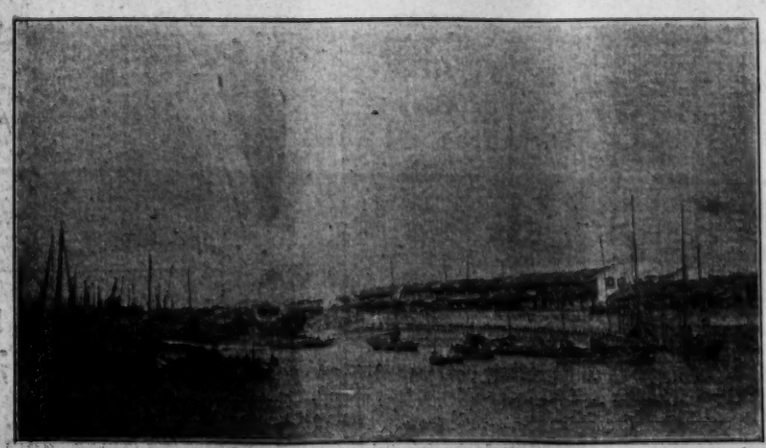


Front of temple at the foot of the hill at Quinsan with canal boat in foreground.

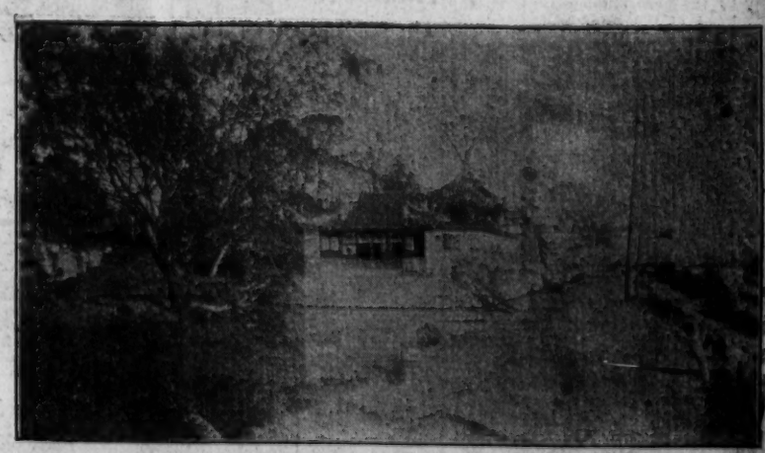
A park at Wusih.



Troops saluting the Governor at Nanking.



Mouth of the Whangpoo River.



A view of Kashing, Chekiang, the important business center of the Shanghai-Hangchow Railway.

Photos by Mission Photo Bureau

AROUND THE CINEMA HOUSES OF SHANGHAI

Unique Drama Of Thibet On Carlton Bill

In "The Wolf of Thibet," which starts a three-day run at the Carlton Theater this afternoon, Shanghai theater-goers will have an opportunity to see a film which is really distinctive, both from the standpoint of story and acting. The scene of the story is laid on the borderland of Thibet, and, in keeping with this theme a number of Chinese appear as principals in a cast which is headed by the best European talent. The film was produced in Europe, and its direction is purely European, but the employment of Chinese actors and advisers have given it an historical accuracy seldom seen in the films.

The story relates the romance of the daughter of a missionary who has lived her whole life with her father on the lonely Thibetan frontier. Interwoven with this theme, there is the story of another romance, that of a young Chinese and the girl he loves, but whose father has promised her to the wealthy proprietor of a gambling house. Thrilling scenes depict snow-covered plateaus, over which packs of howling wolves roam, threatening both the missionary's daughter and her sweetheart. The realism of the scenes depicting encounters with wild animals is accounted for by the fact that they were produced under the personal supervision of Mr. John Hagenbeck world-famous animal trainer.

On the same bill with "The Wolf of Thibet" the Carlton will show the latest B. A. T. news reel, which includes a remarkable film survey of the flooded regions in the North, taken from an airplane by a B. A. T. staff photographer.

Starting Wednesday night David Belasco's great stage success "The Girl of The Golden West" will be the attraction at the Carlton for the balance of the week.

In "The Girl of the Golden West" the California of '49 is revived; the rustic Polka Saloon, with its cosmopolitan crowd, the covered wagon, the miner panning for gold, the medicine man with his high silk hat, all are seen in this picturization of Belasco's story. Added to the story of this production is the beautiful scenic background, which seems to receive all the romance of bygone days.

The story is that of a bandit upon whose head is a reward of five thousand dollars. He is about to rob the Polka Saloon when he discovers that the owner is a girl whom he met a few days before on the road and carried across the stream. Then begins a race for the love of the girl between the sheriff and the bandit, and it is only after a series of most thrilling incidents, in which the bandit is exposed, wounded and nearly hanged by the posse, that the story is brought to a climax.

"The Girl of the Golden West" is a picture well worth seeing.

Good Comedy Film Booked For Alhambra

Starting tonight and on Monday and Tuesday nights the popular Alhambra open-air theater will present an excellent comedy film entitled "The Perfect Woman" with Constance Talmadge as the star.

This picture is said to be entirely different from anything that has been used as a subject for humorous photoplays.

There is an established precedent in motion pictures, whereby the hero stubbornly seeks the hand of the fair young thing. But in this picture, Connie, as the heroine, does all the matrimonial game hunting, and the consequences are novel and very humorous. Connie appears as the most artful and loving vamp ever caught in the act of snatching a man from single blessedness.

The development of the plot, in which Mary finds herself in the home of Jim Stanhope, the man she was determined to vamp, and the thrilling little episode in which foul Bolsheviks have a prominent part, combine to blend the humor with the most pleasing kind of suspense.

In addition to the big feature comedy, "The Perfect Woman", Dan Mason will present a most laughable two-reel comedy "Toonerville Tales," and B. A. T. will show the latest news and scenic reviews of China.

Booth Tarkington's great story "Penrod" will be the attraction for Wednesday night.

At The Theaters

APOLLO THEATER

Starting today, Hope Hampton in "The Gold Diggers," a David Belasco production of Avery Hapwood's play, supported by an allstar cast. Special matinees, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 5:30 p.m.

ISIS THEATER

Tomorrow and Tuesday, Laura La Plante in "Crooked Alley." Starting Wednesday and continuing until Sunday with matinees Saturday and Sunday, Booth Tarkington's great drama of American life, "The Turmoil," a Universal Super-Jewel feature directed by Hobart Henley. Coming, William Fox's spectacular production, "Monte Cristo."

VICTORIA THEATER

Starting tomorrow, "The White Dove." Starting Thursday, "Loyal Lives," with Brandon Tynan and Mary Carr.

ALHAMBRA OPEN-AIR THEATER

Tonight, tomorrow and Tuesday nights, Constance Talmadge in "The Perfect Woman", a clever comedy feature; "Toonerville Tales", a two-reel comedy, and B. A. T. news and scenic reviews of China. Starting Wednesday night, Booth Tarkington's great story, "Penrod".

CARLTON THEATER

Today, tomorrow and Tuesday, "The Wolf of Thibet", a thrilling and unique feature production staged in Europe with European and Chinese stars in the cast; B. A. T. latest news reel, showing airplane views of the devastation wrought by the floods in the North. Starting Wednesday, David Belasco's great stage success, "The Girl of the Golden West".

AT THE ALHAMBRA THEATER

'Crooked Alley', 'The Turmoil' At The Isis

Featured on a special program at the Isis Theater during the coming week is Booth Tarkington's great drama of American life, "The Turmoil," a Universal Super-Jewel feature. It will be shown at the Isis from Wednesday to Sunday, with special matinee on Saturday and Sunday. Tomorrow and Tuesday, the Isis will show "Crooked Alley," featuring Laura La Plante.

"Crooked Alley," is from the pen of Jack Boyle, writer of the widely read "Boston Blackie" stories and was originally published as "The Daughter of Crooked Alley." Thomas Carrigan plays the part of Boston Blackie and Laura La Plante is "the daughter of Crooked Alley."

In "The Turmoil" Hobart Henley has worked out a remarkably accurate screen interpretation of Booth Tarkington's celebrated novel.

The story deals with the turmoil in the home of a self-made millionaire, arrogant, powerful and stubborn, who with iron hand, bends a rebellious family to his will. An artistic son is forced to the unhappiness of a money-mad struggle in business; a daughter-in-law, waspish and fortune-hunting, pits her wits against his, drives one man to drink, another to the grave, his daughter into the arms of a scoundrel, and nearly wrecks the entire family on the altar of Mammon.

The powerful story is acted by a cast carefully chosen for the task. Bibbs, the dreamy, artistic son of the family, is pictured by George Hackathorne, the appealing hunchback of "Merryy-Go-Round," while Eileen Percy, of "The Flirt," plays Sybil, the daughter-in-law with the soul of a wasp. Pauline Garon plays the flapperish baby daughter of the family, and Emmett Corrigan appears as the old millionaire. Eleanor Boardman plays a role that adds love interest to the pi

(Continued on Page 17)

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Mae MARSH in "The Beloved Traitor"

A Charming stor of a beautiful country.

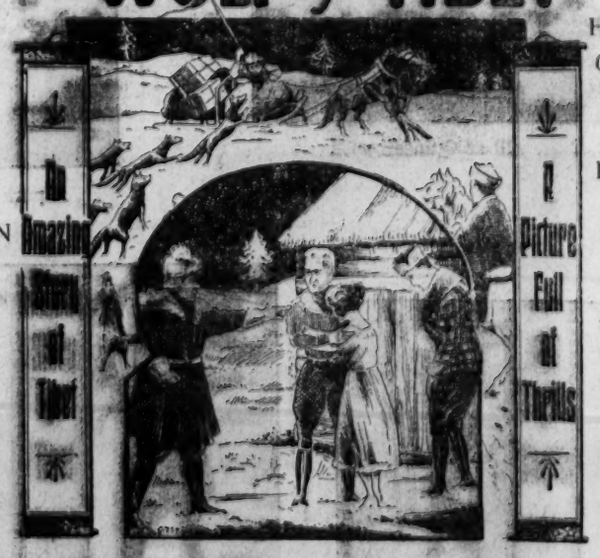
A play in which Mi MARSH appears in a mo strongly dramatic role th usual, and in which h emotional skill is really su prising.

Admission $1.50 and $1.00 Coupons Accepted.

MATINEE
Today, at 3.15 p.m.
"THE BELOVED TRAITOR"

ST. GEORGE'S OPEN AIR CINEMA
217 Bubbling Well Road. Tel. W. 4418
To-night till Tuesday
Baby Peggy in "The Family Secret"

MATINEE TODAY 3 P.M. EVERY NIGHT 9.15 CARLTON THEATRE PHONE WEST 3641 SUNDAY MONDAY TUESDAY
A most exciting and thrilling story of Adventure
"The WOLF of TIBET"
THE FIRST AND ONLY REAL SCREEN PRODUCTION OF THE WILDS OF TIBET



HUNDREDS OF SAVAGE BEASTS PACKS OF FEROCIOUS WOLVES FURIOUS YAKS DROVES OF WILD HORSES.

A Great story with thrills galore played by an excellent cast of European stars and real Chinese actors.

SPECIAL B.A.T. TOPICS, Pictures taken from an aeroplane showing miles of flooded districts of the North, depicting the destruction caused by the bursting of the dikes and overflowing rivers.

ALL THIS WEEK APOLLO THEATRE Special 5.30 p.m Shows Mon., Wed. and Fri.

Belasco agreed!

Yes the Belasco! And when he agreed, it was a momentous occasion for the moving picture industry, and a feather in the cap of the producers of the Warner Brothers classics of the screen. It meant that the "movies" were to have the services of the dean of American drama, the man who for ten years had fought shy of the silent drama.

And the vehicle was a worthy one, no less a successful play than "The Gold Diggers", the sensational Belasco stage drama which ran for two continuous years on Broadway, playing to packed houses. Belasco *personally* supervised the screen version, and we congratulate ourselves in being able to announce such a celebrated play for your entertainment.

Hope Hampton, Louise Fazenda, and Windham Standing—these have the principal featured parts in this effervescent screen drama which depicts the *mad, bad, sad* and *glad* goings-on of that little cross section of humanity known on Broadway as *gold-diggers*.

See Jerry Lamar, as the brightest of the clan, as she attends gay parties after her work as a chorus girl; *see* how she manipulates wealthy millionaires, and shows her mettle when, taking the challenge of a crusty prejudiced broker who considers show girls dangerous, she sends him to defeat, clinches the romance of a young couple, and then turns the tables by falling in love with the would-be-reformer.

WARNER BROS. *by arrangement with* DAVID BELASCO *present* THE GOLD DIGGERS
Based on the play by AVERY HOPWOOD
with HOPE HAMPTON and a notable cast including Windham Standing and Louise Fazenda
DIRECTED BY HARRY BEAUMONT

Today at 3 p.m.
1. Jack Hoxie in "WHERE IS THIS WEST"
2. Murray, the World-Famous Escape Artist.

"THE GOLD DIGGERS"
a picture with a theme as old as the ages, yet as modern as to-day's newspaper.

Dwells on an interesting phase of sophisticated society, with the never-ending feminine craving for wealth and luxury.

Adapted from the Belasco stage hit that proved a Broadway sensation.

STARTING TONIGHT
APOLLO THEATRE.

Around The Cinema Houses Of Shanghai

(Continued from Page 16)

ture, and Kitty Bradbury, Victory Bateman, Theodore Von Eltz, Edward Hearn and other well known artists also appear.

As another special feature, the Isis management announces presentation in the near future of "Monte Cristo," William Fox's spectacular production of Dumas' famous story, which John Gilbert in the title role. Emmett J. Flynn was the director.

'Gold Diggers' Featured At The Apollo

"The Gold Diggers", which in its stage form, played for two years in New York before hundreds of thousands, is to be the feature attraction at the Apollo Theater during the week starting today. In order to permit all of their patrons to view this special film the Apollo announces three special matinees at 5:30 p.m. on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

"The Gold Diggers" is the story of a group of chorus girls on Broadway, of their little romances, of their big hauls from wealthy Wall Street financiers having more money than brains. Jerry, protrayed by Hope Hampton, is the queen of the gold diggers, but she remains a good girl amid her experiences and even serve to patch up a cracked romance and fall in love with the gentleman who was doing most of the cracking to the said romance.

She is supported by an all-star cast, including Windham Standing, Louise Fazenda, Gertrude Short, Alec Francis, Jed Prouty, Arita Gilliman, Peggy Brown, Margaret Seddon, Johnny Harron, Ann Cornwall, Edna Tichenor, Frances Ross, Marie Prade and Louise Beaudet. It is a David Belasco production directed by Harry Beaumont and based upon the play by Avery Hopwood.

One of the features of "The Gold Diggers" is a remarkable gown of pearls worn by Miss Hampton.

The gown contains exactly 19,851 matched pearls.

They are draped over a skirt of cloth of silver. The bodice of the gown is perfectly plain, but the skirt is a mass of pearls.

The gown weighs 41 pounds.

Miss Hampton had the garment made especially to her own design.

She ordered it when she was in Paris and it was delivered to her Hollywood home.

When wearing the costume Miss Hampton also wears her beautiful three-strand pearl necklace and her pearl armlets. Altogether the pearls on her costume total close to $20,000.

'White Dove', 'Loyal Lives' At Victoria

"The White Dove" and "Loyal Lives" constitute the two features to be offered at the Victoria Theater during the coming week.

"The White Dove," which starts its run at the Victoria tomorrow, is the story of a physician, who, suffering a bitter disillusionment with regard to the character of the wife whom he loved sincerely and who has died, severs all ties, leaving his father, child and sweetheart behind. After a year in London, he learns that his sweetheart is about to marry a scoundrel whose father has obtained consent to the marriage by threatening to reveal a secret in the past life of the physician's father. The physician intercedes, halts the scoundrel's plan for a secret elopment and has him sent to prison. Then it becomes known that the physician's mother, has been the divorced wife of the scoundrel's father.

Father, mother, wife all guilty, his sweetheart fickle, the physician breaks down. He his realises own humanity, forgives his sweetheart, and starts on a life of finer compassion than he has ever before known.

"Loyal Lives," which will be screened at the Victoria on Thursday, is a story built about a mail carrier who, at the age of 65 is pensioned at $60 a month. Poverty hits him, but fate takes a hand and saves the day. It is a story of old folks and is said to be filled with heart interest.

Brandon Tynan and Mary Carr play the roles of the father and mother. Buster Collier, Faire Binney and Chester Morris are also in the cast.

Have You Ever Been Lonely

BY BEATRICE FAIRFAX

Everyone is lonely. The girl who sits alone in her hall bedroom and feels that hers is a cruel lot and that everyone else in the entire city has friends and interesting things to do may be all right as far as surface indications go. But sometimes she isn't one-tenth as lonely as the woman who rolls by in her limousine and in the cage of misery and bitterness and destroyed dreams her life has come to be.

It is bad enough to feel that your life isn't getting a fair chance to begin. But it is infinitely worse to feel that it is over—that you are tied to boredom and disappointment. Of course neither seemingly, desperate situation is any truer than the person inside of it makes it.

No one has to stay lonely or to be bored. It is always possible to find some way of occupying yourself. It isn't hard to make your work useful. It is easy to make it a matter of service to someone else. And when you start a train of honest, worthwhile conditions in action they are bound to bring something useful into your life—and perhaps something beautiful as well.

Let me tell you of two women I know and the way each of them solved her problem of loneliness.

Grace found time hanging heavy on her hands because there was nothing for her to contribute to the well-regulated household her rich husband maintained with as little effort as he maintained his bored indifference to his childless forty-year-old wife.

Grace was free to ride around in limousines and deck herself in chiffons and pearls. She and her husband had no social standing and no intimates. She had no gift—no enthusiasm but an inordinate desire to dance. For a while Grace paid a young partner to take her about. Then one day she noticed some children dancing to a hurdy-gurdy on the street. The next day she was canvassing every social settlement house in her town and offering to teach dancing to the little children of the poor.

Today Grace is sought after not only by the social workers she has helped but by the finer element in the society which once ignored her. And the busy husband who once gave her about an hour of his companionship to help her through her lonely days is now so proud of his wife that she has to let him call for her after her evening classes. And he has learned to dance so she will condescend to go out with him now and then.

"It was my one talent," says Grace. "For a long time I buried it under the napkin of scorn for a gift so trifling. But when I began to use my little talent for others, dancing and a love of beauty and rhythm turned out to be worth a little more serious consideration than I had ever given them."

Anna was bored and poor—a bad combination. She had a good position as secretary, but that left her with Saturdays on her hands and the need of something to do and also of some way of making a little more money to supply the needs of an extravagant and none too grateful family. She couldn't find work. And then one day when she was coming home from work Anna noticed several cross nurse maids or puzzled little girls trying to handle fractious children. It occurred to her that though she didn't know a thing about children she was used to dealing with people all day long in her office and that people are just grown-up children.

Anna advertised as a mother's helper. She was a wonderful one for two years. And at present she is secretary companion to a charming old lady who says Anna is as near a real and ideal daughter as anything she can imagine.

The trouble with most lonely folks is that they sigh:

"Oh, if only I knew the right man! If I had someone to take me out once in a while. If I only could have a good time!"

And when folks are chasing love and happiness in terms of enjoyment and gayety, they may get a few whirligig hours, but that is about all. Loneliness isn't cured by dancing two nights a week. It isn't healed by riding in automobiles. It isn't conquered by knowing a lot of people. The only cure of loneliness is to find your right place in the world and fill it—happily and as best you know how.

When you are in your right place you meet the right people and express yourself beautifully and attract the right love. And as a tag to one of those true stories which generally end happily when the folks in them are brave and fine—consider this:

"I'm sure Mrs. Cartwright really wants her nephew to be interested in me. And I've an idea that if I go on growing and improving—some day he won't just like me. He will love me, and even if he doesn't I'm happy and grateful just to know him."

It is Anna who told me that. You see, when people do something constructive to banish loneliness they are pretty sure to see the door open on a view so inviting that love will want to come in.

She had such taking ways—but there was a method in her money madness: she wanted to teach the man a lesson, and make him love, see:

"THE GOLD DIGGERS"
STARTING TONIGHT
APOLLO THEATRE.

BACARDI
THE COCKTAIL RUM
AGENTS: GANDE, PRICE & CO.

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A Great Picture in 10 big reels. Of course

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EMPIRE THEATRE
81 Avenue Joffre Phone C. 7062
Tonight Tonight
at 7.15 p.m. and 9.15 p.m.
In A Super-Special Programme
HENRY ROUSSELL Presents
EUROPE'S MOST FASCINATING SCREEN STAR
RAQUEL MELLE
in
"IMPERIAL VIOLETS"
MATINEE
Today, at 3.15 p.m.
"IMPERIAL VIOLETS"

ALHAMBRA
NEW OPEN AIR THEATRE 119 RANGE ROAD
2 Shows Nightly 7 P.M. 9.15
3 Nights Only Sun. Mon. Tues.
A SCREAMING ALL STAR COMEDY SHOW
Constance Talmadge
in
"The Perfect Woman"
See Connie vamp a Bolshevik, first she gives him a drink, then she tapped him on his dome, and then you see his finish, a climax that will make you scream.
DAN MASON in "TOONERVILLE TATTLES"
Another fast moving comedy full of laughs.
B.A.T. TOPICS showing the latest events in China

A PICTURE OF INTENSELY INTERESTING AFFAIRS AMONG PEOPLE YOU KNOW

ISIS THEATRE

She has lied... maliciously... and all was in a precarious turmoil DRAMA as POWERFUL as a DYNAMO!

Commencing Wednesday, September 3rd. For 5 Nights Only, at 7 and 9.15

BOOTH TARKINGTON'S
The TURMOIL

Great story of American life

UNIVERSAL JEWEL
Presented by
CARL LAEMMLE

What The Chinese Papers Are Saying

Peking, Aug. 28.—In conversa- of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, Chi Hsieh-yuan stated that the Kiangsu army will defend the province without assuming an aggressive attitude. He will take orders from Marshal Wu Pei-fu in dealing with the Chekiang question. Tsao Kun, however, asserted that he would take the advice of Wu on matters pertaining to Fengtien and hold Chi responsible for the Chekiang situation. If Chi refrains from striking, it is believed that there is still opportunity for peace.—Shun Pao.

Peking, August 28.—Of the eight railway ferry boats, on service between Nanking and Pukow, seven have been commandeered by the Nanking authorities. The launch Edward is the only one now on duty.—Shun Pao.

Peking, August 28.—The Cabinet is drafting a telegram to be sent to Tuchun Lu Yung-hsiang of Chekiang, urging him to disarm the forces of Chwang Tse-ping and Yang Hua-chao. The draft has been submitted to Tsao Kun for endorsement.—Shun Pao.

Peking, August 28.—The British Minister has again asked Peking to sign the Agreement on the Weihaiwei Retrocession.—Shun Pao.

Mukden, August 28.—Marshal Chang Tso-lin has sent nine students of wireless telegraphy to the United States for post graduate work. Mr. Chung Yen-ping has been commissioned to look after the welfare of the men during their stay in America.—Shun Pao.

Nanking, August 28.—Ex-Premier Sun Pao-chi arrived here today.

Peking, August 28.—It is reported here that because of the proposal of the Shanghai Consular Body to declare Shanghai a neutral zone, Chi-Hsieh-yuan has telegraphed the government to demand the withdrawal of the proposal. Following a consultation with Tsao Kun, Wellington Koo has forwarded the message to Hsu Yuan, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Shanghai.—Sin Wan Pao.

Tientsin, August 28.—The airplanes for Nanking are being overhauled and are expected to be shipped today or tomorrow. Over 1,000 cases of gasoline will also be sent to Nanking from Tientsin.—Sin Wan Pao.

Tientsin, August 28.—Marshal Tuan Chi-jui is still in Tientsin. As late as yesterday, he held an interview with General Wang Yi-tang.—Sin Wan Pao.

Tientsin, August 28.—Over 100,000 young famine refugees have been recruited for the Army and sent to the South along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway during the last few days.—Sin Wan Pao.

Peking, August 28.—Marshal Chang Tso-lin has ordered his front line forces to concentrate at Chingchow with Suichung as the first defence line.—Eastern Times.

Peking, August 28.—Marshal Wu Pei-fu has once more asked the the Peking Government to lodge protests with the Belgian Legation against the sale of Belgian airplanes to Chang Tso-lin.—Eastern Times.

Foochow, August 28.—The Foochow Navy left here yesterday to assault Chekiang and Shanghai, it was definitely learned today.—Eastern Times.

Peking, August 28.—A Polish Diplomatic Agent has arrived in Peking and will approach the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the signing of a commercial treaty with China.—Eastern Times.

Peking, August 28.—The Military Council has despatched Lin Chiwen to Loyang, Wang Wen-shi to Nanking, Li Yu-shan to Kiangsi and Yung-chang to Anhui to investigate the military situation in the provinces.—Shanghai Tribune.

Peking, August 28.—Dr. Wellington Koo was host at a dinner given last night in honor of Dr. Paul Monroe, professor of Columbia University who is here in connection with the use of the returned portion of the Boxer Indemnity. Other guests were Liang Chi-chao, Fan Yuen-lien, P. W. Kuo, Yuan Shih-tao and Hung Yen-pei.—Shanghai Tribune.

Tientsin, August 28.—Five million rounds of ammunition were shipped from Peking last night, transhipped at Tientsin and despatched to Nanking along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway.—Shanghai Tribune.

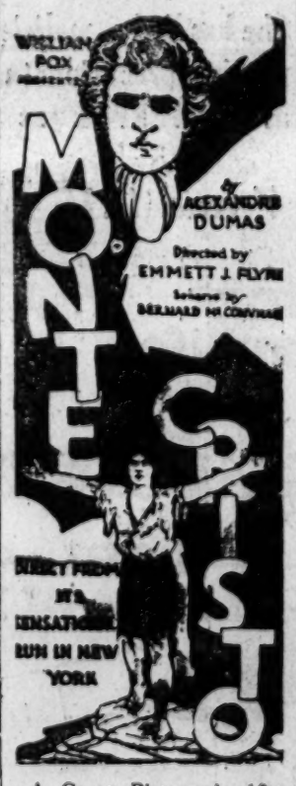
Yangchow, August 28.—An infuriated mob wrecked the home of Mr. Chu, chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce here today. The damage sustained by Chu was considerable. Police constables were assaulted by the mob. Conscription of labor was the cause of the disturbance.—Shanghai Tribune.

Peking, August 28.—Mr. Wei Tsun-tsu, Minister to Berlin, left here for Hankow today. From Hankow he will proceed to Shanghai to embark for Europe and return to his post.—Republican Daily News.

Peking, August 28.—Tuchun Chi Hsieh-yuan of Nanking has telegraphed for the immediate remittance of $1,200,000 for military expenses. Both Tuli Ma Lien-chia and General Sun Chuan-fang of Fukien have asked for $700,000 each and Tuli Tsai Chun-hsun for $500,000. It is understood that payments will be made out of the proceeds of the German bonds.—Republican Daily News.

Wrigley's Gum
Aids Digestion

Comn g



A Great Picture in 10 big reels. Of course

At the ISIS

ISHBEL IS DUBBED "CONQUEROR" OF LONDON HEARTS

Daughter Of Premier, 21 Years Old, Has Known Pangs Of Poverty

London—Ishbel MacDonald, daughter of England's premier, is the youngest political hostess that No. 10 Downing Street ever has known. At 21 years old this Scot girl of humble birth has become the official government hostess at the Prime Minister's town house.

From the seclusion of a London college this wholly untried girl has been plunged into the vortex of "affairs," social and political. Simply to carry through the "journeywork" of entertaining at Downing Street, is about as much as the mature wives of most Prime Ministers have been able to perform. The job was never designed for a girl of 21.

Ishbel is not a Margot Asquith with age and sophistication to reenforce a naturally formidable armor, not to mention a rare facility for impaling celebrities on her prolific pen point and a ready clever tongue that can be quite deadeningly venomous at times. Yet already she has earned the reputation of "The Conqueror," and noticeably endears herself in quarters where Margot was looked at askance.

The oldest daughter of a motherless family, until her father's recent elevation Ishbel kept house in Hampstead. She studied the domestic sciences at King's College, London, and did odds and ends of journalism in Fleet Street. Doubtless her scientific training in matters domestic will help her manipulate the structural complexities of "No. 10." They have always been a problem to the women of Prime Ministers' households for the house is threaded with a network of subterranean passages and stairways which connect with important Government offices in Whitehall and are used largely in time of political stress and strain.

TAKING HER LESSONS

And Ishbel's territory is not limited to Downing Street. She must accompany her father in his occasional descents on the aristocracy in Ministerial capacity. This is a mode of visiting and entertainment of which she is as innocent as any Yankee in the Court of King Arthur. Her recent visit to Windsor Castle as the guest of the King and Queen was not, one may safely predict, a tenth as tedious and distracting as her flights among the Upper Ten and in ducal households where she most decidedly is not "to the manner born."

Yet there are "Ishbel" partisans in Mayfair and CCurzon Street as well as of Windsor Castle, where she completely won Queen Mary and, it is whispered, learned many a household hint from the royal lips. It may be her youth and the special difficulties of her solitary state in Downing Street that largely conquer for "Ishbel the Conqueror." Yet she has wit and spirit to win for her.

Here is a sample of her ready response to the social patronage and impertinences with which she was deluged when she first assumed the reins. A highly placed hostess ruling over one of the smartest Liberal sets in London, wrote, offering to help her in the matter of choosing her frocks for the Courts at Buckingham Palace. She further suggested that Ishbel's deportment could be improved on, that, indeed this was an absolutely essential preparation in view of her conspicuous appearance at the said Courts. The epistle, it is understood, was worded in high-falutin' style. Miss MacDonald replied briefly: "I have chosen my gowns, and I think that I shall know how to behave at Court."

UP FROM THE BOTTOM

"There is romance and thrill," as well as hard work and rough contacts with the unfamiliar, in this girl's position as the youngest official Government hostess—to the first Labor Government. She knows poverty and struggle and much of that peculiarly precarious existence of "brainy" parents with large families, the smallest of incomes and no social status in the English sense.

Mr. MacDonald began from decidedly "small beginnings," and Mrs. MacDonald reared a large and lusty family in her straitened circumstances. But if Ishbel grew up without any of the advantages of material prosperity she had the privilege of contact with the intellectual life of her parents. Mrs. MacDonald was a woman of intellect as well as an able housewife.

Could he love and honor a woman who brazenly, callously confessed she was out to dig while the spade was sharp and the digging good? See:

"THE GOLD DIGGERS"
STARTING TONIGHT
APOLLO THEATRE.

EVERY NIGHT 9.15 **CARLTON THEATRE** PHONE WEST 3641

Starting Wednesday Night
ANOTHER
BIG SCREEN SUCCESS
YOUR REALY CAN'T AFORD TO PASS IT UP

Come and have a most pleasant Evening at Shanghai's refined rendezvous.

La Gaité

High-class cafe, serving Sumptious Dinners and Meals a la carte. Special French Cuisine

Open from 6 a.m. serving delicious Breakfasts and closing at 2 a.m. with a la carte.

Classical music during Tea Dances every evening from 5 to 7

Syncopate with our Wonderful Orchestra from 8.30 to 2 a.m. Saturday 3 a.m.

Mlle. Lucy de Sheimo
will appear
Tonight and Every Night
in her
Charming Oriental Dances
Monsieur Borgo
will continue to please all with his French and Italian Songs

THE
OLYMPIC THEATRE
Presents
Tonight August 31st
"LOYAL LIVES"

A Whitman Bennett's S
With
Mary Ca
In the leading role
Supported by a stella

Here is a gripping interest FATHER MOTHER story that genuine tears.

It has STO CAST, ACTIO everything to m this picture an standing screen duction.

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To-day, at 3.15 p.m.
"LOYAL LIVES"

ISIS THEATRE
Today Sunday at 3, 7 and 9.15 p.m.
MAY McAVOY in
"HER REPUTATION"
Scandal! Sensationalism! and a Great Love! One of the most unusual stories of the season told in a Thos. H. Ince Special.

Monday and Tuesday, at 7 and 9.15 p.m.
For Two Nights Only

The lavish stage settings, superb picturization of society's inner circles and the fine work done by the distinguished cast in this magnificent presentation of one of Jack Boyle's famous "Boston Blackie" series make this a picture you can't afford to miss!

With an unusual all-star cast featuring
LAURA LA PLANTE

From All Parts of China Come Evidences That All The World is Turning T

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Because of 100% Clearer tonal quality, the public is asking for and insisting upon having Brunswick Phonograph and Records.

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大陸報 The China Press 大陸報

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, AUGUST 31, 1924

LACTOGEN FOR
The NATURAL-MILK Food
YOUR BABY

Business and Official Notices

The American Consulate-General will be closed to public business on Sunday, September 1, 1924.

EDWIN S. CUNNINGHAM
American Consul-General.

69972 A 31

The American Consulate-General Shanghai desires to ascertain the number of aliens of Russian birth who hold American consular visas, which they were unable to use by reason of the exhaustion of the fiscal year's quota, and who desire to obtain new visas under the Immigration Act of 1924. Persons coming within this classification are requested to call at the Passport Office of the American Consulate-General to enter their names on a list for this purpose. This enrollment is for a special purpose and no persons need apply for enrollment unless they can show birth in European or Asiatic Russia and the possession of visas which were valid on November 10, 1923, which is the date of official notification of the exhaustion of the Russian quota of that year.

Requests for enrollment may be made by mail in cases where the alien is a resident of this consular district temporarily absent therefrom. Such requests should state the number and date of visa and place of issuance.

EDWIN S. CUNNINGHAM.
American Consul-General.

69960

Municipal Notification

NO. 3279.

SILVER LOAN 1924.

ISSUE OF DEBENTURES FOR Tls. 1,250,000 AT Tls. 97½ PER CENT.

Rate of Interest 6 percent per annum.

Under the authority of Resolution V. passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on April 16, 1924, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the Silver Loan of 1924.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 6 percent per annum, payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year.

The debentures will be issued at Tls. 97½ percent, and will be redeemed at par under the operation of a Sinking Fund on December 31, 1954, but may be redeemed by the Council in whole or in part on December 31, 1934, or on any subsequent date, subject to the Council giving six calendar months' notice in the Municipal Gazette and the public press of Shanghai.

In the event of any partial redemption of the loan, the numbers of debentures to be redeemed will be decided by drawing.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls. 5,000, Tls. 1,000, Tls. 500, and Tls. 100 to fit the convenience of applicants. Application forms can be obtained from the Treasurer and Comptroller, Finance Department, Administration Building, Hankow Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,
J. M. MCKEE,
Assistant Secretary.

Council Chamber,
Shanghai, July 18, 1924.

T F 341

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation

Settlement of Yokohama Pre-Earthquake

Accounts Outstanding at 1st September, 1923.

All parties having claims against this Corporation in connection with pre-earthquake accounts should forward full particulars and proofs to the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, Kobe, to be received there not later than 30th September, 1924, after which date no further claims will be admitted.

A. B. LOWSON
Ag. Manager.

70048 S 6

Central Building

Comfort
Economy

Furnished rooms in the heart of the town, free of taxes, light and water, at Tls. 40 to 55?

Board at $50 supplied by the dining room.

Privacy
Centrality

Central Building
18 Nanking Road

Compagnie Francaise de Tramways et d'Eclairage Electriques de Shanghai

Notice

Consumers are hereby informed that supply of electricity may be interrupted during the day between 7 a.m. and 5 p.m. on account of work on the distribution mains during the week September 1st to 7th in the following districts viz: Route de Grouchy, Rue Wagner, Rue Lemaire,

Rue Baron Gros between Avenue Joffre and Avenue Edward VII,

Rue Vouillemont between Avenue Joffre and Avenue Edward VII,

Avenue Edward VII between Rue Baron Gros and Rue Vouillemont,

Rue du Consulat between Boulevard Montigny and Rue Palikao,

Boulevard Montigny between Rue du Consulat and Avenue Edward VII,

Rue Palikao between Rue du Consulat and Avenue Edward VII,

Rue du Weikwe between Rue Palikao and Boulevard Montigny.

70025 A 31

M. A. TABENSKAIA

LADY DOCTOR—
Advice and Help in Pregnancy and Childbirth.

HOURS 10-12, 2-6,
Telephone C. 178,
573, Nanking Road, 573
Opposite American Drug Co.

The Institution of the Holy Family,

20 North Honan Road Extension, and their school branch, 26 Nanzing Road, begin their scholastic year on Friday, September 5th. The first two days morning classes only.

70018 S 3

Lost

A native Order, No. 3285, due 29th day of 7th moon, for Taels 500, issued by the Kwang Yuen Bank, (廣源莊) has been lost, cancelled and stopped the payment.

The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating the said Order. A similar notice also appears in the Sin Wan Pao and Shun Pao.

JU PAO KEE 永保記

70013

S.S. "LACONIA" from Trieste via Ports

NOTICE TO CONSIGNES

Examination of ship damaged and broken cargo only ex the above steamer will be held at the Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.'s Old Ningpo Wharf on Tuesday, September 2nd at 10 a.m. by Messrs. Angus & Co., Marine Surveyors.

LLOYD TRIESTINO S.N. CO.

70003 S 2

S.S. "President Monroe" from New York

NOTICE TO CONSIGNES

Examination of Ship's damaged cargo ex the s.s. "President Monroe" V-No. 2-W. will be held at the Dollar Pai Lien Chien Wharf on Tuesday, September 2nd 1924, at 9 a.m. when Messrs. Eisler, Reeves & Murphy, Marine and Cargo Surveyors will be in attendence. Our ferry launch "A. B. Dollar" leaves Custon's Jetty at 8.30 a.m.

DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE.

70067 A 31

S. H. N. R.

MOKANSHAN THROUGH TRAFFIC

Night Express Train Service

On and from the 1st September the arrangement of attaching a sleeping car to the Night Express No. 12 Down on Mondays and Wednesdays for conveying passengers to Mokanshan and running a launch service for them from Konzenchiao on the next mornings will be cancelled with the exception of Fridays on which dates the arrangement will be as usual.

By order,
The Traffic Manager.

70010 A 31

Well hatted men are well dressed

Because people always look at you *from the hat down*. Whether it is Summer, Fall, or Winter, we can help you keep looking your best. Bring your hats to us to be RENOVATED, at moderate cost. Old hats are made to look NEW by our process. Ring up North 527, now and ask for

LA UNION
Hat Renovators
V. D. ALOBOG, Manager
PD-3260 Haining Road
(near Corner Chapoo Road)

69980

Agent Wanted

Manufacturers require Agent to represent them on commission basis in the Far East—Hongkong, China and Japan. Goods manufactured are High Class Cretonnes, Printed Linens, Printed Cotton Bedcovers, Printed Silks and Down Quilts. G. P. & J. Baker Ltd., 5, Giltspur Street, E. C. 1.

Lost

The following native Orders have been lost and are hereby declared null and void.

No. 2443, of the Salt Merchants' Bank for the Foo Tai Bank, (福泰) $3,000 due immediately: No. 56, of the Wei Shen, (匯勝) payable to the National Commercial Bank, $378 due immediately: No. 130, of the Yung Cheong, Honan, (河南永昌) payable to the Sin Cheng Silver Hou, (信誠銀號) $2,000 due immediately: No. 13190, of the Van Yih Sun, (萬益生) payable to the National Commercial Bank, Taels 284.24 due immediately, and No. 13191, Taels 500 due immediately.

The public are hereby warned against negotiating the abovementioned Orders, as their loss and cancellation have been registered at the different concerns.

TEH DAH BANK,
德大莊啟

Wanted At Once—

Homing pigeons. Advertiser will purchase or pay for use of birds. Call Central 1898 after 1 p.m. Sunday or Central 751 week days.

70022 A 31

Mr. G. R. Henkel having resigned from this company his Power of Attorney is declared cancelled.

CHINA AND JAVA EXPORT CO.

70014 S 6

Mr. & Mrs. J. Rosenfeld
P. P. C.

70047 A 31

Strom & Company
9 Ezra Rd.
Forwarders
Storage
Customs Brokers
Haulage
Satisfaction Guaranteed
Tel C204

69782

The Prudential Assurance Co., Ltd.
London
— Founded 1848 —
Total Funds Exceed £158,000,000.00
The Security Offered by the Company is Absolute.
Fire Insurance
General Agents for China
Blom & Van Der AA.
3 Ezra Road, Shanghai
Tel. C. 2328 A. Kooyman, Gen. Mgr.

Typewriter Supplies—

We stock every accessory in connection with typewriters, Keelox Ribbons and Carbons, Reid notebook holders, Weiss desk extensions etc.

Have you tried our Certified Brand Carbon Paper, guaranteed to give a hundred copies per sheet. We will willingly send you a specimen sheet. Ribbons and carbons supplied with the Coupon book system.

Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
44-A-B Kiangse Road, Shanghai
also Sole Agent for:—
Burroughs Adding and Calculating Machines
Roneo Office Appliances,
Represented in all the principle cities of China.

The Chinese Admiralty

Notice No. I.

(Lower Yang-tze River)

Section between the Kiang-Yin Forts and Woosung

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that owing to rumours in current of imminent conflict between Chekiang and other Provinces, the Admiralty may at any moment and without further notice take necessary steps of defense within the above mentioned Section, therefore, vessels of all Nationalities and descriptions are HEREBY WARNED not TO BOUND UP RIVER within the said Section from sun set to sun rise, until further notice. Any vessel disregarding the above warning, in the event of being damaged or sunk or otherwise, the Chinese Government or the Admiralty will not be in any way responsible for such. Further, from this date, vessels passing through the above Section during the day time are required to fly their National colours.

ADMIRAL H. K. TU
Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Government Fleets.

Admiralty House,
Nanking, 27th August, 1924.

69961

DOES Your Tailor Suit You?

Gentlemen's suitings made up from specially selected MATERIALS IMPORTED DIRECT by the HENG TAI COMPANY, 68 NORTH SZECHUEN ROAD (close to Range Road) Fit and Style guaranteed.

HENG TAI COMPANY
The Tailor to Suit You
68 North Szechuen Road (close to Range Road)

69602

AUTUMN SALE

Special Clearance of
Silk Hosiery
From Monday, September 1st
consisting of
Ladies' Stockings and Gentlemen's Socks
All silk and silk with lisle top
In all sizes and colours
Also a long line of Sundries which are too numerous to mention.
Just Call and See Them
Industrial Agents Co.
and
China Cotton and Silk Works, Ltd.
Retail Department 119a Szechuen Road
(near the Chinese Post Office) 70019

Chinese Super-Carpets

Unusual Designs and Colours
Expert Foreign Supervision
Selected Wool, Machine Carded.
We Dye the Fleece not the Yarn.
Only Tientsin Weavers Employed,
Special Attention to Private Orders

Manufacture Sino-Belge de Tapis
Factory and Show-Room, 130 Ave Dubail
Elbrook, Inc.
Owners and Managers.

Business and Official Notices

Just received

Ladies' Lingerie

W. Zimmerman
21 Nanking Rd.
1st Floor
Tel. C. 3233

70023

Notice

We have this day handed over our local goodwill to Mr. Holdo Stromwall together with all local assets and liabilities.

By order of the Liquidators
AKTIEBOLAGET B. DIEDEN & CO.
(B. Dieden & Co., Ltd. of Malmo, Sweden).
(signed) HOLDO STROMWALL.
Shanghai, 30th June, 1924.

69945

Notice

I have this day formed a company with limited liability under the firm name of

STROMWALL TRADING CO., LTD.

and will continue the local business hitherto carried on by Messrs. B. Dieden & Co., Ltd. of Malmo, Sweden and under the same address, 17 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.—Any local claims against the old company to be forwarded to the undersigned not later than the 30th September, 1924, accompanied by vouchers.—After that date no claim will be entertained.—The new company undertake full responsibility for the fulfillment of all contracts closed by the old Company and not completed by the 30th of June, 1924.

(signed) HOLDO STROMWALL.
Shanghai, 1st July, 1924.

69945

Sun Sun Photo Studio

photographer
Enlarging, Flashlight, View Work, Developing and Printing
and
Photo Supplies
82 Nanking Rd. Tel. C. 4776

Chinese Government Railways

Tenders

The Shanghai-Nanking Railway Administration, with the approval of the Ministry of Communications, invite tenders for the supply of Twenty Six 68'-0" Coach Underframes.

The General Specification together with Blue Prints may be obtained for $25.00 per set on application to the Chief Storekeeper, Shanghai North Station.

69523

Best Chinese

amah, boy, cook, coolie, etc. Best Japanese servants etc. When you are in need ring up North 2813 or write us, and we guarantee to give you good service.

HONGKEW EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.
789 Woosung Road.
T. SCOTT FOSTER
Manager

70000 S 2

Dr. S. S. Shpilberg, M.D.

returned & resumed practice.
Consulting hours: 11 a.m. - 1 p.m. & 5 p.m. - 6 p.m.
134, Szechuen Road, corner Hongkong Road.

69946

Bayer

Purgen—

"The new ideal purgative" supplied in 3 strengths.
Strong Purgen
Adult Purgen
Infant Purgen.
Obtainable at all leading drug stores.

69759

St. Joseph's Institute

26 Rue Montauban

The new term will begin on Monday Sept. 8th. The Mistress-General will receive parents each day from 9 a.m. till 11 a.m. and from 4 p.m. till 6 p.m. until Sept. 8th, at other times by appointment.

Hours for visiting the Mistress-General during the term: Monday, Tuesday, and Friday from 4 p.m. — 6 p.m.; Thursday 2 p.m. — 4 p.m. Other times by appointment only.

The Annexe, 151 Route des Soeurs, will re-open on Monday, Sept. 15th.

70011

Dr. JONES TANDING, M.D.
73 Nanking Road
(Between Honan & Shantung Rds.)
Specialist in Venereal, Urinary, Rectal, Female Diseases and Piles. PILES guaranteed cured without operation and pain.
Office Hours: 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. daily, or by appointment.

Reminding you of home
Fresh Strawberries
Served in our Sodas
and Sundaes.
Chocolate Shop

OFFICE HOURS
10-5 O'clock

DR. G. CORNET

Surgeon Chiropodist—Painless
Practicing 20 Years in San Francisco.
Graduated from California University.
Treating Corns, Bunions, Ingrowing Toenails
Chilblains and Flat Feet.
Arch Supporters Made to Order. Gives Therapy Treatment
According to Tesla's Latest Invention.

OFFICE 12 A NANKING ROAD
PHONE CENTRAL 8702

RESIDENCE 25 TRACEY TERRACE
PHONE WEST 535

Nuovo Circus

Scott Road
opposite Cherry Terrace
From Tonight and Following Nights
will be gievn
Grand Gala Performances
Come
See
and
Judge
Great Reduction of Admissions.
Matinees every Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m.
Children Half price to all Seats.

OFFICES TO LET

Whole 1st floor of 37-B Canton Road, newly painted and fixed up with counter, partition, strong room, flush toilet, electric wirings and "Arcola" central heating system. On 2nd floor six (6) newly painted offices with "Arcola" heating system. Rents moderate.

Apply to
The Venus Life Assurance Co., Ltd
134 Szechuen Road.

DAWALU YEAST BUILDS HEALTH NATURALLY

THE ASIATIC YEAST WORKS
16 Canton Road C. 8350

MADAME BELLA

will arrive from Paris
Per S.S. Andre Lebon on
September 4th
AUTUMN SALE
will be held later
SALON BELLA
20 Broadway
(Astor House Block)

69973

Dont struggle with dirt, Use "Wyandotte"
DETERGENT
For cleaning painted walls or wood work, enamelled surfaces, tile or wood floors.
$1.25 per 5 lb. bag at all stores
Bulk quotations from China & Japan Trading Co., Ltd.

Rich China Co.

18, Broadway, Shanghai, China.
P. O. Box No 1343
Import and Export Commission Agents and Dealers in Shawls.
(Wholesale & Retail.)
The public of Shanghai is cordially invited to inspect our goods which will be on sale at the most reasonable prices in the market.
Agents for Swatow Drawn Work Co., Swatow and Hongkong

69968 A

Commercial News

Economic And Financial Conditions During July

By Dr. E. Kann, of the Chinese American Bank of Commerce.
(*Continued from yesterday*)

GOLD AND SILVER

With regard to the import and export of treasure the Customs report for 1923 has the following to say:

"The Treasure tables appended to this report giving treasure (gold, silver, and copper coins) imported from and exported to foreign countries during 1923 are not without interest. They only record such part of the movement of treasure as is declared to and generally comes under the notice of the Maritime Customs and exclude transfers through channels which are not under Customs control. In the following table the usual figures are again set out concerning the importation and exportation of gold and silver, the merchandise trade balance being added as bearing on the subject. As regards copper coins, the remarkable increase in the value of copper coins imported from Hongkong and Macao should be noted, the import values rising from Hk. Tls. 78,525 in 1922 to Hk. Tls. 405,746 in the following year.

"The first thing that strikes one in perusing the figures is the increased export of gold during 1923, which exceeds the preceding year's total by roughly 10 million taels. Out of the total of 15.8 million taels worth exported, 6.7 millions went to America and 7.9 millions to Hongkong and Macao. The gold sent to America consisted principally of gold bars, dust, etc. (6 millions), while the total taken by Hongkong and Macao was made up chiefly of gold coins, which reached the value of 6.8 million taels, only 1.1 millions taking the form of gold in bars, dust, etc. These enhanced quantities of gold leaving China may be explained by the continuance of the movement already referred to in our report on the trade of the year 1922. When the price of silver was exceptionally high in 1919 and 1920, and gold therefore became cheap from the Chinese point of view, the yellow metal was imported in large quantities. When the silver price and exchange dropped, which meant that gold became dear in this silver-using country, the movement was reversed, gold investments were realised at handsome profits and export of gold increased and has since been a prominent feature of the movements of treasure.

"Turning to silver, it will be seen that China is still importing more than she exports, the balance in favor of silver imports having risen from 39.6 millions in 1922 to 67.2 million Haikwan taels in the year under review. Arrivals from Europe increased from 11.2 millions in 1922 to 14.2 millions in the following year, and imports from America showed an important advance from 17.4 to 44.6 million taels during the same periods. Hongkong and Macao contributed 28.5 million taels worth in 1923, as against 45.5 millions in 1922, while the total import of silver from Japan was valued in 1923 at 3.5 million Haikwan taels as compared with 0.2 million in the preceding year. China has for several years past imported silver in steadily growing quantities, and the statistics show that consumption is increasing rapidly. It should also be noted that a large part of the metal received remains in the country, imports during the last decade exceeding exports by as much as 227 million Haikwan taels, and this notwithstanding the fact that the merchandise balance of trade has been unfavorable to China throughout this period. The importation figures of silver in bars and sycee as reported by the Shanghai Customs show 81,849,004 ounces, valued at Haikwan Tls. 87,612,891, to have been imported in 1923, against an export of silver in bars and sycee of 3,729,675 ounces, valued at Hk. Tls. 3,244,561. This large absorption of silver by China is probably explained by the continued unsettled condition of the interior, which has resulted in loss of faith in bank-notes and has no doubt caused the investment of savings in sycee and coins, which are being hoarded until better times come round. Greater mintage of dollars by Chinese mints and a strong demand for Chinese dollars—notably the Yuan Shih-k'ai dollar—from Siberia, where the need of a reliable medium of exchange is being increasingly felt, are also causes which have contributed to China's requirements of the white metal and render it difficult to tell when the point of satiety will be reached. It is estimated that some 45 million taels worth of silver after conversion into Chinese dollars found its way into Manchuria. The accumulation and increase to this extent of the amount of silver dollars in the country, and their intrinsic value, will soon present an interesting problem."

SILVER:

The price of bar silver during the half year showed a steady upward tendency and remained all the time at a rather high level.

This is the more remarkable as China figured as buyer at rare intervals only and was really more of a seller. The Indian Government held aloof from the silver market, as there were no requirements for coinage purposes. The Indian bazaars also were reluctant buyers of silver, especially so towards the end of the half year.

It is, therefore, a peculiar fact that, robbed of its constant and principal supports, silver managed to remain high.

The factors working for an a-la-hausse market were the attempt to force the U. S. Government to complete its purchases under the provisions of the Pittman act; further actual and contemplated purchases on the part of Continental countries for coinage purposes. Besides the month of July saw the conclusion of a final financial agreement with the German Government, which meant inter alia that over £1,000,000 would be sold on the Shanghai market. Finally the London Conference which met during the latter half of July to lay the foundation for peace and goodwill all over Europe, lent hopes to parties interested in silver, that in case of a successful conclusion of the said conference, there would be a universal and heavy demand for the white metal.

On the other hand it should be borne in mind that the two principal silver using countries are holding aloof, that exports from China have been much reduced in volume, and that the mints at Hangchow and Nanking have not minted new Dollars for four months (February to May).

While the provincial mints at Hangchow and Nanking had stopped work at the end of January, others attempted to begin new operations towards the close of the half year.

It was especially the mint at Anhwei which turned out Yuan Shi Kai Dollars, inscribed "8th year of the Republic". These coins are about 8 percent below the standard. Merchants protested and the Customs thereupon prevented bar silver supplies from reaching the Anhwei mint.

Regarding the Canton Mint there is no doubt that the coining of 20-Cent pieces resumed recently is done somewhat halfheartedly. First of all the market all over China is overflooded with Canton small coin, and it has become difficult to force more of the Canton output on the market, without causing further serious depreciation.

There are plans to mint new small coin bearing the image of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Yet it seems that political conditions down South are not secure enough to embark upon a program of importing large quantities of silver and commence minting on an extensive scale. In other words it appears that, under present conditions, Canton is not likely to play the important role on the silver market, which it used to play two years ago.

During the half year the mint at Chekiang brought out a novelty in the shape of ten-cent pieces, bearing a new design.

The output of silver has increased during recent years and may be put at 17 million ounces per month on an average. Such quantities are sufficient to satisfy the requirement of all Europe for a long time to come.

As already stated one of the causes contributing towards the upkeep of rather high silver prices during the current half year was the Pittman bill, calling for the completion of silver purchases under Act of 23rd April 1918. The bill, calling for the purchase of 14,589,730 ounces of silver at $1 an ounce, has passed the Senate on 29th May 1924, but so far it failed of enactment at the Session of Congress, which adjourned on 9th June 1914.

The United States refinery production of silver during the calendar year 1923 is finally estimated by the U. S. Mint Bureau as 73,335,170 ounces, which is 17,095,122 ounces above the 1922 returns and 1,625,905 ounces below the record production of 1915.

The demand for silver coinage purposes on the part of European countries (who had formerly been sellers for many years) made itself felt towards the second quarter of 1923.

The Soviet Government made purchases of 10 million ounces and was in the market for another 5 million ounces.

In Moscow the mint is turning out one rouble coins, while the Royal Mint in London has received an order from the Soviet Authorities to mint 40 millions of 50 Kopek pieces. These coins are to be 900-1000th fine, they are to weigh 10 Gramms each and are to be of a diameter of 26.27 millimeters.

The German Government inaugurated recently a coinage policy to mint 500 million Marks in silver coins. The Reichsbank's silver stocks were sufficient to meet the requirements of the first half, but the silver for the other 300 millions would have to be purchased in the open market.

Austria issued to the public a new silver coin, the Schilling, which was meant to replace the Banknotes of 10,000 Kronen.

As soon as the said silver coins made their appearance, they were dealt in at a premium of 75 percent and hoarded with the same avidity as that with which silver coins were stored away by the population during the war. This would mean that the issue of new coins must continue until a reasonable quantity remains in circulation at their face value. Otherwise the Government would lose the advantage of the preliminary step it has taken.

Poland was also reputed to be in the silver market for coinage purposes.

The following amounts of silver bullion were held in reserve by the undermentioned European Governmental Banks at the middle of July 1924.

France	£11,960,000
Spain	26,457,000
Germany	1,171,000
Italy	3,416 000
Belgium	2,681,000
Switzerland	3,967,000
Danemark	898,000
Holland	836,000
Total	£51,386,000

as compared with £52,801,000 on the same day in 1923.

Better Protection Of Forests Needed In U.S.A.

The following suggestive article is contributed to a San Francisco paper by Mrs. May Crocker, Chairman of the San Joaquin County Federation of Women's Clubs' Conservation Committee:

So much has been said, so many warnings given, the national value of our forests has been so frequently stressed, it would seem that nothing could be added to the already eloquent appeals of thousands of forest devotees. And yet, in the face of the appalling disaster of forest fires through which California is now passing, one can hardly keep silent.

We are told, what all school children know, that the fruitfulness of our valleys, our very sustenance, depends upon the protection of our forests—in the conservation of water, without which our gardens would become as the desert of Sahara. We are told of the values of forest productions which to the nation is its chief source of prosperity. We are also told that in our greed and mismanagement we are rapidly depleting these valuable resources without replacing them by reforestation. And now we are evidently almost powerless to prevent the destruction of our splendid forests by fire.

URGE GUARD SYSTEM

We have a system of patrol or night watch for the protection of our homes. The same system of watchfulness should be employed in the care of our forests. Some one should be on the watch day and night—always on the job—for it is a well-known fact that any fire at the start can be easily subdued. The necessity is to see it in time. For this reason the forest ranger service should be quadrupled and the expense should not be considered.

Compare, if we will, the added expense of the increased fire-prevention brigade with the awful loss of our splendid forests, and we shall speedily come to the conclusion that an ounce of prevention is more than worth the pound of cure.

An idea which has been worked out to some extent is the watch tower on the summit of the highest hill overlooking a forested area—used as a signal station. There should be one for every such hill. The airplane service could render much valuable aid in the detection of first-appearance of fire and should be encouraged. In consideration of the fact that California has a rainless season extending through months, would not the State be justified in asking the Federal Government for increased appropriation to aid in the preservation of our valuable forests—which indirectly is the concern of the nation—for sooner or later the Pacific slope must largely furnish forest products for the entire nation?

LIGHTNING SETS FIRTS

We are told of numerous fires ignited by electrical forces. In some cases this must be true, but in the majority of cases, when a lightning is of sufficient force to set a fire, a deluge of rain usually follows. It narrows to the almost exclusive fact that most fires are manmade, and all more or less preventable, and if taken in time easily conquered.

The directions for making and extinguishing camp fires are well known to all, possibly the only efficient method of putting out a camp fire is to deluge it with water—and then add another good pailful to make sure of every smoldering coal. There yet remains the careless smoker to deal with. It is impossible to estimate the thousands of acres of devastated forests directly traceable to the careless match and the smouldering cigarette or cigar stub which is thoughtlessly thrown by the wayside where the inviting pine needles join forces with the apparently expiring cigarette stub to continue insidiously, tunnel fashion, for days until from these small beginnings a conflagration takes place—attributable to unknown causes, but in reality directly traceable to the deadly cigarette. We know whereof we speak—not only by observation, but actual harrowing experience from the effects of some smoker's carelessness.

PITY INCENDIARY

Fires of incendiary origin call for the most profound pity for the perpetrators, that humanity—that any person or group of persons with average intelligence—can wantonly spread destruction by the use of fire and especially in our splendid unoffending forests, reveals a state of mind unthinkable in any normal individual.

The mission of forests outside their commercial benefits is their extreme friendliness to all classes of humanity. To become an agent for the destruction of one's best friend is beyond the conception of any sane individual, trees that cannot be regrown to their present state or perfection this generation or the next.

The forests perpetually invite the weary and heavy laden, the sick and sorrowing to share in their great peace and beauty. Over and over the record of their beneficent influence is told in numberless cases of restored health and vitality, in serenity of mind, in spiritual uplift and strengthened ideals.

Nor must one forget the wild creatures whose homes are in the forest, contributing so much to their charm. One cannot imagine the perfection of a forest without its wild inhabitants and the diversity of its flora. We are passing through this lesson of sorrow, too dearly bought, to be carelessly unheeded. Let us now consider with a high purpose how most effectively to preserve what is left to us of our forested areas—and let our slogan be re-forestation—plant trees and more trees.

Parties so wild they took the breath away! Admirers so wealthy they left thousand-dollar bills in their wake.

And a fresh, unspoiled girl in the midst of the gold-digging crew!

"THE GOLD DIGGERS"
STARTING TONIGHT
APOLLO THEATRE.

Piece Goods

Messrs. Ilbert and Co. state in their market report date Aug. 29:

The war clouds have been gathering thick and fast during the week and it now seems that hostilities can only be avoided by a miracle as the opposing armies, said to be well equipped with aeroplanes and heavy guns, are taking up position in the neighborhood of Soochow some being as close to Shanghai as Quinsan.

The effect on trade has been the total dislocation of communications by land, rail and water over a very wide area, wholesale commandeering of launches, junks, and coolies, and abandonment of their homes by large numbers of people; native banks have practically suspended operations, clearances have fallen off almost to nothing and there has of course been no fresh buying of any description, while the auctions have all been suspended for the week.

In other centers also, principally Ningpo, Hangchow and Hankow, the monetary stringency is very severe and practically no remittances are being made to Shanghai on account of adverse exchanges.

Cotton.—Business has been confined to dealings on the Exchange where quotations have eased off substantially during the week, with an occasional slight re-action. Spot cargo is extremely scarce and mills have done practically nothing at all.

Very useful rains have fallen and crop conditions are excellent.

Yesterday's quotation for "Spot" Middling American has been telegraphed as G. cts. 26.85 per lb.

Local Yarn.—We hear of no fresh sales during the week and clearances have been extremely poor with quotations nominally several taels per bale lower on the week.

PARIS-LONDON RATE

(*French Wireless Through Reuter*)

£1. 82.77 copening
82.83 closing.
83.07½ three months.

Ready Made Suits
Henry the Tailor
7-9 Seward Rd. & 107 Broadway

Coming!

A Great Picture in 10 big reels. Of course
At the ISIS

HIRE CARS
PHONE
1
NORTH. EAST. WEST.

ABOUT YOUR DAUGHTER.
Points Parents Should Remember.

In their early teens it is common for girls to outgrow their strength, and when the strength is sapped by too rapid growth, anaemia often develops. The first signs may be noticed by peevishness, languor, headaches, and perhaps a craving for sweets, or even starch.

Neglected anaemia leads to decline, but if you see that your daughter's blood is enriched, there need be no cause for anxiety. The finest blood enricher ever discovered is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The pure red blood created by these Pills will quickly banish all signs of anaemia.

Read what Miss P. M. Edwardes, of 45 Union Place, Colombo, says:—"About three years ago I suffered greatly with anaemia. I was listless and could not sleep or eat properly. The poor state of my health caused my parents considerable anxiety.

"On the urging of my mother I tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Almost from the first I noticed an improvement in my health. Presently I could eat and sleep better; vitality returned and I felt a renewed interest in things. I was seventeen then and I think that the taking of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills altered the course of my life. I owe my cure to them."

The pure, rich, red blood made by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People is a wonderful asset, not to girls alone but to grown-up men and women also, for it revitalizes debilitated nerves, remedies weak digestion, drives out rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, lumbago, rebuilds the whole system after malaria, typhoid or other weakening illness. Of dealers, or post free, $1.50 per bottle, $8 for 6 bottles, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60 Kiangse Road, Shanghai.

Ask for our
Strawberry Sundae
made from—
fresh imported berries
Chocolate Shop

Wrigley's Gum
Peppermint Coated

Day and Night

Still Working Two Shifts, Day & Night Making Sir Wm. Crookes
O.I.C.

Spick and Span
from
Shanghai Steam Laundry

Your laundry done by us means that your things are going to be spick and span. We are hard on dirt but not on clothes, and look at our charges, $5.00 per 100, on monthly contracts.

Shanghai Steam Laundry Co.
8 Thorburn Road
Tel. E. 386

AKO

RENTAL PROPERTIES

We have constant calls from parties wishing to rent houses and residential estates. Whether a group of rental investment houses, a single house or estate, or your own residence during home leave—we can provide tenants for you.

Foreign and Chinese Houses

List your Properties with us

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TEL. C. 6222 18 HANKING ROAD

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THE ASIATIC YEAST WORKS
16 Canton Road C. 8350

BACARDI
THE COCKTAIL RUM
AGENTS: GANDE, PRUDHOE & CO.

Lee Lee Garage
C. 3809
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Central Station
(Formerly Central Garage)
W. 2470
3a Yates Road.
West Station

— West — 189 —
Lowest Rates
Closed or Open
Motor Cars
$1.00 For 20 Minutes $3.00 Per Hour
FORD HIRE SERVICE
— West — 189 —

Golden Horse
Cigarettes of Distinction

Obtainable at all Tobacconists
Nanyang Bros. Tob. Co.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Closing Quotations

Stock	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. & S. Banks	H.$1200
Chartered	£20 B.
Russio-Asiatic	Nom
Mercantile Bk. A-B	£29¼ B.
Mercantile Bank C.	£12¼ B.
P. & O. Banking	£11
Bank of East Asia	H.$99 B.
Marine Insurance	
Canton	R.$700 B.
North China	Tls. 136
Union of Canton	H.$230 B.
Yangtsze	H.$30 S.
Far Eastern Ins.	Tls. 22
Fire Insurance	
China Fire	H.$175 B.
Hongkong Fire	H.$590 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def.	H.$110 B.
Indo-China Perf.	H.$38 B.
"Shell"	78/-
S'hai Tug ord.	Tls. 85
S'hai Tug Pref.	Tls. 48½
H.C.&M.S.B.Co.Ld.	H.$44 B.
Star Ferry	H.$98 B.
Douglas S.S. Co.	H.$60 B.
Union Waterboat	H.$16¼ S.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 21½
Oriental Cons.	13/-
Raub	H.$5 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	H.$167½ B
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 92½
New Eng. Works	Tls. 6¼ B.
" Pref.	Tls. 5¼
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf.	Tls. 198
Hongkong Wharf.	H.$218 B.
China Realty ord.	Tls. 50
China Realty Pref.	Tls. 50
A.-French Land	Tls. 119 B.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 115 B.
Hongkong Lands	H.$115 B.
Humphreys Estate	H.$22½ B.
Carlton Ltd.	Tls. 40 S.
H. & S. Hotel old.	H.$23½ B.
H. & S. Hotel new	H.$23 B.
Prince Building Co.	H.$150 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (pref)	Tls. 11
E-wo (ord.)	Tls. 108
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 8
Oriental	Tls. 3.45
S'hai Cotton Old	Tls. 57½
S'hai Cotton New	Tls. 31
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	H.$355 B.
Green Island (comb	H.$26 B.
Langkats (Comb.)	Tls. 18 S.
Langkats (Single)	Tls. 7¾
Loans	Tls. 4¾
Explorations	Tls. 5¼
do (new issue)	Tls. 2.15
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
S'hai Sumatra	Tls. 107
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$5½ S.
Llewelyn	Tls. 35
Lane Crawford	Tls. 100 B.
Moutrie	$55 B.
Watson	H.$26½ B.
Weeks	$6
Rubbers (local)	
Alma	Tls. 5 S.
Amherst	Tls. 0.10
Anglo-Java	Tls. 5¼
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 2½
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 22
Batu Anam 1918	Tls. 0.65
Bute	Tls. 0.50
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 0.87½
Chemer United	Tls. 0.90
Chempedak	Tls. 4½
Cheng	Tls. 1
Consolidated	Tls. 2.05
Dominion	Tls. 1.40 B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 8¼
Java Consolidated	Tls. 8½ B.
Kali Glideks	Tls. 5½
Kapayang	Tls. 9.40
Karan	Tls. 4
Kedah	Tls. 0.75 B.
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 0.57½
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 11 B.
Padang	Tls. 4
Pengkahlan Durian	Tls. 0.50 B.
Permata	Tls. 2.20 B.
Repah	Tls. 0.55 B.
Samagagas	Tls. 0.50 B.
Seekees	Tls. 0.85
Semambu	Tls. 0.90 B.
Senawang	Tls. 0.55 B.
S'hai Klebang	Tls. 0.30 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 3
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 7½
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 0.50
Sungala	Tls. 0.70 B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 7 B.
Sua Mangis	Tls. 2½ B.
S'hai Seramban	Tls. 0.30
Taiping	Tls. 0.40
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.70
Tebong	Tls. 1.05
Ziangbes	Tls. 2.40
Miscellaneous	
C.I.&E.Lumber	Tls. 325
Culty Dairy	Tls. 12 S.
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 17
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 42½
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 50 B.
S'hai Mercury	Tls. 20 B.
S'hai Telephones	Tls. 75
S'hai Waterwork R.	Tls. 152
China Prov. Old	H.$15¾ B.
China Prov. New	R.$5 B.
H'kong Electrics	H.$40¼ B.
H'kong Tramways	H.$41¾ B.
Dairy Farm	H.$28¼ B.
H'kong Ropes. Old	H.$20
H'kong Ropes. New	H.$7
China Lights Old	H.$16 B.
China Lights New	H.$10 B.
Peak T'ways Old.	H.$19½ B.
Peak T'ways New	H.$4½ B.

S. Sellers, Ss. Sales, B. Buyers

Money Exchang

Shanghai, August 30, 1924

Bank's Demand Selling Rate for £1 at 3/3¹⁄₁₆=Tls. 6.07 at 72 $8.43

G.$100 at 74¼=Tls. 134.68 72=$187.05

Ch. Dollars market rate	72.95
Native Interest	25
Copper Cash	258,000
Shanghai Gold Bar	267.80
Bar Silver	34⅞
Bank Rate of Discount	4%
Paris on London	82.80
New York on London	450⅞
London:	
Telegraphic Transfer	3/3⅛
Demand	3/3³⁄₁₆
New York:	
Telegraphic Transfer	74
Demand	74¼

H. & S. B. C. Opening quotations 9:30 a.m.

Banks' Selling Rates

London T.T.	3/3⅛
London Demand	3/3³⁄₁₆
London 4 m-s	3/3⅜
India T.T.	227⅜
France T.T.	1345
America T.T.	74
Hongkong T.T.	72
Japan T.T.	55⅜
Batavia T.T.	195¼
Straits T.T.	71¼

Banks' Buying Rate

London 4 m-s Credits	3/4⅜
London 4 m-s Docts	3/5
London 6 m-s Credits	3/5⅛
London 6 m-s Docts	—
France 4 m-s	1415
America 4 m-s L/c	76½
Docs	77

American-Oriental Bank

Closing Rates

Selling Demand Draft

U.S. G.$100.00=S'hai $186.17
Stg. 1.00=S'hai $8.43
Fcs. 100.00=S'hai $10.35
Yen. 100.00=S'hai $77.32

Buying Demand Draft

U.S. G.$100.00=S'hai $181.79
Stg. 1.0.0=S'hai $8.16
Fcs. 100.00=S'hai $10.06
Yen. 100.00=S'hai $74.90

Italian Bank For China

Bank's Selling Rates for:

It. Lire 16.65=1 Tael
Swiss Frs. 3.92=1 Tael
It. Lire 9.28=1 Yen

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Bank's Selling Rates

1 Chervonets=G.$5.30

International Banking Corporation

Closing Counter Rates

Demand selling on America 74¼
Demand buying on America 75¼
Demand selling on London 3/3½
Demand buying on London 3/4½

Stock Exchange

Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, August 30, 1924

OFFICIAL

Langkats (Comb) Tls. 17.00
Anglo Javas Tls. 5.25

UNOFFICIAL

Sungei Duri Tls. 7.25

Hongkong Stocks

Messrs. Ellis and Co. yesterday received the following quotations by cable from Hongkong:

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corpn. $1,200 buyers.

Hongkong Land Investment Co. $119 buyers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton $232 buyers.

Hongkong & Kowloon Wharfs $218 sellers.

Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co. $167 sellers.

Green Island Cement Co. (old) $20¼ nominal.

Green Island Cement Co. (new) $5¾ buyers.

Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels (old) $24 buyers.

Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels (new) $23 buyers.

China Sugar Refinery Co. $360 sellers.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co. $590 buyers.

Hongkong Tramway Co. $41½ buyers.

Provision Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market compiled on August 26, 1924.

BUTCHER'S MEAT

Beef	per lb.	16-30
Mutton	"	18-30
Teal	"	none
Turkey	per lb.	55-60
Woodcock	"	none
Wild Duck	"	none
Duck	each	60-90
Wild Pigeon	"	none

FRUIT

Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	"	12-16
Bananas	"	8-10
Chestnuts	"	none
Cherries	per lb.	none
Cocoanuts	each	18-20
Figs	per lb.	5-8
Grapes	"	20-25
Grape fruit	each	20-25
Lichees	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	8-10
Mangoes	each	none
Melons	each	15-30
Mangosteens	ped doz.	none
Oranges	per doz.	80-$1.00
Peaches	per lb.	15-20
Persimmons	"	10-12
Pears	"	10-15
Peeboes	"	none
Plums	"	12-15
Pork	"	30-40
Veal	"	24-26

FISH

Bream	per lb.	40-45
Cod	"	20-25
Mandarin	per lb.	60-70
Mackerel	"	30-35
Pomfret	"	25-30
Salmon	"	none
Samli	"	none
Soles	"	50-60
Whitebait	"	30-40

GAME POULTRY AND EGGS

Deer	each	none
Eggs	per doz.	20-25
Fowl	per lb.	25-30
Duck	each	50-80
Hare	each	none
Partridge	"	none
Pheasant	"	none
Geese	"	80-$1.00
Plover	"	none
Pigeons	"	20-25
Quail	"	none
Snipe	"	16-18
Pumeloes	each	15-20
Pineapples	" 1	10-12
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	"	15-18

VEGETABLES

Artichokes	each	none
Asparagus	per doz.	30-40
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Broad Beans	per lb.	none
Cabbages	each	5-8
Celery	per bunch	none
Cucumber	"	8-10
Carrots	"	4-5
Cauliflower	each	none
Egg Plant	per lb.	4-5
French Beans	"	8-10
Green Corn	each	2-3
Leeks	per bunch	5-6
Mushrooms	per lb.	80-$1.00
Onions	per lb.	2-3
Peas	per lb.	none
Parsnips	"	5-6
Potatoes	per picul	$2.00-$2.20
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	"	5-6
Tomatoes	"	4-5
Turnips	per bunch	2-3

GRAIN AND FLOUR

Flour American	50 lbs.	$4.25
Flour Shanghai	"	$3.00
Bran	per 114 lbs.	$2.70
Barley	"	$3.60
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$12.20

MILK

Chinese dairies	per bottle	$0.20
Foreign dairies	"	$0.25

FUEL

Fire Wood	per 40 bundles	$1.00
House Coal	"	Tls. 15.75
Stove Coal	per ton	Tls. 18.70

E. Kilner,
Chief Inspector.

The Italian Bank for China

(Former Sino Italian Bank)

Capital .... Gold $1,000,000
Reserve .... Gold $ 160,000 fully paid

Head Office: Shanghai,
Branches:
Shanghai and Tientsin.
Bankers:

Italy: Credito Italiano.

England: Credito Italiano, National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd., Glyn Mills and Currie.

France: Banque Francaise et Italienne pour l'Amerique du Sud Banque Nationale de Credit Banque Italo Belge.

United States: Credito Italiano Equitable Trust Company.

Canada: Canadian Bank of Commerce.

South America: Banca Italo Belge.

Switzerland: Banca Unione di Credito.

Banque Commerciale de Bale.

Belgium—Credit General Liegeois

Current, fixed and savings accounts carried in Taels, Dollars, Sterling, U. S. Gold, Italian Lire, Francs. Terms on application.

General banking business transacted. Special facilities for Italian exchange.

Telegraphic Address: Sinit
Tel. C. Nos. 5090 and 5091
Managers' Office Central 5094.

C. MARMONT,
Manager.

Bank of Communications

(Specially authorised and made a National Bank by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1911 and October 31st, 1914).

Capital: Dollars 20,000,000.00
President: Hon. Mr. Chang Chien,
Vice-President: Mr. Chien Yung-Ming.
HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement. Credit granted on approved securities. Special Facilities for Transfers to all parts of China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH:
14 The Bund
Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
T. D. Woo, Sub-Manager.
S. T. Huang, Sub-Manager.
S. V. Yuen, Sub-Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	Kup. Tls. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head Office:
Paris, 9 Rue Bordreau
London Office:
45 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.

Bankers:

London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie and Co.

Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Paris: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

Lyons: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Milan: Credito Italiano.
Rome: Banco di Roma.
New York: Irving Bank—Columbia Trust Company.
San Francisco: The Crocker National Bank of San Francisco.

BRANCHES IN ASIA

Chanchun	Harbin	Shanghai
Chefoo	Hongkong	Peking
Dairen	Manchouli	Tientsin
Hailar	Kashgar	Yokohama
Hankow	Newchwang	Urumtchi

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars. Terms on application. Local Bills discounted.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES
L. Jezierski,
Ch. Bieuler.
Managers for Branches in Asia.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1920

Authorised Capital $60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital $19,760,100.00
Reserve Fund $ 6,083,345.41

Head Office: Peking
Branches and Agencies:

Tientsin	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Peking	Kaifeng	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dairy	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking

etc., etc., etc.

Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Berlin, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Osaka and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
22 The Bund

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

Sung Han-chang,
Manager.

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce

Authorized Capital ..$10,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital ....$ 7,500,000.00

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
EXECUTIVE OFFICE:
SHANGHAI
BRANCHES:

PEKING	SHANGHAI
HANKOW	HARBIN
TSINAN	SHIHKIACHWANG
TIENTSIN	

Correspondents throughout the World including the Interior of China.

SHANGHAI OFFICE:
11A Nanking Road.
C. 8641-2-3-4.

Telegraphic Address:
"Sinambank" Shanghai
Codes Used:
Bentley's Complete Phrase
Western Union Code
Whitelaw's 401 Millions Code

Transacting a General Banking Business, Issuing Drafts and Making Telegraphic Transfers, Buying and Selling Foreign Exchange. Issuing Commercial and Circular Letters of Credit, Allowing Interest on Fixed Deposits, Current Accounts and Savings Accounts.

Privilege has been conferred by the Government of the Republic of China to issue Bank Notes.

YOUR BANKING BUSINESS SOLICITED

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office; Shanghai

Subscribed Capital 5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA & CHINA

Incorporated in England by Royal Charter 1853)

Capital £3,000,000
Reserve Fund 3,900,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON
SHANGHAI BANCH:
18 THE BUND

Bankers:
Bank of England.
Midland Bank, Limited.
Westminster Bank, Ld.
National Provincial Bank, Ld.
National Bank of Scotland, Ld.

Agencies and Branches:

Alor Star (Kedah)	Kuala-Lumpur
	Madras
Amritsar	Manila
Bangkok	Medan
Batavia	New York
Bombay	Peking
Calcutta	Penang
Canton	Puket
Cawnpore	Rangoon
Cebu	Saigon
Colombo	Samarang
Delhi	Seremban
Hamburg	Shanghai
Hankow	Singapore
Haiphong	Sourabaya
Hongkong	Taiping
Iloilo	Tavoy
Ipoh	Tientsin
Karachi	Tokio
Klang	Yokohama
Kobe	Zamboanga

Drafts granted on the above Agencise and Branches and the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection.

Travellers' Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking business undertaken.

C. J. Scott, Manager.

The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.

浙江實業銀行

Established 1903

(*Member of the Shanghai Bankers' Association*)

Capital $2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund ......$ 500,000.00
Head Office: 14 Hankow Road. Shanghai.
Branches: Hankow and Hangchow
Domestic Agencies:
In the principal cities throughout China.
Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Rotterdam, New York, Chicago, San Francisco Hamburg, Berlin, Tokio, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka, Hakodate, Seoul Fusan and Hongkong.
Banking Department, Foreign Department and Savings Department.

LI MING,
General Manager

Tel. C. 7130, Manager's Office,
C. 7121 to 7124, General Office
Cable Address:
"CHINDUBANK," Shanghai.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger S. A.

(Affiliated to the Societe Generale de Belgique,)

	Frs.
Capital (subscribed	100,000,000
Capital (paid up)	75,000,000
Reserves	34,000,000

Head office: BRUSSELS

Branches and Agencies at:
LONDON, PARIS, NEW YORK BUCHAREST, BRAILA, COLOGNE CONSTANINOPLE, CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA, PEKING SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HANKOW.

Allied Banks:
BANCO INTERNACIONAL DE INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO, MADRID, with Branches in WIENER BANK-VEREIN, VIENNA, with Branches in AUSTRIA HUNGARIA, ITALY (TYROL), YUGOSLAVIA
ALLGEMEINER BOEHMISCHER BANK-VEREIN, PRAGUE, with Branches in CZECHO-SLOVAKIA
BANQUE FRANCO-BELGE DE BULGARIE S. A., SOFIA.
BANQUE DU PAYS DE BOSNIE-HERZEGOVIE, SERA JEVO, with Branches in YUGO - SLAVIA.
SOCIETE GENERALE DE BANQUE en Pologne, Warsaw, with Branches in Poland. Correspondents in all parts of the world.

Every description of banking business transacted.

L. STRAETMANS, Manager

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

Subscribed Capital ... 72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital 68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund (1-6-20) 69,500,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 96 Boulevard Hanoomann Paris.

Branches and Agencies:

Saigon	Hanoi	Touarne
Haiphong	Hankow	Tientsin
Peking	Canton	Mentze
Hongkong	Ponichery	Bangkok
Singapore	Shanghai	Noumea
Papeete	Djibouti	Yunnanfu
Pnom-Penk	Battambang	

London Bankers:
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris—Credit Lyonnais.

The Shanghai Agency undertakes all Banking and Exchange operations; grants credits on goods and approved securities; opens current and fixed deposit accounts in taels and francs according to arrangement.

L. ARDAYN,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

Capital:
Authorized Capital ... $50,000,000
Issued and fully paid up ... $20,000,000
Reserve Funds:
Sterling ... £ 4,500,000
Silver ... $25,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $20,000,000

Head Office: Hongkong.

Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman
H. P. White, Esq., Deputy Chairman
B. D. F. Beith, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak
A. O. Lang, Esq.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
J. P. Warren, Esq.
N. L. Watson, Esq.
G. M. Young, Esq.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Harbin	Penang
Bangkok	Iloilo	Rangoon
Batavia	Ipoh	Saigon
Bombay	Johore	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	London	Sungei-Patani
Colombo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Dairen	Malacca	Tientsin
Foochow	Manila	Tsingtao
Haiphong	Nagasaki	V'dvostock
Hamburg	New York	Yokohama
Hankow	Peking	

Chief Manager.
Hon. Mr. A. G. Stephen.
London Bankers:
The Westminster Bank, Ltd.
Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved securities and every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

Saving Banks Office:

Deposits of not less than $1.00 will be received.

Not more than $200 will be received during one month from any single Depositor.

Interest at the rate of 3½ % per annum will be allowed upon the monthly minimum balance.

The maximum balance on which interest will be allowed is $5,000.00.

Deposits may be withdrawn on Demand. Accounts will be kept either in Dollars or Taels, Local Currency, at the option of the Depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books, in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m.; Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

A. B. Lowson, Acting Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(*Netherlands Trading Society*)

Established 1824

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 20,045, 032 (about £1,670,419)
Special Reserve: Guilders 33,660,000 (about £1,888,333),

Head Office: AMSTERDAM
Head Agency BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Pekalongan
Bandoeng	Palembang
Bombay	Penang
Calcutta	Pontianak
Cheribon	Rangoon
Djember	Semarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerakarta
Kobe	Soerabaya
Kota-Radja	Tegal
Makassar	Tjilatjap
Medan	Weltevreden
Padang	

London Bankers
National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

M. J. HERBSCHLEB,
Manager.

The Bank of East Asia, Ltd.

東亞銀行

Cable Address: "EASTABANK"
Shanghai Branch
No. 1c Kiukiang Road.

Authorised Capital ...$10,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital 5,000,000.00
Reserved Fund 750,000.00

Head Office: Hongkong.
Branches: Canton, Saigon.
London Bankers
THE MIDLAND BANK, LTD.
R. Cheng, Manager.

Save while you **Earn**

Ask about our Savings Bonds

The Peoples Saving Co.
Soc. An. Belge.
有利銀公司
28 Ave Edward VII

International Banking Corporation

Capital and Surplus U. S. $10,000,000.00

Owned by the National City Bank of New York

HEAD OFFICE: 60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
LONDON OFFICE: 36 BISHOPSGATE, E. C.

BRANCHES

Barcelona	Cebu	Rangoon	Hankow	Singapore
Batavia	Colon	San Francisco	Harbin	Tientsin
Bombay	Manila	Santo Domingo	Hongkong	Tokio
Calcutta	Panama	Shanghai	Kobe	Yokohama
Canton	Peking	Dairen	Madrid	

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts and Savings Bank accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

We are also able to offer our Customers the service of the Branches of the National City Bank of New York in the principal countries of Europe, South America and in the West Indies.

1A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai. N. S. Marshall, Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Ltd.

Capital Authorised £1,200,000-0-0
Capital Paid-up £1,073,530-0-0
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Information For Mariners

SUNDAY, AUGUST 31, 1924

about equal after noon and an the evening tides, they are
The morning tides are nigher th midnight.
Approximate rise, at spring 4¼ h; at neaps, 5 h.
fall, at spring 3¼ h; at neaps, 7½ h.

Time	Range	Time	Range
0h. 44m.	9ft. 10in.	1h. 2m.	9ft. 10in.

High Water at Tungsha Lightship
(The morning tide are higher than the evening tides.)
Approximate rise, 1½ h; approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M.	P.M.
11h. 59m.	11h. 42m.

Time of Moonrise, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset.

Moon Rises	Moon Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Daylight	Dark
6:12 a.m.	7:07 p.m.	5h. 36m.	6h. 25m.	4h. 51m.	6h. 10m.

Mean Barometric Pressure. 30.17 in.

Men-Of-War In Port

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Ratin…
11. S	Apr. 18	Cricket	Br. Gun-boat
E.E.W.	May 30	Hira	Jap. Destroyer
O.D.W.		Teal	Br. Gun-boat
J.N.B.	Aug. 25	Jone	Jap. Cruiser
B.H.B.	Aug. 29	Durbon	Br. Cruiser

THE CHINA PRESS

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

CHINA PRESS, Incorporated, Delaware, Publishers

J. B. POWELL—EDITOR

Weather Reports

Aug. 29.—The anticyclone holds firm over Lake Baikal; high barometer in N Japan and at the Loo choos. Low pressures between the Yellow Sea and the Sea of Japan. The wind is veering to NW in the North and down to Shanghai. Summer monsoon between Chekiang and the China Sea. Variable breezes further south. Dull and damp weather in the morning; fine and cooler afternoon; lightning in the evening. Overcast day in the south. No news from the Valley.

Aug. 30.—The pressure is still rising and stands higher than the normal means. Weather cloudy and cooler. Moderate winds of the NW quadrant.

Aug. 31.—Overcast and changeable weather, with some threats of rain. N-W'ly winds between the Saddles and the Gulf of Pechihli. Regular monsoon on the Eastern Sea and in the Formosa Strait. Unsteady breezes in the South.

BIRTHS

WRIGHT on August 30th at 10 Kinnear Road, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Wright a daughter. 70024 A 31

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Rubel of Rue Massenet announce the birth of a son on August 29th at Dr. Fearns Sanatorium. 70015 A 31

The East Window

THAT business has now reached the stage where it can afford to have a "code" or set of recognised principles is the belief of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, which has its headquarters in the city of Washington. At the annual conference of the Association held on May 8 of this year, a set of "Principles of Business Conduct" containing fifteen clauses was adopted, and these have now been mailed out to all American commercial organisations, both at home and abroad, in an effort to have them adopted by business men everywhere. The American Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai has adopted the "Principles" and it is understood they are to be printed and distributed to members for exhibiting in their offices and sending out to customers. The adoption of a set of principles does not, of course, make a good business man any more than a code of ethics makes a good doctor or a good lawyer, but they at least show that public consciousness is being aroused and that certain standards have been erected. In connection with the adoption of the "Principles of Business Conduct" by the United States Chamber of Commerce, the secretary has sent out a little pamphlet on the subject written by Judge Edwin B. Parker, umpire of the U. S. Mixed Claims Commission and chairman of the committee on business ethics of the Association. The introduction to this pamphlet reads as follows; "Business has formed and is forming habits of straight thinking and right acting, because they are, in the last analysis, economically sound habits. Its standards are reflected in the growth and development of the enlightened civilisation which it has, to a very large extent, contributed toward producing. These standards are in no sense experimental. They are not new. But it will serve a useful purpose to collate, interpret, and codify the habits and rules and standards which already exist in the minds of business men and to construct therefrom a practical, ethical, business platform. A code, or a creed, or a statement of principles of business conduct—call it what you will—is essential to securing approximate unifomity in thought and action amongst groups composed of numerous units—hence the "Business Code of Ethics."

* * *

Mr. Thomas F. Millard, who has been identified with the Far East for a considerable number of years either as a publisher of magazines and newspapers or as a writer of books, recently issued a new book under the title of "Conflict of Policies in Asia" in which he made some interesting comparisons between the ways of Americans and Britons in respect to the countries and peoples of the Orient. Since this is a matter which usually receives much attention when Americans and Britons get together, it is natural that Mr. Millard's remarks in his new book should have received considerable attention. The passage in his book is too long to quote here, but briefly, he said that American policy is stimulative while British policy is repressive and pointed to the cases of India and the Philippines. He quoted a Chinese diplomat as saying that "the natives of India assert that the prevention of general education to be a fundamental of Britisn Indian policy and the same is said of Dutch policy in the East Indies, French policy in Indo-China and Japanese policy in Korea and Formosa"—while, on the other hand, when "Americans assume authority outside their own country, they carry with them the ideas and forms of their Government at home, and nothing discourages them from attempting to put those forms into practice. . . There can be no doubt of how the sentiments and aspirations of the Asiatic and other colored peoples align on this subject; they overwhelmingly side with the American thesis. The proposition thus becomes: Can the repressive thesis in Asia bear up under and throw off the combined American and Asiatic influence? Or will the American policy be won over to the European thesis, and, by combining with that of Great Britain, succeed in continuing to apply Western influence repressively to the political development of Asia?" Now that there is, and has been for some time, a growing tendency of British-American cooperation in respect to the solution of some of the major problems of Asia, it is but natural that this statement by Mr. Millard should receive considerable attention.

* * *

The editor of the *Japan Chronicle*, the liberal British paper published in Kobe, comments on this passage in Mr. Millard's book as follows: "But one of the peculiarities of Mr. Millard's comparison of British and American imperialism in Asia is that he finds Englishmen and Americans in Asia entirely different. He is not particularly fond of Britishers, and it is the more to his credit that he tries to be scrupulously fair and generous towards them, but while he remarks, with some justice, on the facility with which Liberal Englishmen going to India drop their home assumptions and fit themselves out with a new set, and do it almost without consciousness of change, he seems to have less insight into the thoughts of Americans who come to Asia. They, he assumes, keep their opinions unchanged, and do not go back automatically to what he considers is a legacy of the adventurous Elizabethan age, as Englishmen do, when they come to Asia. We believe that there is a good deal more Anglo-American community of thought than Mr. Millard is aware of. Perhaps Americans knowing his views did not air their own except when there was likely to be some agreement. . . . It is far too large a generalisation to describe the British policy in Asia as repressive and the American as stimulative. That America has done in a few years many things that Britain has failed to do in many years is perfectly true, but there is an amount of Indian mental activity in existance today that makes Mr. Millard's contrast no contrast at all. It is feared that Mr. Millard's patriotism rather carries him away. However, there is much in the book besides this unsound 'repression and stimulation' thesis, and any thoughtful reader will find plenty of 'stimulation.' "

* * *

The departure from Shanghai a few days ago of an entire shipload of Chinese students bound for the United States and of another ship this week with nearly a hundred more for the same destination demonstrates the changes which have taken place since the first Chinese student departed for a Western land in search of an education. The first student to leave China was Yung Wing, who sailed from Canton exactly 70 years ago. He arrived in the United States in the fall of 1844 and ten years later was graduated from Yale University with a degree—the first Chinese student to receive a degree from a Western institution of higher education. The modern Chinese students ought to erect a monument to Yung Wing, for to him alone really belongs the credit for starting the vogue of Western scientific education for China. Upon his return to China, he conducted a general campaign to induce students to go to America and finally was responsible for a large class being sent over, many members of which became prominent in official and business life upon their return to their native land. In addition to this, Yung Wing also has to his credit the organisation of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company. According to Dr. Edward H. Hume, president of Yale-in-China College at Changsha, the inspiration for the establishment of this interesting and important school really dates back to the interest aroused in China and the Chinese by Yung Wing while a student at Yale nearly three-quarters of a century ago. Yale-in-China College was established and is largely supported by contributions from the graduates of Yale University in the United States. The number of contributors to the school number 2,400 and the amount of money received from this source is nearly G.$100,000 a year.

* * *

A few weeks ago it was reported that the leading silver exporters of the United States were planning the formation of an American Silver Exporters' Corporation and although no details have been received regarding the results of the movement, the New York *Journal of Commerce* for August 4 stated that the U. S. Federal Trade Commission had handed down a decision to the effect that such an organisation could be formed and would not be considered in conflict of laws respecting restraint of trade *"providing that such action does not do more than incidentally or indirectly restrict competition in the domestic silver market."* The purpose of the American Silver Exporters' Association is, through the formation of this corporation, to obtain better control of the American silver export market and to broaden the trade for American silver producers. Briefly the purpose is to restrict competition among American silver exporters in the foreign field and thus to improve the price which American producers receive for their product. This, of course, is a commendable ambition, but an advance in price of silver abroad immediately affects the U. S. domestic market and thereby the new export corporation may come into conflict with laws pertaining to restraint of trade. A committee composed of members of the U. S. Senate who come from silver-producing states has been insisting constantly that a crisis exists in the silver-producing states owing to the low price prevailing, and in consequence this committee, which is known as the Senate Gold and Silver Commission, has been searching about for a means of increasing silver consumption and to improve sales conditions. The formation of an export corporation which is intended to monopolise sales in foreign countries is one of the suggestions of the Senate Committee, and in view of the dependence of China upon the American silver market, the results of this movement will be watched with much interest.

* * *

A correspondent signing himself "A Foreign Resident" suggests the formation of an extraordinary police force controlled jointly by the foreign municipalities and the Chinese municipalities for the purpose of functioning throughout all of Shanghai during the present disturbed period. He calls attention to the fact that while preparations are going forward for the protection of the Settlements nothing is being done to extend protection to the equally important districts of Chapei and Nantao both of which contain important foreign as well as Chinese interests. "Whatever violence is created in Chapei and Nantao will inflict damages upon Shanghai just as much as though the violence took place inside of the Settlement areas," writes our correspondent, and thus continues: "It has often been recommended by well-wishers of Shanghai that if this city is going to reach its real greatness, there must be a joint government for the Greater Shanghai consisting of delegates from the various municipalities of the foreign Settlements as well as the Chinese city. If Shanghai is to maintain its greatness during this turbulent state of China, there must be a joint police force consisting of detachments from the various constabularies of the Settlements as well as the Chinese cities and reinforced by the Volunteer Corps. This joint police force could guard the outskirts of the entire city during the present emergency and could automatically go out of business when the present danger has passed."

The General Drive Against War

THE amount of interest which is being taken by private individuals in schemes for the future avoidance of war is a gratifying indication of the earnestness with which this matter is being considered throughout the world. It has become apparent, even more so now than in the past, that hostilities prolonged over any considerable period and between nations of any great degree of strength, constitute not only a calamity to those immediately engaged, but to the world at large. So clear is this the case that we know now that had it not been for the war of 1914-1918, the world would have continued along the prosperous lines which it was then following, and that the economic chaos out of which we have barely begun to move, would never have occurred. Indeed if we consider the political, economic and humanitarian aspects of warfare as shown us by the latest example, it is clear that not only may the victors emerge from the struggle infinitely worse off than before, but that innocent parties outside the scope of the original conflict suffer by repercussion. Consequently the desire for the abolition of warfare has assumed proportions which promise well for the future, though it is possible that the future may still be somewhat unsatisfactorily remote.

On the principle that any movement which effects progress towards a desired end is welcome, the new project for a treaty of security and disarmament which has been submitted by a group of Americans to the League of Nations, deserves some recognition. They are acting in their own behalf, but we cannot conceive that that would in any sense discount the value of their contribution, especially if it were found meritorious enough to command the attention of the countries represented by the League. For the latter, days have come in which reasonable people will not be content with arbitrament by the sword. It entails a principle which was discarded in private affairs centuries ago, amongst civilised nations, and involves too great an element of chance ever to be a satisfactory solution of any question. While we have not got before us the full text of the scheme which has now been put forward, Reuter is generally so accurate in the precise writing it must perforce adopt, that we may comment on the principle provisions of the scheme with some degree of safety. The project, we are informed, contemplates the outlawry of any nation which commences aggressive action unless during a state of war. A state of war, we take it, commences with the declaration of hostilities by one party or other to a dispute. And hostilities may follow that declaration within a space of a few minutes. That may very well mean that the aggressor would still have the initial advantage of getting his "blow in first." What seems necessary is some provision whereby a state of war cannot be declared without reasonable notice, for once it has been announced, both parties must be free to attack each other without any sort of artificial hindrance. It would seem, therefore, that a complete outlawry of any nation which failed first to seek redress in arbitration, which disdained such a method of settlement and resolved to attain its end by brute force, would be preferable to any provision which rested on such an unstable basis as interpretation of what amounted to a state of war. So also is it the case with the limitation of armaments to the irreducible minimum. The views of a country, and those of nations likely to come into conflict with it is as to what is the irreducible minimum may often be totally irreconcilable and it will be remembered that the naval limitation achieved at Washington was not secured on a basis of actual needs, but rather as the result of diplomatic bartering. It was good of its kind, but was rather in the nature of a bargain than the establishment of any well defined principles.

We are inclined to think, and we believe the view will eventually be accepted by the world at large, that when the League of Nations can interpose something between the actual breakdown of negotiations and the commencement of hostilities, we shall have made a big step towards the abolition of war. This is where arbitration must undoubtedly come in, and if a nation refuses to submit itself to that process of adjustment, then war must follow, but the nation which adopts this attitude certainly deserves to be outlawed, and it is clear, even in this day, that an effective outlawry, with all that it entails, would speedily bring the most powerful country to a realisation of its position.

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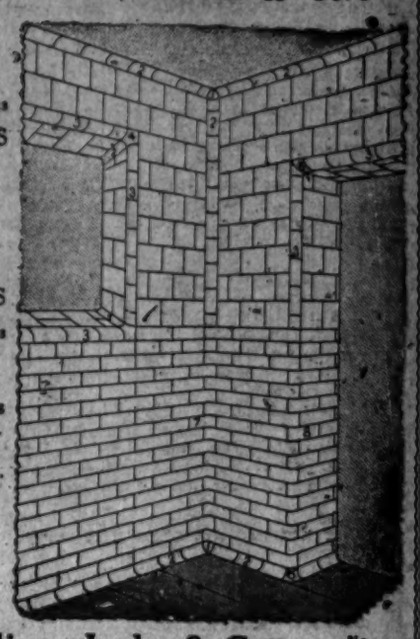

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-:- Correspondence -:-

THE PARK CONTROVERSY

EDITOR, THE CHINA PRESS:

Dear Sir:—I have read with much interest and concern the communications from Mr. Longfellow C. W. Li, B. A. and others in regard to the regulation governing the parks in Shanghai. These gentlemen seem to be so truly distressed that I think it the duty of some friendly foreigner to say a word to them through the medium of your columns.

It has occurred to me that if the matter were looked at in the light of what I am about to say, the pain suffered by these gentlemen over the "inconsiderate" foreigner's behavior might be much less acute.

The park question is only a small part of larger questions which are all very unpleasant and incapable of a solution. It may be that Mr. Longfellow C. W. Li does not understand the reason for the concessions. There are several of these that have been granted to foreign nations by China as a place for their nationals to live. I have not the figures at hand, but Mr. Li might be relieved by reflecting that if all these Concessions were added together, the total acreage would be only an infinitesimal fraction of the surface of China.

Mr. Li ought to know that the reason for the Concessions is this: Chinese merchants want to trade with foreign countries and in the same way there are many foreign merchants who wish to trade with China. This necessitates the presence in China of the representatives of foreign merchants.

When an American merchant goes to European countries, as to England, for instance, he is quite willing to risk his life and property to the protection of the English law and the English courts, knowing that he will get justice from them, but Chinese law and Chinese courts have always been such that very few people could be found who would be willing to trust their persons, property or families to their jurisdiction. Mr. Li knows the Chinese proverb beginning, "All the yamens open south" as well as I do, and having lived in Hunan, he knows that it is still more true than it was in the Manchu dynasty. The old Government of China, realizing these facts and also that Chinese merchants would benefit by the trade, set apart a few small tracts of ground called concessions in which the foreigners might live in their own way under their own laws. The largest of these is the Concession in Shanghai, and it is so small that even a poor walker can walk across it in the longest diameter in less than two hours.

Since these small tracts of land were granted to the foreigner to live in after their own fashion and since a great part of the Chinese who live there have crowded in because of the security that Shanghai affords against the rapacity of Chinese officials and the instability of government outside the Concessions, it seems to me that the Chinese might not begrudge the foreigners the exclusive use of the parks if the foreigners happen to want the exclusive use of them.

As to the question of taxes, the Chinese have very much the best of the bargain without knowing it. The Chinese who live in the Concessions at the Treaty Ports have far greater security of their life, and property than those living elsewhere. What Mr. Longfellow C. W. Li has not thought of is that this security does not cost the Chinese one cent but is paid for entirely by the people of England, France and America, etc., who build men-of-war and volunteers to serve on them in order that their trade with people in other parts of the world may be in peace.

The Chinese in Shanghai could never pay their share the protection they actually get. They are being given this protection, which costs huge sums of money. If Mr. Li will try to balance this account, he will be glad to say nothing more about anything owing to the Chinese in the way of benefits for taxes.

If, on the other hand, this letter should come to the eyes of my own countrymen, I would like to say that, for the sake of the face of Young China, it might be well to grant some sort of concession in regard to park regulations. The Settlement is a very small place; indeed, it is frequently spoken of as a "village" by foreigners living there. The parks are small and have been made to look as much like our western countries as possible for the benefit of exiles, many of whom are homesick, but if the young English-speaking Chinese do not understand, some arrangement might be made, though it ought to be one that would not ruin the parks and make them of no value to anyone.

I am, etc.,
AMERICAN.

Mokanshan, Aug. 26.

Our Literary Column

EXCERPTS FROM GREAT WRITERS

By Mathy

LETTING THINGS ALONE

There are times, said Eb Hopkins, when you want to Let Things Alone, and then again there are times when you want to Meddle.

I lean mostly to lettin' 'em alone, myself.

As I git older I notice that most things sorta cure 'emselves, if you leave 'em lay.

I used to butt in frequent when young, but since I passed the draft age I kinda lost my taste for fixin' things.

I suppose they's some would call me a coward, and a sidestepper, and an opportunist, and a trimmer, and all that—I dunno—maybe I am but I've had my eye on old Mr. Time for lo, these many years, and I've observed that, as a mender of bones, hearts, political differences, and religious quarrels, he is like A. Ward's kangaroo, "seldom ekaled and never surpassed."

The way to teach a boy how to swim is to throw him into the water and go away. Then he has to learn, right off.

There was old man Eustis and his wife, over Sanford way, that had no end o' trouble over their boy. They was always workin' with him and lecturin' him and rasslin' in prayer over him, and he was just carousin' and actin' up like all the time; till the old folks up and died, and then they was nobody cared a whoop for the boy, whether he hung himself or no, and he had the first good spell o'lettin' alone he'd ever had in his life, and he just turned right around and straightened up and now he owns a bank, and is deacon in the church, and everything.

Of course, you can't always let things alone, but in case of doubt it's trumps.

As I read history, it seems to me that Lettin' Folks Alone has been the secret of the success of the English-speakin' peoples. Gov'ment Control of everything from wheatcakes to railroads may be comin', and it may be best, but I'm personally a leetle skittish of it.

The Almighty does a heap o' Lettin' Folks Alone. Anybody can go to the dogs that wants to. The gates of the Bad Place are open day and night. It looks to me very much as if what saves a man must come from the inside of him, and if he ain't got nothin' inside that will rouse up and save him, he ain't worth savin', and Nature is anxious to shovel him out in the discard just as soon as possible.

So I say, Let 'em Alone. The good ones'll come to the top, and the bad ones will drown, and they'll make fertilizer, and p'raps that's what they're intended for.

Thus spake Eb Hopkins.

Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—Eleventh Sunday after Trinity. 8 a.m. Holy Communion. 10.30 a.m. Mattins and Sermon. Psalm: 56. Parry in D. Lessons: 2 Kings v. Col. iii, 12-iv, 6. Anthem: "O Lord my trust"-King Hall. Hymns: 37, 265, 290. Preacher: The Dean. 11.45 a.m. Holy Communion. 6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Psalm: 62. Lessons: 2 Kings vi, 8-23. Acts xxviii. Hymns: 20, 535, 23. Preacher: The Sub-Dean.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.—Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock.

Union Church, Shanghai.—11 a.m. Preacher Rev. W. H. Hockman. Chant 59. Hymns 449. 570. 275. 87. 5.30 p.m. Preacher Rev. Clifford M. Drury B. A. B. D. Subject "What am I to do about it." Mr. H. H. Cameron will sing a solo.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai.—Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Christ Jesus." Sunday School 10 o'clock. Testimony Meeting Wednesday Evening 6 o'clock. Reading Room open daily except Sunday in the Chung Foo Building, 25 Jinkee Road, Room 502-503. Mondays to Friday 10.30 to 2, Saturday 10.30 to 12.30, also Wednesday 5 to 5.45.

St. Joseph's Church.—Masses at 6, 7.30 and 9 a.m. No sermon.—At 5 p.m. Benediction. On weekdays, Masses at 6 and 7 a.m.

Community Church of Shanghai.—9:30 a.m. Sunday School at 10 Avenue Petain. 11.00 a.m. Morning worship in the Columbia Country Club, 50 Route Doumer. Dr. W. W. Evans will preach. 5:30 p.m. Afternoon services with Union Church in the Union Church. Rev. Clifford M. Drury, pastor of Community Church, will preach. Subject: "What will I get out of it?" Mr. H. H. Cameron will sing.

Shanghai Free Christian Church (Evangelical).—11 a.m. by Rev. A. R. Saunders of Yangchow. 6 p.m. by Rev. William Evans D. D., the celebrated Author and Preacher of Los Angeles.

Marvels Of Lightpressure

BY GARRETT P. SERVISS,

One of the chief titles to remembrance left by the late Professor E. F. Nichols, stricken with death in the lecture platform, was his contribution to the experimental proof of the existence of a pressure exerted by rays of light upon objects on which they impinge. From theoretical considerations it had been predicted that there must be such pressure, but only the most delicate experimentation was able to prove the truth of the prediction and to measure the amount of the pressure.

Yet, when a large surface is considered, the pressure of light becomes measurable in pounds and even in tons. Thus the pressure is calculated at two-and-a-half pounds on a square mile, and at 74,000 tons on the whole earth, on the side exposed to the sun.

But while the sun is thus pushing the earth with its light-waves it is at the same time pulling it with the force of gravity, about 47,000,000,000,000 times as much!

This looks as though the light pressure could never have any important effect upon the motion of the earth around the sun; but nevertheless there is only one thing needed to enable it, slight as it appears in present circumstances, to drive the earth out into the depths of interstellar space.

That one thing is subdivision. Let the earth's globe be reduced to fine dust, and the pressure of the sun's rays would blow it away like smoke from the muzzle of a cannon, and that in spite of the fact that the force of gravity would continue to act upon the dust just as it did before upon the solid globe.

To explain this paradox we have only to remember that the attraction of gravitation acts upon every particle of a body from its surface to its center, or upon its entire mass, while a pressure like that of the light-waves is exerted only upon the surface of the body exposed to the waves. In other words the force of gravitation varies as the volume and the force of pressure only as the surface.

Suppose then a globe of the size of the earth to be divided into smaller globes, each having one-half of the earth's diameter; there would be eight such small globes because the volumes of spheres are as the cubes of their diameters. But the surface of each of these eight would be one-quarter as great as that of the original single globe, because the surfaces of spheres are as the squares of their diameters, so the whole eight would present an aggregate surface twice as great as that of the single globe, although the total pull of gravitation upon them would be the same as its pull on the single, undivided globe.

But it is the area of the surface that determines the amount of the pressure of light, and accordingly the pressure would be relatively twice as great as before, while the gravitative pull would remain unaltered. In other words, the ratio of the pressure to the pull on each sphere increases as the size of the sphere decreases.

Then imagine the earth subdivided into spheres so small that the diameter of each is one 47,000,000,000,000th of the earth's diameter. In that case the total mass and the total attraction would be unchanged, but the total surface and consequently the total pressure would be increased so much that the light-pressure would equal the gravitational pull.

Make the spheres (now become individually invisible dust particles) still smaller, and the light-pressure would blow them away into space in spite of gravitation. Just what part light-pressure, which must be universal among the stars, plays in the physical economy of the universe we do not know; but it is believed that it is at least partly responsible for the existence of comets' tails, which are always driven off in a direction away from the sun.

BOBBIE AND HIS PA

BY WM. F. KIRK

Our teecher sed the best way for us to be happy was to maik other peepul happy, I sed. But if everybody made other peepul happy, I sed, everybody wud be happy anyhow, I sed, & wuddent need us to maik them happy, I sed. Ain't that so, Pa? I sed.

You're gitting to be quite a thinker, Bobbie, sed Pa, but thare is no danger of everybody beeing happy, Bobbie, sed Pa. The way things are, Bobbie, sed Pa, thare will always be plenty of poor devils wich we can maik happy, Bobbie, sed Pa.

Do you want to be happy, Pa? I sed.

Of course, Bobbie, sed Pa. All mortils is chasing happy-ness from the cradil to the graive, Bobbie, sed Pa.

Well, I sed, if you want to be happy, I know a way you can maik me happy, wich will maik you happy, doant you see, Pa? I sed.

I am lissening to the humming of the bee, Bobbie, sed Pa. Sumthing tells me that you are going to put the bee on me for at least a quarter (25 cents), sed Pa.

I was going to ask you for a half (½) dollar, I sed, but if it ain't going to maik you happy to give it to me I will ask Ma, she always likes to be happy, I sed.

Pa laffed at me. What do you want with the munny, Bobbie? sed Pa.

I want to buy a new fish poal, I sed. I busted mine yesterday on a 4 Pound trout, wich got away, I sed.

Well, sed Pa, I am the one big fish that nevver gits away, I guess. Here is yure half (½) dollar, Bobbie, sed Pa.

Pa is a pritty fine old gent, he remembers wen he was a little boy without no Doe, so wen I ask him for sumthing that I reely need, like a fish poal or a baseball or a ticket to a cirkus or a Bi-sickel or a Air Rifel or a new sute or a pare of skates or a been snapper or a catchers glove, etc., Pa always slips me the Doe. Ma nevver tells him not to, I guess Ma doant want Pa to git in the habbit of saying No Doe.

After all, that is the way for a gent to be, kind & jennerus, wen I grow up & my kids asks me for Doe I will peel off a bill from my pile & toss it to them with a smile on my map, it is rong to give munny the way you give a dentist one of yure teeth, we shud give glad-ly.

Sum day I will be a groan up man & I will have all kinds of Doe & I will reemember how good my Pa was to me & he will be a old gent then & I will talk him out in my ottomobeel & talk Ma too & thay will live on the fat of the land, thay can have all the fat if thay want it, I like the Leen better, we shud all be jennerus to our pairents wen we are grown up but I have got quite a wile to wait yet beefore I have to dig up my Doe fer my pairents. I will now cloze.

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HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S KUTWO, 2,664 Tons, Captain Christie, will sail for the above mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, September 1, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGSHEN, Capt. McIlwain, will leave on Monday, Sept. 1, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. TUCKWO, 3,770 Tons, Captain Campbell, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, September 2, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. FEICHING, Captain Manley, will leave on Tuesday, Sept. 2. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M. S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Hoong On S.N. Co.'s Steamer CHANGON, Captain K. C. Lee, will leave from the Ningshao Wharf, Chinese Bund Nantao, on Tuesday the 2nd, Sept., at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to office of the Co., No. 2 Szechuen Road, Telephones Freight 1520 and Passage 3282.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGYU, Capt. Johannssen, will leave on Wednesday, Sept. 3, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. YUSANG, Capt. Fieldhook, 1,844 Tons, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Wednesday, Sept. 3, at about midnight. For Freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extension to Freight Department.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LUENHO, 2,868 tons, Captain Woodget, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Thursday, Sept. 4, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUNGWO, 4,636 Tons, Captain Gibb, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Friday, September 5, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. ESANG, 1,782 Tons, Captain King, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Saturday, September 6, at about midnight. For Freight, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extension to Freight Department.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. SUIWO, 2,671 Tons, Captain Jackson, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, September 8, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co's s.s. LOONGWO, 3,925 Tons, Captain Holmwood, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, September 9, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The Str. HSINCHI, Capt. Hansen, will leave on Sunday morning, August 31. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M. S.N. Co.

WENCHOW.—The Str. KAEAN Capt. Stewart, will leave on Tuesday morning, Sept. 2. For Freight or Passage, apply to C. M.S.N. Co.

Shipping Items

YANGTSZE PORTS

The I. C. s.s. Tuckwo from Hankow and other Yangtsze ports is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Sunday morning, August 31.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu which left Hankow on August 28 is expected to arrive in Shanghai via ports on Sunday morning, August 31.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang from River ports left Hankow on August 28 and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Sunday at 11 a.m., August 31.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin from Hankow and ports left for Shanghai on Friday morning, August 29 and is now expected to arrive here on Monday, at 11 a.m., Sept. 1.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang from Yangtsze ports left Hankow on Friday, August 29 and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Monday, at 11 a.m., September 1.

The I.C. s.s. is due to sail from Hankow this morning for Shanghai via other ports and is expected to arrive here Wednesday morning, September 3.

SOUTHERN PORTS

The I. C. s.s. Tingsang from Hongkong and Swatow is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Sunday morning, August 31.

The C.N. s.s. Shantung from Hongkong and Swatow is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Sunday morning at 8 o'clock, Aug. 31.

NORTHERN PORTS

The C.N. s.s. Liangchow from Tsingtao direct is expected to arrive in Shanghai at 8 o'clock Sunday morning, August 31.

The I-C. s.s. Waishing direct from Tsingtau is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Monday morning, September 1.

The IIC. s.s. Fausang from Tientsin, Chefoo and Weihaiwei is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 2.

JAPAN PORTS

The H.E.A. s.s. Boeton which left Yokohama on August 15 and which arrived in Shanghai on Sunday, August 31, is due to sail for Europe Monday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano Maru from Japan ports is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Sunday, August 31 and docked at the Mail wharf. The liner will remain there until Wednesday when she is schedule to sail for Moji, Kobe and Osaka.

EUROPEAN LINES

The G.L.E.A. s.s. Glenogle which left London for the Far East on July 26 is expected to arrive in Shanghai September 8.

The Swedish East-Asiatic s.s. Nanking from Gothenburg left Suez for Shanghai on July 24 and is expected to arrive here September 1.

The L.T.S.N. s.s. Fiume L. which sailed from Trieste on July 20 left Singapore on August 22 is expected to arrive in Shanghai September 4.

The M. M. Andre Lebon from Marseilles sailed for Shanghai and Japan ports on July 31 and is expected to arrive here on September 4. The liner will return to Marseilles on September 25.

The Ben s.s. Benlawers left London for Shanghai on July 18 and is now expected to arrive here about September 11.

The N.D.L. s.s. Trier which left ort Said on August 13 is expect- to arrive in Shanghai Septmber 18.

The P. & O. s.s. Kashmir from London was expected to leave Singapore on Saturday at daylight, August 30 enroute for Shanghai.

The H.E.A. s.s. Tjilatjap which left Semarang enroute to Shanghai via ports on August 15 is expected to arrive here on Sunday, August 31.

The H.E.A. s.s. Boeroe left Singapore enroute to Shanghai on August 18 and is now expected to arrive here on Sunday, August 31, and will leave for Japan ports on September 2.

The P. & O. s.s. Peshawur from European ports is due to leave Hongkong enroute to Shanghai on September 1 at 4 p.m. and is expected to arrive here on Thursday, September 4. WSusy

The P. & O. s.s. Soudan from European ports left Singapore on Saturday, August 30 for Shanghai via Hongkong.

AMERICAN LINES

The Dodwell s.s. Wray Castle is expected to arrive in Shanghai about August 31.

The Dollar s.s. President Harrison from New York sailed from San Francisco on August 16 and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on September 9.

The Dollar s.s. President Van Buren which left New York Aug. 7 is scheduled to sail from San Francisco enroute to Shanghai from New York on August 30.

The Dollar s.s. President Hayes left New York for the Orient on August 21.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President Grant from Manila and Hongkong is due to arrive in Shanghai about Sept. 2 and will sail for Seattle via Japan ports on the following day, Sept. 3.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President Madison from Seattle arrived in Shanghai at 10 a.m. Friday, August 29 and docked at the C. M. Central Wharf. The liner sails for Hongkong and Manila at 10 a.m. Sunday, August 31.

The C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Asia arrived in port from Manila and Hongkong at noon Saturday, August 30 and docked at the China Merchants' Lower Wharf. The liner will sail for Vancouver via Japan ports Sunday, at 10 a.m., August 31.

The P. M. s.s. President Wilson from Manila and Hongkong arrived in Shanghai and docked at the China Merchants' Eastern wharf at daylight Saturday, Aug. 30. The liner will sail for San Francisco this morning about 10 o'clock. The incoming tender carrying passengers is expected at the Customs Jetty at 8:30 a.m. Saturday and the outgoing tenders will leave the jetty at 5 p.m. and 7 p.m. on Saturday while the last tender leaves at 8:30 a.m. on Sunday.

Sailed Form Shanghai

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Argon	August 12
Empire Arrow	August 1
President Cleveland	July 26
Polyphemus	July 19
President Pierce	Aug. 3
Siberia Maru	July 16
Taiyo Maru	July 28
Tecumseh	July 16
Tenyo Maru	Aug. 11
Yankee Arrow	July 6
President Taft	Aug. 16
Korea Maru	Aug. 26
Java Arrow	Aug. 27

FOR VANCOUVER

Chris Moller	July 25
Empress of Asia	July 6
Empress of Canada	July 22
Empress of Russia	Aug. 3
Empress of Australia	Aug. 17

FOR SEATTLE

Alabama Maru	July 23
Anna E. Morse	July 25
Arabia Maru	July 12
Dewey	July 17
Eldridge	July 29
Horaisan Maru	Aug. 18
President Grant	July 5
Pres. Jackson	Aug. 10
President Madison	July 17
President McKinley	July 29
President Jefferson	Aug. 22
Stoweken	July 5
West Himrod	Aug. 7
West Keats	Aug. 8
West O'Rowa	July 5
West Jessup	Aug. 16
Wheatland Montana	Aug. 27
Manila Maru	Aug. 17
Cross Keys	Aug. 26

FOR NEW YORK

Radnor	Aug. 7
Cyclops	July 8
Dryden	July 4
Eclipse	Aug. 1
Fushimi Maru	July 12
Gaelic Prince	July 10
Havre Maru	July 6
Kendal Castle	July 29
President Adams	July 18
President Garfield	Aug. 1
President Polk	Aug. 15
Stanley	July 8
Taketoyo Maru	Aug. 13
Tatsuno Maru	July 12
Titan	July 26
Bellerophon	Aug. 16
Hanavor	Aug. 24

FOR UNITED KINGDOM

Adrastus	Aug. 20
Amazone Maru	August 2
Teiresiar	Aug. 6
Anchises	July 11
Carmarthenshire	July 6
Carnarvonshire	July 17
City of Bagdad	Aug. 9
City of Napler	July 7
Colorado	July 15
Devanha	Aug. 5
Genoa Maru	July 5
Hakozaki Maru	July 26
Hakusan Maru	Aug. 10
Karmala	July 8
Kitano Maru	Aug. 22
Malwa	July 22
Mantau	Aug. 19
Phemius	July 4
Pyrrhus	Aug. 13
Telamon	July 18

Ixion	Aug. 14
Glenbeg	Aug. 11
Troilus	Aug. 27
Tsuruga Maru	Aug. 26

FOR HAMBURG

Atlas Maru	July 6
Earnland	July 19
Emil Kirdorf	August 11
Oldekerk	Aug. 20
Rheinland	Aug. 17
Pfalz	July 7
Westerdyk	July 8

FOR COPENHAGEN

Formosa	July 2
Malaya	July 6

FOR BARCELONIA

Isla de Panay	July 9

FOR TRIESTE

Gerania	July 28
Nippon	July 2
Rosandra	July 31

FOR MARSEILLES

Amazone	July 31
Angers	July 3
Angkor	Aug. 14
City of Dunkirk	July 29
Porthos	July 17

FOR INDIA

Aymeric	Aug. 18
Benclouch	Aug. 8
Morioka Maru	July 24
Nagato Maru	Aug. 8
Soudan	July 4
Sicilia	Aug. 16
Aki Maru	Aug. 27

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S.S. "ELBERFELD"	October	20
*S.S. "COBLENZ"	November	14
S.S. "PFALZ"	December	15
*S.S. "DERFFLINGER"	January	7

HOMEWARD BOUND	From Shanghai	
S.S. "SCHLESIEN"	September	8
S.S. "AACHEN"	October	7
*S.S. "TRIER"	October	14
S.S. "ELBERFELD"	November	22
*S.S. "COBLENZ"	December	9
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*Nagoya	Sept. 6	Kashgar	Oct. 28	Khiva	Dec. 23
Kaiser-I-Hind	„ 16	Malwa	Nov. 11	Macedonia	Jan. 6
Kashmir	Sept. 30	Karmala	Nov. 25	Kalyan	Jan. 20

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Sailings

To Vancouver via Japan Ports

STEAMER	S'hai Leave	Nagasaki Leave	Kobe Leave	Y'hama Leave	Vancvr. Arrive
Emp. of Canada	Sept. 15		Sept. 17	Sept. 20	Sept. 29
Emp. of Russia	Sept. 27	Sept. 29	Oct. 1	Oct. 4	Oct. 13
Emp. of Australia	Oct. 13		Oct. 15	Oct. 18	Oct. 29
Emp. of Asia	Oct. 25	Oct. 27	Oct. 29	Nov. 1	Nov. 10
Emp. of Canada	Nov. 10		Nov. 12	Nov. 15	Nov. 24
Emp. of Russia	Nov. 22	Nov. 24	Nov. 26	Nov. 29	Dec. 8
Emp. of Australia	Dec. 8		Dec. 10	Dec. 13	Dec. 24
	1925	1925	1925	1925	1925
Emp. of Asia	Jan. 10	Jan. 12	Jan. 14	Jan. 17	Jan. 26
Emp. of Canada	Jan. 26		Jan. 28	Jan. 31	Feb. 9
Emp. of Russia	Feb. 9	Feb. 10	Feb. 12	Feb. 14	Feb. 23
Emp. of Australia	Feb. 23		Feb. 25	Feb. 28	Mar. 11
Emp. of Asia	Mar. 9	Mar. 10	Mar. 12	Mar. 15	Mar. 23
Emp. of Canada	Mar. 23		Mar. 25	Mar. 28	Apr. 6
Emp. of Russia	Apr. 6	Apr. 7	Apr. 9	Apr. 11	Apr. 20
Emp. of Australia	Apr. 20		Apr. 23	Apr. 25	May 6
Emp. of Asia	May 4	May 5	May 7	May 9	May 18
Emp. of Canada	May 18		May 20	May 23	June 1
Emp. of Russia	June 1	June 2	June 4	June 6	June 15
Emp. of Australia	June 15		June 17	June 20	July 1

To Hongkong and Manila

STEAMER	Shanghai Leave	H'kong Arrive	H'kong Leave	Manila Arrive
Emp. of Russia	Sept. 13	Sept. 15	Sept. 17	Sept. 19
Emp. of Australia	Sept. 29	Oct. 1		
Emp. of Asia	Oct. 11	Oct. 13	Oct. 15	Oct. 17
Emp. of Canada	Oct. 25	Oct. 27	Oct. 29	Oct. 31
Emp. of Russia	Nov. 8	Nov. 10	Nov. 12	Nov. 14
Emp. of Australia	Nov. 25	Nov. 27		
Emp. of Asia	Dec. 7	Dec. 9	Dec. 11	Dec. 13
Emp. of Canada	Dec. 22	Dec. 24	Dec. 26	Dec. 28

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OUTWARD FOR YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI

S.S. "FIUME L."	sails about September	9
S.S. "PERSIA"	sails about October	10
S.S. "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA"	sails about November	10
S.S. "GERANIA"*	sails about November	27
S.S. "ROSANDRA"	sails about December	10
S.S. "NUMIDIA"*	sails about December	28
S.S. "VENEZIA"	sails about January	10 1925
S.S. "LACONIA"*	sails about January	27 1925
S.S. "NIPPON"	sails about February	9 1925

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE

S.S. "VENEZIA"	sails about September	1
S.S. "LACONIA"*	sails about September	28
S.S. "FIUME L."	sails about October	1
S.S. "PERSIA"	sails about November	1
S.S. "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA"	sails about December	2
S.S. GERANIA"*	sails about December	27
S.S. "ROSANDRA"	sails about January	1 1925
S.S. NUMIDIA"*	sails about January	27 1925
S.S. "VENEZIA"	sails about February	1 1925
S.S. "LACONIA"*	sails about February	26 1925
S.S. "NIPPON"	sails about March	3 1925

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S.S. President Lincoln	Sept. 13
S.S. President Cleveland	Sept. 27
S.S. President Pierce	Oct. 11
S.S. President Taft	Oct. 25

For Hongkong and Manila

S.S. President Cleveland	Sept. 10
S.S. President Pierce	Sept. 24
S.S. President Taft	Oct. 8
S.S. President Wilson	Oct. 22
S.S. President Lincoln	Nov. 5

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Arrangements can be made for holders of our return passage orders to remain on board whilst waiting connection at Yokohama.

	Leave Shanghai	Arrive Kobe	Arrive Yokohama
SHINYO MARU	Sept. 8	Sept. 11	Sept. 14
SIBERIA MARU	Sept. 22	Sept. 26	Sept. 28
TAIYO MARU	Oct. 4	Oct. 8	Oct. 10
TENYO MARU	Oct. 18	Oct. 22	Oct. 24
	Leave Yokohama	Arrive Kobe	Arrive Shanghai
TAIYO MARU	Sept. 15	Sept. 17	Sept. 21
TENYO MARU	Oct. 1	Oct. 3	Oct. 6
KOREA MARU	Oct. 13	Oct. 15	Oct. 18
SHINYO MARU	Oct. 27	Oct. 29	Nov. 2

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For Japan.
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Omi Maru ..... Sept. 6
†Nagasaki Maru ... Sept. 7
Nikko Maru ..... Sept. 10
Yamaskiro Maru .. Sept. 13
Atsuta Maru ..... Sept. 14

For Seattle via Victoria, B.C.
Yokohama Maru .. Sept. 4
Kumano Maru .... Sept. 3

For Europe
*Durban Maru .... Sept. 5
Haruna Maru .... Sept. 6
Kamo Maru ..... Sept. 20
*Delagoa Maru .... Sept. 23
*Mito Maru ..... Sept. 23
Katori Maru ..... Oct. 4

For Australian Ports.
Tango Maru, Sept. 10 from Kobe, Sept. 12, from Nagasaki, Sept. 17 from Hongkong.

For Manila and Hongkong
Kaga Maru .... Sept. 10
Iyo Maru ..... Sept. 24

For New York, Boston via San Francisco, Los Angeles, Harbour and Panama.
*Mayebashi Maru .. Sept. 7

For Bombay
Sado Maru ..... Sept. 10

For Calcutta from Hongkong
*Yamagata Maru .. Sept. 11

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Mail Steamers	Next sailing from Marseilles	Probable sailing for Kobe and Yokohama	Probable sailing for Marseilles
AZAY LE RIDEAU			4th Sept.
PAUL LECAT		29th August	11th Sept.
ANDRE LEBON	31st July	12th Sept.	25th Sept.
AMBOISE	14th Aug.	26th Sept.	8th Oct.
CHANTILLY	28th Aug.	10th Sept.	23rd Oct.
PORTHOS	11th Sept.	24th Oct.	6th Nov.

1924

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	1st CLASS		2nd CLASS	
Marseilles	A. £ 95	B. £ 83	A. £ 63	B. £ 60
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Re-booking abatements of 25% and 15% for return within 12 or 24 months. Special reductions to families and missionaries.
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FOR SEATTLE & TACOMA, via JAPAN PORTS & VICTORIA
S.S. "AFRICA MARU" ..... September 3
S.S. "ARIZONA MARU" ..... September 15
FOR TIENTSIN DIRECT
S.S. "CHOSHU MARU" ..... August 31
FOR NEW YORK via PANAMA
S.S. "ALASKA MARU" ..... September 27
FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS. Tsingtao, Tientsin & Dairen.
S.S. "KYODO MARU" ..... September 1
S.S. "KOHOKU MARU" ..... September 10
FOR FORMOSA. For Keelung & Takao via Foochow.
S.S. "FUKUKEN MARU" ..... September 3
S.S. "SEIKYO MARU" ..... September 10
FOR JAPAN (DIRECT)
S.S. "LONDON MARU" ..... September 10

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"PRESIDENT McKINLEY"	Sept. 27	Oct. 13
"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON"	Oct. 21	Nov. 6

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"PRESIDENT McKINLEY"	September 12
"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON"	October 6
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Homeward Bound:

S.S. "Boeton"		Sept. 1
S.S. "Boeroe	on or about	September 30
S.S. "Oostkerk"	do	October 28
S.S. "Schiedyk"	do	November 25
S.S. "Ouderkerk"	do	December 23
S.S. "Oldekerk"	do	January 20

Outward Bound:

S.S. "Boeroe"	due at Shanghai on	Sept. 2
S.S. "Oostkerk"	do	Sept. 30

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U.S.S.B. S.S. "WAWALONA" ..... September 8

For Portland, Ore. Direct:
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WAWALONA" ..... September 13

For Portland, Via Hongkong and Manila
U.S.S.B. "HANNAWA" .. " ..... September 11

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SUMMARY OF AUCTIONS

On Monday, 1st September, 1924, at 10 a.m.
No. 224 Rue Bourgeat, Excellent Household Furniture, Piano and Sundries

On Wednesday, 3rd Sept., 1924, at 10 a.m.
In Front Salesroom, Useful Household Furniture, oil painting, and Sundries etc.

On Wednesday, 3rd Sept., 1924, at 2.30 p.m.
In Cargo Salesroom, General Merchandise and Sundries

DETAILS OF AUCTIONS AS UNDER:—

Favoured with Instructions from The Concerned
Will sell by Public Auction within the Premises

No. 224 Rue Bourgeat

On Monday, 1st September, 1924, at 10 a.m.

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Comprising:—

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Good Tientsin Carpets
Fine Tone Iron Framed Piano by Montric
Cabinet Gramophone

On view Sunday, August 31st.

In Front Salesroom

On Wednesday, 3rd Sept., 1924, at 10 a.m.

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Comprising:—

Chinese black wood drawing room chair & teapoys, Chinese black wood square tables, black wood desk chair, marble top washstands, ladies fancy beaded hand bags, glass towel racks, stuffed birds, valuable books, camera stands, ladies stockings and gents socks, razors, pictures, glass ware, wardrobe, chest of drawers, dressing table, commodes, hall stand, ice chest, an oil painting, and sundries etc.

Also

Cabinet gramaphone & records

In Cargo Salesroom

On Wednesday, 3rd Sept., 1924, at 2.30 p.m.

General Merchandise and Sundries

Comprising:—

2 Cases Nickel Salts, 67 Boxes Silk Neckties, 56 Seat Pads, 4 Rolls Tin Foils. Perfumes, Fountain Pens, Toys, Belts, Hatpins, Calender Backs, Goblin & Sundry Samples, 30 Tins Shortening

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46 Cases Margarine
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In The U. S. Court For China

MOTION CALENDAR

Monday, September 1, 1924, Commencing at 10 a.m.

Cause No. 2461. Louis Martel v. International Finance and Exchange Co. Inc. Demurer and Motion to Dismiss. C. J. Fox, Esq.; Rodger & Husar.

Cause No. 2406, Fanny Cantorovich v. Henry Bagaman. Motion to reinstate. Haskell and Moss; R. B. S. Chen, Esq.

Cause No. 2465, S. Hughes et al. v. s.s. Owego. Motion to set. A. S. Allan, Esq.; Fleming and Allman.

Cause No. 2133, In re Estate of Paul S. Reinsch, deceased. Administrator's final account and petition. F. H. Kreis, Esq., Administrator.

Cause No. 1686, In re Receivership of Stewart-Crane Co. Inc. Motion for order of transfer; motion for allowance of fees to receiver, A. S. Allan, Esq.; Fleming and Allman; Haskell and Moss; Fessenden, Holcomb and Snyder; Schuhl and Schoenfeld; Rodger and Husar; Chalaire and Franklin.

HEARINGS

Aug. 26, 1924, Cause No. 2478, U. S. v. C. S. Baker; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

Aug. 25, 1924, Cause No. 2446, China Motors Federal Inc. U.S.A. v. W. R. Hayes; on motion for judgment by default; testimony taken of C. Henderson; submitted.

Aug. 25, 1924, Cause No. 2466, Asia Banking Corporation v. E. H. Himrod; on motion for bill of particulars; submitted.

Aug. 25, 1924, Cause No. 2140, In re Susie May Forrest's will; on motion for approval of supplemental final account and for order of distribution and discharge; submitted.

(Before the Commissioner)

August 22, 1924, Crim. No. 663, U. S. v. E. R. Tindall; plea of not guilty entered; testimony taken of Tsung Yao Sung, J. R. Montgomery, W. Hammond, defendant; submitted.

August 23, 1924, Crim. No. 659, U. S. v. H. S. Honigsberg plea of not guilty entered; testimony taken of Tsuh Yoen Lok, Li Kwhung Kyung, defendant; submitted.

August 23, 1924, Crim. No. 662, U. S. v. H. S. Honigsberg and Co.; plea of not guilty entered; testimony taken of R. Beer, H. S. Honigsberg; submitted.

August 23, 1924, Crim. No. 667, U. S. v. Bake-Rite Co. plea of guilty entered; submitttd.

August 26, 1924, Civil No. 177, Dodge and Seymour (China) Ltd. v. The Asiatic Motors Inc.; on motion for judgment by default; testimony taken of H. C. Steiner; submitted.

JUDGMENTS & ORDERS:

August 20, 1924, Cause No. 2406, Fanny Cantorovich v. Henry Bagaman; order of dismissal.

August 25, 1924, Cause No. 2446, China Motors Federal Inc. U. S. A. v. W. R. Hayes; judgment for plaintiff.

August 25, 1924, Cause No. 2466, Asia Banking Corporation v. E. H. Himrod; order denying motion.

August 26, 1924, Cause No. 2140, In re Susie May Forrest's will; order approving supplemental final account and allowing partial distribution.

August 26, 1924, Cause No. 2478, U. S. v. C. S. Baker: sentence.

(By the Commissioner)

August 22, 1924, Crim. No. 663, U. S. v. E. R. Tindall; dismissal.

August 23, 1924, Crim. No. 659, U. S. v. H. S. Honigsberg; dismissal.

August 23, 1924, Crim. No. 662, U. S. v. H. S. Honigsberg and Co.; defendant fined $2, costs remitted.

August 23, 1924, Crim. No. 661, U. S. v. Bake-Rite Co.; defendant fined $2, costs remitted.

August 26, 1924, Civil No. 177, Dodge and Seymour (China) Ltd. v. The Asiatic Motors Inc.; judgment for plaintiff.

ASSIGNMENTS FOR HEARING

September 9, 1924, Cause No. 2285, V. Soloviff v. Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

September 16, 1924, Cause No. 2399, M. David v. A. B. Rosenfeld et al.

September 24, 1924, Cause No. 2268, E. Henry v. Soochow Brick and Tile Co.

MISCELLANEOUS FILINGS

Aug. 19, 1924, Cause No. 2288, Boris Holman v. I. Herskovitz & Bros.; writ of execution issued.

Aug. 19, 1924, Cause No. 2474, Leong Kow v. S/V "W. H. Talbot,"; marshal's return of writ and summons.

Aug. 19, 1924, Cause No. 2393, In re Rebecca S. Hykes' will; supplemental inventory.

Aug. 19, 1924, Cause No. 2466, Asia Banking Corporation v. E. H. Himrod; notice.

Aug. 20, 1924, Cause No. 2406, Fanny Cantorovich v. Henry Bagaman; motion to dismiss.

Aug. 21, 1924, Cause No. 2473, U. S. v. Carl S. Baker; information; warrant issued; marshal's return of warrant.

Aug. 21, 1924, Cause No. 2461, Louis Martel v. International Finance & Exchange Co. Inc.; demurrer.

Aug. 21, 1924, Cause No. 2465, B. Hughes et al. v. S/S "Owego"; answer.

Aug. 21, 1924, Cause No. 2479, Sauvie v. Sauvie; petition; summmonss issued.

Aug. 21, 1924, Cause No. 546, Zee Koh Sung v. Frank Fernandez; marshal's return of writ of execution.

Aug. 21, 1924, Cause No. 2477, Dah Chung Printing Co. v. International Insurance Office Inc.; marshal's return of summons.

Aug. 21, 1924, Cause No. 1676, H. M. Shirek v. Getz Bros. & Co. of the Orient Ltd.; satisfaction of judgment.

Aug. 22, 1924, Cause No. 2461, Louis Martel v. International Finance & Exchange Co. Inc.; motion to dismiss; notice of motion.

Aug. 23, 1924, Cause No. 2140, In re Susie May Forrest's will; supplemental final account; motion.

Aug. 23, 1924, Cause No. 2296, Rachmil E. Slutsky et al. v. International Banking Corporation; motion for new trial.

Aug. 25, 1924, Cause No. 2479, Sauvie v. Sauvie; marshal's return of summons.

Aug. 26, 1924, Cause No. 2461, Louis Martel v. International Finance & Exchange Co. Inc.; notice of motion.

Aug. 26, 1924, Cause No. 2410, Gromov Heirs v. International Banking Corporation; deposition.

Aug. 26, 1924, Cause No. 2406, Fanny Cantorovich v. Henry Bagaman; motion; notice of motion.

(By the Commissioner)

Aug. 20, 1924, Estate No. 50, In re James W. Edwards' estate; petition; depositions.

Aug. 21, 1924, Crim. No. 658, U. S. v. W. F. Holden; complaint.

Aug. 21, 1924, Crim. No. 659, U. S. v. H. S. Honigsberg; complaint.

Aug. 21, 1924, Crim. No. 660, U. S. v. C. S. Hirsh; complaint.

Aug. 21, 1924, Crim. No. 661, U. S. v. Bake-Rite Co.; complaint.

Aug. 21, 1924, Crim. No. 662, U. S. v. H. S. Honigsberg & Co.; complaint.

Aug. 22, 1924, Crim. No. 663, U. S. v. E. R. Tindall; complaint.

Aug. 26, 1924, Crim. No. 664, U. S. v. C. C. Elrod; affidavit; warrant issued.

EVERY NIGHT 8.15 — CARLTON THEATRE — PHONE WEST 3641

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The China Press Mail Schedule

TO THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
Aug. 31	7 a.m.	E. of Asia	Vancouver	
Sept. 2	9 p.m.	P. Grant	Seattle	

TO SOUTHERN PORTS INDIA & EUROPE VIA SUEZ

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
Sept. 2	2 p.m.	Kalyan	London	
Sept. 4	7:30 a.m.	Azay Le Rideau	Marsilles	

TO NORTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Vladivostok	Daily	9 p.m.	via Harbin
Siberia	Daily	3 p.m.	via Chita
Newchwang	Today	10 a.m.	Shansi
Antung	Today	8 a.m.	Wosang
Taingtan & Dairen	Sept. 1	8 p.m.	Chobei Maru
Tsingtau	Sept. 1	8 p.m.	Kyodo Maru
Chefoo & Tientsin	Sept. 2	9 a.m.	Kingsing
Chefoo and Tientsin	Sept. 2	11 p.m.	Tungchow
Taingtau	Sept. 2	11 p.m.	Tingsang
Dairen and Newchwang	Sept. 2	11 a.m.	Pakhoi
Chefoo & Tientsin	Sept. 4	11 a.m.	Chungking
Chefoo & Tientsin	Sept. 6	8 a.m.	Fengtien

TO SOUTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Hongkong & Canton	Today	7:30 a.m.	P. Madison
Foochow	Today	8 p.m.	Boston
Amoy	Today	10 a.m.	Yingchow
Hongkong & Canton	Today	8 p.m.	Argun Maru
Hongkong & Canton	Sept. 1	8.30 p.m.	Venezia
Wenchow	Sept. 1	12 m.n.	Haean
Swatow	Sept. 1	12 m.n.	Chengtu
Swatow	Sept. 1	12 m. n.	Shantung
Hongkong & Canton	Sept. 2	2 p.m.	Kalyan
Foochow	Sept. 2	8 p.m.	Fukuken Mr
Swatow	Sept. 2	11 p.m.	Waishing
Amoy	Sept. 3	12 m.n.	Suiyang
Hongkong & Canton	Sept. 4	7:30 a.m.	Azay Le Rideau

MISCELLANEOUS PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Manila, Australia & New Russia and Europe	Daily	9 p.m.	via Train
Japan ports	Daily	9 p.m.	via Train
Holland Direct	Today	8 p.m.	Boston
Manila, Australia & New Zealand via H'kong	Today	7.30 a.m.	P. Madison
Manila, Australia & New Zealand via H'kong	Sept. 2	2 p.m.	Kalyan
Formosa via Keelung	Sept. 2	8 p.m.	Fukuken Mar
Japan ports	Sept. 2	8 p.m.	Shangkai Maru
Manila, Australia & New Zealand via Hongkong	Sept. 4	7:30 a.m.	Azay Le Rideau
Japan ports	Sept. 5	8 p.m.	Omi Maru

Future Sailings

For America and Canada

Aug. 31 — San Francisco	P. Wilson	Am. P.M.S.S. C.
Aug. 31 — Vancouver zz	E. of Asia	Am. C. P. O. S.
Sept. 3 — Seattle	P. Grant	Am. Adl. O. Line
Sept. 3 — Seattle	Africa Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Sept. 4 — Seattle	Yokohama M	Jap. N.Y.K.
Sept. 7 — San Francisco	Shinyo	Jap. T. K. K.
Sept. 13 — San Francisco	P. Lincoln	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Sept. 15 — Vancouver	E. of Canada	Am. C.P.O.S.
Sept. 15 — Seattle	P. Madison	Am. Adl. O. Line

For Europe, India, Straits, Etc.

Aug. 31.— Marseilles	Brenta	It. L.T.S.N. Co.
Aug. 31 — Trieste	Scheer	It. L.T.S.N. Co.
Aug. 31 — London	Altai Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Sept 1 — Rotterdam	Boston	Dut. H.C.T. Co.
Sept. 2 — London	Kalyan	Br. P. & O.
Sept. 5 — London	Sarpedon	Br. B. & S.
Sept. 6 — Marseilles	Haruna Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Sept. 10 — London	Glaucus	Br. B. & S.

For Japan Ports

Sept. 3 Nagasaki	Shanghai M	Jap. N. Y. K.
Sept. 6 Moji	Omi Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.

For Australia and Hongkong

Aug. 31 — Hongkong, Manila	P. Madison	Am. Adl. O. Line
Aug. 27 — Hongkong, Manila	P. Lincoln	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Sept. 10 — Hongkong, Manila	P. Cleveland	Am. P.M.S.S. C.
Sept. 12 — Hongkong, Manila	P. McKinley	Am. Adl. O. Line

For Southern Ports

Aug. 31 Noon Amoy, Canton	Yingchow	Br. B. & S.
Sept. 2 D.L. Swatow, Canton	Shantung	Br. B. & S.
Sept. 3 D.L. Swatow, Honkgkong	Chengtu	Br. B. & S.
Sept. 4 D.L. Amoy and Hongkong	Suiyang	Br. B. & S.

For Northern Ports

Aug. 31 noon Newchwang	Shansi	Br. B. & S.
Sept. 2 3:00 Chefoo and Tientsin	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.
Sept 2 1:00 Dairen	Pakhoi	Br. B. & S.
Sept. 4 1:00 Chefoo, Tientsin	Chungking	Br. B. & S.
Sept. 6 10:00 *Chefoo, Tientsin	Fengtien	Br. B. & S.

For River Ports

Aug. 31 M.N. Hankow	Shengking	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 31 M.N Hankow	Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co
Sept. 1 M.N. Hankow	Kutwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Sept. 2 — Hankow	Tuckwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Sept. 2 M.N. Hankow	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.
Sept. 3 M.N. Hankow	Poyang	Br. B. & S.
Sept. 4 M.N. Hankow	Wenchow	Br. B. & S.
Sept. 5 M.N. Hankow	Lucnyi	Br. B. & S.
Sept. 6 M.N. Hankow	Whangpu	Br. B. & S.
Sept. 8 M.N. Hankow	Tsinng	Br. B. & S.

M. N.—MIDNIGHT, †CARRYING
D. L.—DAYLIGHT, *MORNING

French And German Potash Producers Enter Agreement

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, August 29.—The Director of Mines confirms the report of an agreement concluded between French and German potash producers.

It is understood that this Agreement provides that 37½ percent of the American business will go to French producers, and 62½ to German.

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FEATURES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, AUGUST 31, 1924

Outcome Of U.S. Presidential Race May Eventually Rest With The Senate

The following excellent summary of the political situation in the United States at the beginning of the National Campaign was written by Mr. Charles G. Ross, well-known Washington Correspondent of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. It was written in the form of a letter to a friend in Shanghai who has handed it to THE CHINA PRESS owing to its general interest for both foreign and Chinese readers interested in the U. S. political situation.

Mr. Ross does not attempt to forecast who will be successful in the three-cornered political fight now in progress in America, but he analyses the arguments of the various parties and gives the pros and cons. "It's a pretty fight, with the outcome in the lap of the gods—and maybe on the lap of the United States Senate," he states.

That there are many elements in the present political struggle in the United States which are similar to the conditions which put a Labor Government in power in England, is one of Mr. Ross' interesting suggestions.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

JOHN W. DAVIS.

Washington, D. C., August 1.—The American political situation is about as tangled as it could well be. For anything approaching a parallel, one must go back to the campaign of 1912, when Wilson, Taft and Roosevelt were the candidates for the Presidency. But even that campaign does not afford an adequate parallel. The Roosevelt movement was wholly political; it represented, moreover, a breakaway of leaders; it was an insurrection at the top, not at the bottom.

This year we again have three candidates; Calvin Coolidge, running for re-election on the Republican ticket; John W. Davis, the Democratic nominee, and Robert Marion LaFollette, the radical Senator from Wisconsin, who has been put into the race with the indorsement of the Conference for Progressive Political Action and of other radical and liberal groups.

The La Follette movement is economic rather than political. It cuts into the strength of both the old parties. It represents an insurgency welling up from the bottom.

OUTCOME UNCERTAIN

Because of the economic aspect of the La Follette candidacy it is impossible for anybody to tell with any degree of certainty what the outcome of the campaign will be. Prediction at this stage must be left to the campaign managers, who are out with their usual claims of certain success. The Coolidge managers assert that La Follette will carry, at the most, four states, and that Davis will get little more than the Solid South. The Democratic campaign staff profess to believe that the voters will register an overwhelming repudiation of the Administration. Only the most extreme optimists in the La-Follette camp believe that their man has a chance of win. The LaFollette people will claim a victory if they succeed in throwing the election into the House of Representatives for decision. The chance that they will do this is furnishing the theme of endless political speculation.

The Constitution provides that if no candidate have a majority in the Electoral College, the choice of the President shall devolve upon the House of Representatives. This has happened twice in our history. The first occasion was in 1801, when Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr were tied in the Electoral College. After balloting six days without adjournment, the House elected Jefferson. Again in 1825 the House was called upon to break an Electoral College deadlock. Andrew Jackson, Democrat, and John Quincy Adams, Republican, were the leading candidates. The House chose Adams, though he had been second in the Electoral College voting.

BALLOT BY STATES

The balloting in the House to elect a President is by States, not by individuals. Each State, regardless of the size of its representation in the House, has one vote. Thus Nevada, which has only one member of the House, has precisely the same power in this form of voting as New York, which has 43 members.

The balloting is on the three highest candidates, and a majority of the States is necessary to a choice. There are 48 States. To be elected, a candidate must receive the votes of 25.

It is almost a mathematical certainly that if the election is thrown into the House there will be a deadlock. Of the 48 State delegations, 23 are controlled by Republicans, 20 by Democrats and five have an equal number of both parties. These five would be unable to vote. Assuming that the political lines would hold firm, there would be 22 votes for the Republican nominee (one of the nominally Republican States being controlled by LaFollette), 20 for the Democratic nominee and one for LaFollette, who describes himself as an Independent Progressive. None of the three having a majority of the whole number of States, there would be no election.

SENATE MAY ACT

If the House should fail to elect by March 4, the end of President Coolidge's term, the Vice President would act as President. How is the Vice-President chosen? The constitution in this case sets up the Senate as the electoral body. The selection is made between the two highest, instead of the three highest, candidates. Thus there could be a deadlock only in the event of a tie vote. The voting in the Senate is by individuals; thus, in the Senate as now constituted, there would be 96 votes.

Though the Republicans have a majority in the Senate, the chances are large that if that body should be called upon to elect a Vice President to act as President, the choice would rest on the Democratic nominee. The paradox is explained by the fact that Senator LaFollette and his "bloc," numbering five or six, are listed as Republicans but really constitute a separate party. They hold the balance of power. In a contest between Dawes, the Republican Vice Presidential nominee, and Bryan, the Democratic nominee, the LaFollette group would almost certainly favor the latter. Bryan, with a progressive record as Governor of Nebraska, is not wholly satisfactory to the radical LaFollette, but he comes much nearer to being satisfactory than does Dawes, the military man.

It is quite conceivable that LaFollette and his running mate, Wheeler, a bolter from the Democratic party, will carry enough States to throw the election into the House. The anti-war record of the Wisconsin Senator will bring him a large German vote; he will have the support of the Railroad Brotherhoods, the chief sponsors of the movement to bring him into the race; he has been indorsed by the Socialists, who polled approximately a million votes in 1920; he will make a strong appeal in the Northwestern agricultural regions, which have suffered severely from a disproportionate "deflation" of farm-crop prices; and, finally, he will attract to his banner radical groups of all sorts, including groups of workers and "intellectuals" who would like to see the labor movement crystallised in a political organisation on the pattern of the British Labor Party. La Follette will appeal, in short, to many disaffected elements. His ticket has been strengthened by the addition of Wheeler, the hard-hitting young radical Senator from Montana who directed the investigation of the Department of Justice. Wheeler refused to support the Democratic presidential ticket on the ground that the nominee was too closely identified with Wall Street financial interests.

ROBERT M. LAFOLLETTE.

LAFOLLETTE STATES

LaFollettee and Wheeler in all probability will carry Wisconsin, the home state of the Presidential nominee, and North Dakota. Their chance is excellent in South Dakota and Minnesota, other states in which they will run strongly are Iowa, Nebraska, Montana, Idaho and Washington. Some of their enthusiastic supporters—including Wheeler himself—say they will carry every State west of the Mississippi River. That, palpably, is a far-fetched claim. It is certain, however, that they will worry the old parties in many spots in the West, and in some of the States which they cannot hope to carry they will be a determining farming factor between Collidge and Davis. Their candidacy in the farming sections cuts more heavily into the Republican than the Democratic strength; in the industrial centers they are more likely to hurt the Democrats. Which of the two parties will be the net gainer, in respect to States thrown one way or he other by the LaFollette movement, remains to be seen.

In respect to those States where LaFollette holds not merely the balance of power, but a control probably sufficient to give him their electoral votes, his candidacy is by long odds a boon to the Democrats rather than the Republicans. With the exception of Montana, all the States which he can reasonably hope to win are normally Republican States. That is to say, the great majority of the electoral votes that he will capture will be taken out of the Republican column.

The Democratic convention at New York was unique both in its factional bitterness and in the length of the balloting. Aside from the presidential nomination itself, there were two great bones of contention—the Ku Klux Klan and the League of Nations. The latter issue was straddled in the platform through the inclusion of a plank favoring a popular referendum on the question of America's attitude toward the league. The idea of the platform framers was to take the league issue out of the campaign. Newton D. Baker, who was Wilson's Secretary of War, brought in a minority report urging a straightforward Wilsonian declaration in favor of the league. Baker's impassioned appeal on the floor was one of the oratorical high points of the convention. He scored a personal triumph, but his proposed plank was voted down by a decisive majority.

BITTER KLAN FIGHT

The fight over the league was completely overshadowed by the Klan contest. A majority of the platform committee recommended a plank condemning the Klan principle but not mentioning the organisation by name. A clamorous minority, spurred on by Democratic leaders in communities where there is a large Catholic vote, demanded a specific excoriation of the Klan. The fight was carried to the floor, where it was waged with a rancor unparalleled in recent convention history. In general, the followers of William G. McAdoo, mainly from the West and South, opposed the naming of the Klan; against them were the cohorts of Governor Smith of New York and those associated with the Smith people in an irreconcilable movement to defeat McAdoo for the Presidential nomination.

William Jennings Bryan, who was in the convention as a delegate from Florida, led the fight against the naming of the Klan. His motive in so doing, declared Bryan in an eloquent speech, was to keep the religious issue out of the campaign and save the party from threatened disaster. Bryan was "boo-ed" by the galleries, which were filled with Smith partisans. A thousand extra policemen were on guard in the hall during the debate. Tumultuous scenes marked the discussion and the voting that followed. The proposal to name the Klan was defeated by a margin of only 4 votes out of the more than one thousand in the convention.

The acrimony of the Klan fight made impossible the nomination of either McAdoo or Smith. Though it soon became evident that the former Secretary of the Treasury would be unable to realize the ambition he had nourished for six years, his followers stood like a rock through an incredible number of ballots. The women among them, especially, worked and voted for him with fanatical zeal. The alliance of the Smith legions with those of the "favorite sons," however, was too much for McAdoo. He was unable even to get a majority in the convention. There was never the remotest chance that he would get the two-thirds necessary to a nomination.

A WORTHY DECISION

McAdoo finally capitulated and released his delegates. The break-up of his strength was followed by an immediate disintegration of the Smith support, which had been held together to defeat McAdoo, and without real hope that Smith could be nominated. The nomination of Davis quickly followed. By some act of providence, it seemed, the convention had won through sordid turmoil to a worthy decision. The selection of Davis was generally hailed as the best possible way out of an impossible situation. He had kept aloof from factional strife. In sheer intellectual ability he was the pick of all the candidates.

Bryan worked against Davis to the end. He was mollified, however, when the party leaders, including Davis, decreed that the

(Continued on Page 4)

Mechanical Gear Shifts And Brakes Now Coming

BY WILLIAM ULLMAN

New York, June 29.—While motorists ponder over what type of brake to specify when purchasing new cars, and while manufacturers debate the advantages of various types prior to the announcement of their 1925 models, automotive engineers are at work upon an idea that may revolutionize the whole subject of deceleration.

After all these years the thought is gaining headway that power to stop an automobile should be mechanical, just as the power to start it.

Not only that, but it is generally agreed in some circles that the power to shift gears should also be mechanical, thus reserving manual operation for the work of steering and pushing out the clutch.

COMING OF POWER BRAKES

Power brakes were thought of a long time ago in connection with steam trains and street cars, but somehow or other the world seemed to think that it was quite all right for a man to rely upon his own strength to stop a 3,000-pound vehicle hundreds of times daily. Power brakes were frequently suggested as possibilities for the automobile, but never as necessities.

The situation is said to be changing so rapidly that air brakes will be seen on some passenger cars before very long—which, in the mad pace of automobile show comes to town. Air brakes are already seen on motor schedule over many highways.

Why should a driver be obliged to use his own strength to stop his car when there is such an abundance of mechanical power beneath the hood? Many are asking this question, and, according to reports, many are ready with the answer.

Any one who knows the theory of leverage must appreciate the fact that every time he applies the brakes on his car ' does as much work as is required in killing the car's momentum. This work is "geared" down by a system of levers to such an extent that applying the brakes seems to be a very simple matter, yet all the while the driver is expending an enormous amount of energy. It's one of the things that help put him to sleep at night.

DELUSION OF "EASINESS"

No automobile with manually operated brakes will come to a stop downhill without extracting a lot of energy from its driver.

Skillful design may lead the driver to believe that he is "hardly pressing" on the brake pedal, but old Archimedes, who discovered the principle of the lever, says that it is a delusion somewhat on the order of the instalment plan.

You are able to do a lot by doing it in gentle doses, but you do the same amount of work as though you were to get out and hold the car back by standing in its way.

Engineers now contend that such a crude way of stopping an automobile is no longer necessary. People used to get hold of the end of a lever and crank over an engine that they couldn't begin to turn without the aid of the crank, but that day passed when the electric self-starter became available. On this theory many believe that the manually stopped car must also vanish.

POWER-OPERATED GEAR SHIFT

This belief is strengthened greatly by the growing popularity of the power-operated gear shift. Not only is this seen on cars already in service, but it is announced for some 1925 models. If it has become necessary to cease drawing upon the driver's strength to shift gears it is a foregone conclusion that the operation of the brakes should no longer be left to the driver's physical ability.

Power operation of the brakes will have nothing to do with the number of brakes or their location, since the idea is equally applicable to four or two wheel brake layouts. It does not even concern the matter of the operation of the brake shoe. The power can be applied directly to the brake shoes, or it can be relayed to the shoes through cables, rods or hydraulic tubes. All that the power brake is going to do is to do away with the driver's brake pedal, so that he can keep his right foot on or near the accelerator.

NEW EUROPEAN BRAKES

The power for the brakes will take the place of the driver's foot and the strength behind it. In a type of brake already used in Europe the car is stopped by its own momentum, the brake-operating mechanism bringing into play a clutching device that couples the speed of the propeller shaft with the brakes. This is operated by the conventional brake pedal, but movement of such pedal is no more laborious than pressing on the accelerator. It can be operated just as well with a hand lever.

This, however, does not represent the type of power brake likely to be popular in America, because it does not represent the possible limit of freedom from effort in starting the brake mechanism going.

AIR BRAKES MOST CONVENIENT

Compressed air seems to be the most convenient form of braking force, since it lends itself to a wide variety of applications. It can be generated by a pump geared to the engine as an accessory, or it can be generated by a pump attached to the propeller shafts, thus utilizing the car's momentum for the supply of compressed air. It can also be generated by electric power, and while this would make use of the electric current that is now wasted on the automobile, it necessitates considerable changes in the electrical system and makes for complications.

Suffice it to say, however, that there are a many ways of creating a supply of compressed air as there are of using it.

Stopping the car whether by this ideal system or by any of the many other plans now under consideration of already in use renders it unnecessary to expend physical effort. Stopping becomes as simple a matter as starting, being automatic to a high degree.

Motorist Tired Out Before His Automobile

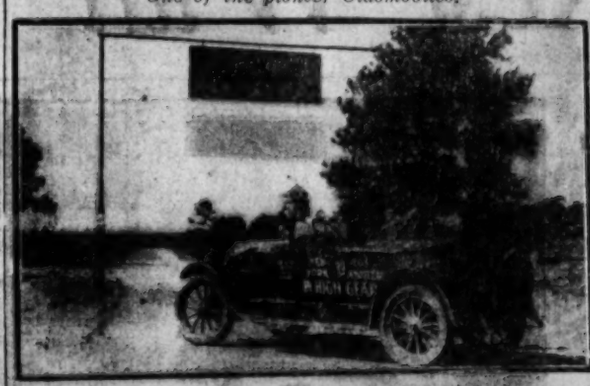
Proof that motor endurance tests are more likely to try the staying powers of the man at the wheel than the car he is driving was furnished in a rather amusing manner in the 1,550 mile non-stop run from Brisbane to Sydney and back, organised by the R.A.C. of Queensland.

A Fiat 501 started in this run with Mr. Eddie Greenham, a mechanic, and two official observers aboard, the duty of these latter being to note all incidents and to disqualify the car if the engine was stopped for any reason whatsoever. Starting from Brisbane at 12.38, the Fiat reached Sydney at 12.53, the following day, in excellent condition, and without the loss of points, despite fog and the various difficulties of the road. After a stop of nearly two hours for refreshments, during which time the engine continued to tick over, the return trip was begun.

Tired by more than twenty-four hours driving and affected by the intense heat, the driver, after two hundred miles of the return journey, began to nod at the wheel and finally dropped his head in slumber. Before the passengers could interfere, the car had jumped a ditch, hit a tree, and turned over in a field. The driver was pulled out rather shaken, and the official observers, who were in no way hurt, discovered that the Fiat engine was still running in its usual regular manner. The car might have continued, despite this adventure, but for the fact that the chassis was damaged by its encounter with the tree, and very reluctantly the driver had to stop his engine and admit that in this endurance test he, and not the Fiat, had been vanquished.

Crossing U. S. In Autos Old And New

One of the pioneer Oldsmobiles.



The Oldsmobile which crossed a continent in high gear.

Some 3,000 old miles intervene between the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts of the United States. The motorist attempting to negotiate this run must be prepared to face every kind of road and weather condition, and the gloomiest predictions of trouble are generally fulfilled somewhere on the route.

The recent accomplishment of "Cannonball" Baker, who traversed the distance in a stock model Oldsmobile "30" touring car from which the low, intermediate, and reverse gears had been removed, brings to mind the first transcontinental race, held in 1905. In those days motor cars were referred to as horseless carriages—a descriptive phrase that contained elements of flattery.

The two motor cars participating in this almost pre-historic race were Oldsmobiles—pioneer models of the sturdy line that has since become so well known.

On May 8, 1905, these two machines, driven by men who knew they were taking their lives in their hands, lined up for the start in New York. Midst the cheers of the inhabitants the cars started, after some difficulty, and presently disappeared from view accompanied by clouds of dust. Both drivers carried letters from M. E. Stone, President of the Associated Press, to the President of the Lewis and Clark Exposition in Portland.

Just 14 days later the first Oldsmobile reached Portland, both car and driver being in reasonably good condition. The second car finished the run the following week, having become delayed along the route. Both drivers reported almost unbelievable difficulties.

The illustrations show the old type Oldsmobile, such as performed in this race, contrasted with the model "30" Oldsmobile in which "Cannonball" Baker, making record time, recently crossed the continent in high gear in less than one quarter the time of these pioneers.

Importance Of The Storage Battery System

BY ERWIN GREER
President Greer College of Automotive Engineering

Many motorists do not realize the job or importance of the storage battery until it fails them unexpectedly.

It is natural characteristic of a storage battery to fail to function properly after it has delivered a certain amount of energy. This failure may manifest istelf in many ways, but the average motorist uses his battery as long as possible and does not look for these manifestations until finally the battery quits.

The storage battery is intended to do a certain amount of work. It is receiving a certain amount of energy. Therefore, to continue in a healthy condition it must be properly used and cared for. There must be a proper balance between charging and discharging, if the car is to operate satisfactorily.

If the continuous use to which the car is put is far above normal, the battery may be likened to a man who eats heartily but gets little exercise. Illness follows, and if the condition continues, battery apoplexy is sure to result. An overcharged battery heats up rapidly, and if the driver does not give it sufficient use to balance the charging he must compensate somehow, either by decreasing the charge or by increasing the battery's work.

If the battery is being overcharged, the remedy is to exercise it by turning on the lights when driving. This will increase the battery's work.

GUARDING AGAINST OVERHEATING

One of the most harmful conditions to guard against in summer is overheating. This condition always is due to one or more of the following causes:

Neglect to keep the battery filled with pure, distilled water is one of the greatest evils and will shorten its life quicker than anything else.

LEVEL OF WATER

If the level of the water is permitted to reach a point below the tops of the plates, the upper portion is left exposed and useless. If only half of the surface of the plates is covered by the solution, a normal charging rate is equivalent to twice the volume of current which should go through the covered portion. This causes rapid overheating and damage not seen at the time, but which results in considerable expense later.

Batteries are so constructed that age itself plays an important part in their destruction. Therefore it is not advisable to spend much money on repairing an old battery. Buy a new one and have a fresh start.

Some conditions might justify purchasing a good, reliable secondhand battery, if such a thing is possible. Second-hand batteries usually are appropriate for the "wise guy." Generally it is a good plan to pass them up.

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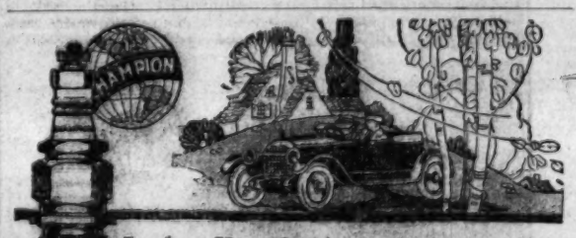

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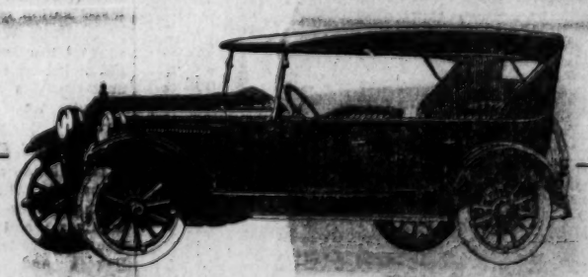

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GOODYEAR
BALLOON TYRES

America Plans Yet Wider Roads To Stop Congestion

Wider thoroughfares than have been built in the past, and greater public attention to proper regional planning methods to provide necessary traffic facilities for the motor transportation needs of the future, were emphasized by George C. Diehl, County Engineer of Erie County, at the recent first State conference on regional and city planning, held at Buffalo under the auspices of the New York State Commission of Housing and Regional Planning. For many years Mr. Diehl was Chairman of the Good Roads Board of the American Automobile Association, in which he took a prominent part in stimulating nation-wide interest in the good roads movement.

"The width of the highway has an importance which has not been appreciated," said Mr. Diehl. "Generally speaking, political subdivisions have hesitated to build wide roads by reason of the expense, whereas when distributed over a period of years it would have been far less expensive from both a maintenance and a construction standpoint to have built wider roads. There should be a minimum width, but this width will gradually widen as the road approaches the more populous communities where traffic is greatest.

"For at least twenty years in New York there was a general plan followed of making all roads sixteen feet in width. Roads were built sixteen feet wide in the most remote county and sixteen feet wide adjoining the largest cities. In recent years there has been some change, but not to the extent that it can safely be said that road widths are scientifically determined from traffic considerations.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

"Classification of highways is also necessary if the highways are to be made safe. This not only applies to the roads, but to the bridges of the State. There are in Erie County 1,189 bridges, of which 682 are unsafe for the 28,000-pound load permitted by the State. In other words, seven-twelfths of the bidges in the county (probably containing stronger bridges than other counties), are in a dangerous condition, which are liable to result in serious loss of life and limb. It may be pointed out in passing that the bridge does not necessarily fail at the time of the heavy load. The heavy load weakens the bridge and the light passenger car might be on the bridge at the time of the failure. There is a great obligation upon the regional planners, as upon the general public, to make every bridge in the State safe for any load which could legally be placed upon it.

In citing the urgency of wider roads for motor traffic in localties where heavy travel is more or less constant Mr. Diehl mentioned that on one Sunday a year ago a count of 21,000 vehicles was made on the main Lake Shore road leading south from Buffalo. It is sixteen feet wide and on that day it required three hours for a motor car to go from Angola to Buffalo, a distance less than twenty-five miles. The narrow road defeated its transportation purpose. With 8,000 to 10,000 vehicles on the highway, the trip can be made in one hour.

Mr. Diehl estimates that highways to carry a gross load of fourteen tons, or 28,000 pounds, the legal weight limit in New York State, without damage and wide enough for main truck roads, would cost about $100,000 a mile.

"It is impossible to build all roads at this cost," he added. "In Erie County, which is the richest county in the State, outside of Greater New York, there are 1,900 miles of highway. At the rate mentioned the total expenditure would be $190,000,000, an impossible scheme to finance, omitting the cost of maintenance, which would be more millions than we could hope raising even for capital investment.

"In the State there are 80,000 miles of highway. At $100,000 a mile this would be eight thousand million, or eight billion dollars, which is more than half of the total assessed valuation of the State.

"To build a narrower road capable of carrying a fourteen-ton load, an expenditure of at least $50,000 will be required, and this would cut in half the amount mentioned; but even then it would be beyond the financial ability of even the richest State in the United States. In the opinion of many who have given the subject careful consideration, a main road system of 3,000 miles of highway could probably be worked out in the State which would be of adequate width and strength to carry the heaviest modern traffic of today and of the future.

"It is possible to construct a highway to carry a five-ton load, at a cost of $7,000 a mile; this is all that can be done in certain remote localities and is the only hope of these localities being lifted out of the mud, as the dirt road is a thing of the past, as every farm now has its automobile, and where there are dirt roads the vehicle is useless for long periods of time. If the dirt road is to be abolished at all there are many localities where it can only be replaced by a highway capable of carrying a gross load of five tons. A road capable of carrying a gross load of ten tons can be constructed for about $20,000 per mile, and this is entirely practicable and possible in many sections of the State.

HIGHWAYS QUICKLY RUINED

"Heavy loads cannot be carried on the lighter highways. When this is done the highway is ruined and the traffic is not served. The time required to run the highway is so short that the heavy load must be diverted immediately to another highway. In the town of Amherst last year, in the construction of a public highway, three lighter roads were ruined, one after the other, by the passing over them of heavy road construction trucks. A fleet of construction trucks was operated last year for only a few weeks over the Abbott Road, south of Buffalo, and the result was a loss of $30,000 on less than two miles of highway. Additional cases could be cited in many other sections of the State."

The enormous automobile increase in the United States has revealed the fact that any comprehensive city plan must include considerable territory beyond the city limits. This condition shows the prime need for regional planning.

"In order to avoid the mistake of the township unit, which has been for a century on trial in the United States, resulting in mud roads which were a disgrace," explained Mr. Diehl, "it seems advisable to create an organisation which will be based upon a Statewide unit. Civic and regional planning is a matter of State-wide importance and a State organsation should be perfected to make a comprehensive study of the entire matter and to suggest to those in authority the necessary State laws, as well as the local and regional ordinances.

"One of the finest things about regional planning is the creation of the regional public spirit. There has, in the past, been too much jealousy of the small communities one of the other and toward the large centers of population. On the other hand, the large centers of population have frequently looked down upon the places which were less populous and wealthy, whereas all should have worked together. The large city must realize that its future rests upon the prosperity of its environs, the small towns and villages. Villages and towns must realize their dependence upon the prosperity of the city."

CLASSIFICATION OF HIGHWAYS

In his regional planning suggestions Mr. Diehl mentioned that classification of highways and a traffic division in the State Highway and other departments were essential factors toward solving present and future highways traffic problems. He indicated that roads might be classified into their gross load carrying abilities of five, ten and twenty tons respectively.

"Classification is not aganist the interest of heavy shippers," he added. "When the classification is made they know in advance the weights of allowable loads and if a considerable delivery is to be made on a lighter road it will be necessary to break the bulk when such lighter road is reached. The exact cost can be ascertained and the shipper charged the amount which is proportional to the service rendered.

"It seems as a corollary of the clasification of highways that there should be a traffic division in every highway department under the control of a traffic engineer who has to do with traffic problems only, and is more or less the point of contact of the department and the traveling public. This division would also have to do with the proper distribution of travel so that the situation would be avoided of having some highways crowded and others practically untraveled.

"Up to this time the determination of types and width of pavement has been largely unscientific. A traffic division could keep the record of the construction and maintenance cost of these roads and could compute a total cost per ton mile.

"The division would also take traffic censuses, so that not only the present day travel would be known but the future travel could be accurately estimated, as it would be based upon the area of farm lands served, number, character and extent of the manufactories and population of the cities and villages along the route, and various other elements."

Clarence S. Stein is Chairman of the State Commission of Housing and Regional Planning and among its members are Sullivan W. Jones, State Architect; Bernard L. Shientag, Industrial Commissioner, and Arthur W. Brandt, Commissioner of Highway.

Economy In The Use Of Gas Urgent Question

The consumption and cost of gasoline are important subjects with every motorist. When it is realized what a prodigious quantity of gasoline is consumed daily, one can readily appreciate why the subject of economizing on its use is engaging the attention of foremost conservationists in America and elsewhere.

Discussing America's amazing wastage of gasoline T. E. McMeans, a San Francisco distributor, said recently.

"According to automotive authorities the car owners of this country will consume 8,236,000,000 gallons of gasoline this year. This represents a cost of over a billion and a half dollars.

"At the present time, cars and trucks now in operation are averaging sixteen miles per gallon. If this average should be raised to twenty miles per gallon, which is not an impossible task since from twenty-five to thirty miles per gallon is not unusual for some cars, there would be a saving of 25 percent in the quantity of gasoline consumed. This would mean a yearly saving of 2,059,000,000 gallons, which figured at twenty cents per gallon amounts to $411,800,000.

"The soldiers' bonus recently passed by Congess calls for a first year expenditure of $140,000,000 and approximately $100,000,000 each year after. With this saving in gasoline, we could pay each year with great ease, never miss it as a matter of fact, and would still have about $300,000,000 left.

"In Europe, where money is scarce, incomes reduced and gasoline sells at a very high price, the foremost continenal engineers have directed their attention to perfecting the four-cylinder power plant to a point where the minimum of gasoline is consumed."

"Rolin White, who designed the Rollin, the first European type of car to be introduced in this country, has incorporated in the Rollin motor all of the refinements of the economical European type of motor. By European type I mean a small bore, high compression motor, which by the most efficient utilisation of every ounce of fuel enables a motor, of much smaller than ordinary size and weight, to produce a sufficient flow of smooth and flexible power to satisfy almost everyone, and in so doing lowers operating cost 25 percent and more."

Buster Keaton And Four Wheel Brakes

The endless search on the part of moving picture producers for new ways to create laughter and to thrill audiences is a source of constant amazement to the layman. Now Buick and its famous four-wheel brakes, with Buster Keaton, has come in for its due share of attention.

In "Sherlock, Jr." Buster Keaton's latest picture, there is an amusing scent in which the star drives at fifty miles an hour along the edge of a lake. Suddenly coming to the end of the road, he applies the brakes full force. The chassis of the car stops dead, but the body, containing Keaton and another occupant, goes gliding out upon the surface of the lake with the top up and acting as a sail.

Of course the body had been first detached from the chassis to make this possible. With the body detached, the risk of mishap was very great. As Keaton himself expressed it. "This was an extremely dangerous stunt, and it is not hard to imagine that death or serious injury might have resulted." Continuing he said:

"We all realised that the car must be equipped with marvelous brakes and make good. In seeking an automobile for such a hazardous experiment it was necessary to keep in mind the fact that we would have to depend solely on the car. After a thorough investigation we decided on the Buick Six equipped with four-wheel brakes.

"We knew that in the Buick we had a car that we could rely on, a car that would not only be safe but would also make our situation what we expected. In the photographing I travelled an even fifty miles an hour—stepped on the brakes, and they responded.

"It was one of the finest performances I have ever seen a car give, and I have nothing but the highest praise for the Buick with four-wheel brakes. My life was in jeopardy, but I felt perfectly safe. That is the confidence I had in the Buick."

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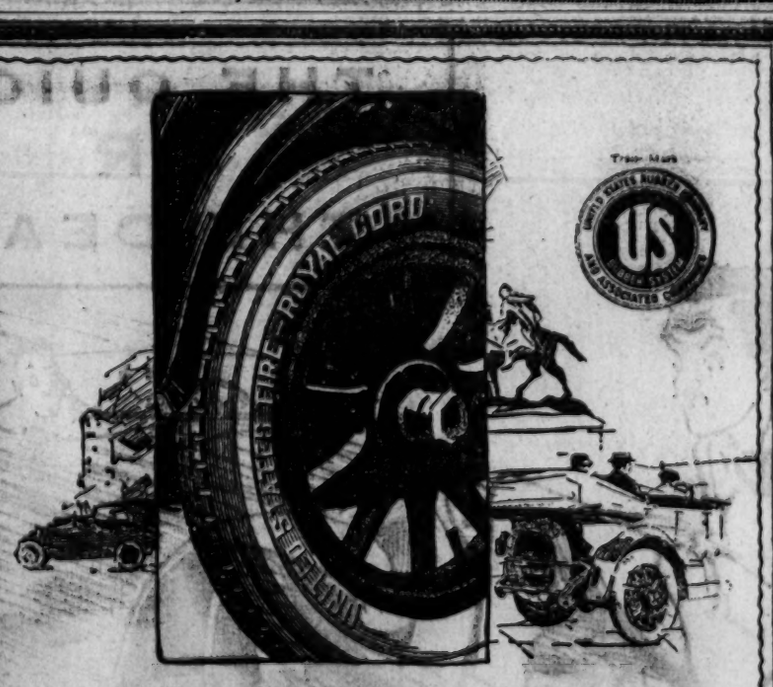

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Studebaker	5	"	(light six)
Studebaker	7	"	(big six)
Buick 6	5-6	"	(model 1923)
Buick 4	5	"	(model 1922)
Dodge	5	"	(model 1922)
Hupmobile	5	"	(model 1922)
Nash 6	5	"	(model 1922)
Fiat	5	"	(Sport model)
Benjamin	5	"	(New)
Cadillac	5-7	"	(model 1922)
	ROADSTERS		
Hupmobile	Sport Model		(model 1924)
Studebaker		"	(light six)
Stutz		"	(done 5,000)
Nash		"	(model 1923)
Buick 4	Roadster		(model 1923)
Dodge		"	(model 1922)
De Dion		"	(done 3,000 M.)
Citroen	5HP	"	(model 1922)
	CLOSED CARS		
Dodge	Limousine		(model 1923)
Studebaker		"	(model 1922)
Buick 6		"	(done 7,000 M.)
Panhard		"	(2,000 M.)
Citroen		"	(done 4,000 M.)
Chevrolet	FB	Sedan	(model 1922)
Austin	Limousine		(latest model)

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Compulsory Automobile Insurance Planned

Legislation Proposed To Protect Prudent Motorists From The Irresponsible

Next to accident prevention plans and ways to improve traffic conditions the drift toward compulsory insurance to be carried by every owner and driver of an automobile is one of the most universally discussed questions among the leaders of the motor vehicle users and organisations that are trying to better all classes of motoring conditions in America. Trade people of the automobile field, industrial authorities without number and motoring organisations in all parts of the country have discussed the phase of traffic control during the last year.

Of late there has been an increase in the study and discussion of this phase of probable progress. One of the notable agencies that is devoting time and means to a study of this is the Motor Vehicle Conference Committee, whose leadership and organisation is made up of representatives of the National American Automobile Association, the National Dealers' Organisation, and various other groups which represent the highway engineers and others whose interest are bound up in highways and their use.

While no agreement has yet been reached regarding the stand that the Motor Vehicle Conference Committee will take, it is expected that before long some basis or policy will be agreed upon which will reflect the thought and the ideas of the great mass of those who spend time and energy and money in attempts to better general highway use and the operation of all classes of motor vehicles on streets and highways.

PROTECTION OF MOTORISTS

The small percent of drivers and motor vehicle owners who operate cars without insurance that will protect others against damage their cars may do, is the class at which such laws, if proposed and enacted, will be aimed. This is not meant to do injury to the irresponsible classes as much as it is to protect those who may be injured through them.

One notable change in the discussion of all this is evident. Two or three years ago, when the question first came up, there was fear that the idea originated in certain insurance companies which desired more business. This year the great mass of all discussion that has gone on in the trade, industry, and highway organisations has been apparently free from any such influences.

While it is not a part of the safety work being attempted by several groups of the industry and motoring organisations, the drift toward compulsory insurance does seem to be related. It is an attempt to find some means of extending protection to all highway and street users from a class that for some reason or other is apparently more reckless than it should be.

A case in point may show just the attitude taken by a large part of the motoring public. A Middle Western gentleman, who is an operator of a fair-sized fleet of motor express trucks, is also a driver of a passenger car. He makes very frequent road trips between his home city and the cities to which his fleet operates. His own trucks are covered by all sorts of insurance. If any of these harm other vehicles the injured car or people have abundant protection as far as damages go. It is so with his own passenger car, which he drives constantly on business.

A SMASH-UP

Two weeks ago this motorist was going down a main highway, and as he approached a cross road he slowed down. Hearing a car coming roaring down from the cross roads he drew off the main surfaced part of the road and came to a stop somewhat short of the road intersection. Around the corner came a youngster in a secondhand speed wagon.

He took the corner wide, and befor he could swing his car back to the right side of the road he had smashed into the car that was clear off the right side of the road surface. The impact tore off fenders and running board from the car which had attempted to keep clear from a speeder who cut corners, drove on the wrong side of the road and broke all traffic regulations.

The young speeder hardly apologised. He explained that he had no money; that he had bought the speedster for a little money; that he carried no insurance, and that he could not repair the damage. It happened that he was of age and, though his father was a fairly prosperous farmer, no damages could be collected. It really did not matter in the careful motorist, for his car was covered with all sorts of insurance.

He did, however, feel strongly wrought up about the thing and felt that for the protection of all highway users such a state of affairs should not be allowed. He thinks, moreover, that if the young man had been forced to carry protective insurance for others he probably would have been a bit more careful, and that such carefulness might in some way be enforced by the insurance companies.

COMPULSORY INSURANCE

The net result of that one case and of others that came within the knowledge of many in the motor transport business in that part of the country will apparently be a position taken by the organisation of that industry in that state demanding such compulsory insurance, to be carried by all motor vehicles that use the highways and streets. It will increase somewhat the cost of car operation for a class that at present does not, through insurance or other means, offer any damage protection for the injury of cars and persons through wrong driving.

It may cut down or eliminate a portion of the irresponsible and reckless drivers who now hurtle up and down the roads. Even at that if such laws are passed by many states, as now seems probable, the net gain will be for the good of the large part of the highway users and citizens. This is the position toward which many national organisations of motorists and the motor industry seem to be drifting at present.

Because to date no fixed plan for such insurance protection has been worked out and agreed upon, the motorists of the land who belong to motor organisations or motor industry or trade groups have a splendid opportunity to help fix the trend and the plan which may be suggested to all states and organisations interested. The motorists have become somewhat articulate, as witness the success of their efforts to have motor tax matters fixed up by both the House and the Senate in Washington during the last few months. Any righteous position they may agree upon and take will have some influence with the law makers of the states.

Up to the present time most motor legislation has come from without the industry on the motoring groups. From now on, if the car operators and owners will exercise discretion, they can be of great help in forming plans that will benefit all highway users and all citizens. If they demand more protection than the laws have given them in the past they may expect to obtain it, if they are just and fair in their demands and plans.

Too often in the past a very limited few who claimed to represent motorists have done all the thinking for motorists and much of it seems to have been wrong thinking and selfishly planned. And legislative body these days represents motorists, because the citizens are motorist and they number about 16,000,000 voters, counting but one to a car. Counting at least two to a car they show a strength of from 30 to 40 millions. Certainly such a group should have a voice in making laws for motor vehicles.

Every legislative representative of these millions knows their weight if they ask for the fairest sort of treatment. Motor clubs can help, but since their entire membership in all sorts of groups is less than 2,000,000, while they act as leaders, the real representatives of the motoring millions are their duly elected legal representatives in the State's Legislatures and in the nation's Congress. The millions have made themselves heard. They can be heard again. It is for them to decide if they desire compulsory insurance protection.

Hill Climb In Switzerland For Automobiles

The six mile hill climb held in Switzerland from Biaufond to Chaux-de-Fonds proved to be one of the best automobile sporting events held in that country, and one which united an immense number of spectators.

In the section for touring cars, the fastest time in the first division was made by Bettwyler on a Fiat 501. In the second division Berger made the fastest time on a Talbot, followed by Madame Prichat's Delage. The third division was won by Nigg on an Ansaldo, with another car of the same make, and driven by Kirchoffer, in second place. The respective winners in the fourth and fifth divisions were Buttikofer on a Voisin and Erard on a Lancia.

Sports models ran independently of the touring cars, and among these Berg's Talbot was the fastest in the first division, followed by Lanz on a Bugatti. In the third division Beck won on a Bugatti, followed by Philippossian on the same make of car and Mairot on a Mercedes.

Fastest time of the day, in the open class, was made by Philippossian on an eight cylinder 2-litre Bugatti with 9 minutes 30 seconds for the six-mile climb. Lepori, on a 1500 cc. Fiat, was only four seconds slower, while third place was won by Gacon on a Peugeot.

U.S. Presidential Race May Rest With Senate

(Continued from Page 1)

Vice Presidential nomination should go to Charles W. Bryan, his brother. Governor Smith pledged himself to "take off his coat" and work for Davis. McAdoo, after a period of ominous silence before sailing for Europe, also pledged his support to the ticket.

John W. Davis has a fine record of achievement as Solicitor General of the United States and ambassador to Great Britain under Wilson. He believes in the Wilsonian principle of international co-operation to prevent war. The opposition to him was based on his membership in a firm of New York lawyers which has as a client, among others, the House of Morgan. Bryan and others of the McAdoo supporters held that this connection tied him to "Wall Street" and raised the presumption that if elected he would favor the great financial interests of the country. There is nothing in Davis's record, however, to indicate that he is not his own man. He has had as a client not only Morgan but Eugene V. Debs and "Mother" Jones, a radical labor agitator. It is interesting to note that his law firm is the same that Grover Cleveland belonged to during the interim between his two terms as President. Davis's first campaign utterances were an appeal to liberal voters to rally to the Democratic party, whose fundamental creed, he said, was liberal.

LA FOLLETTE'S CHARGES

Davis's nomination, however, enabled the LaFollette radicals to charge that the Democrats had sold out to the reactionary interests. Wheeler, bolting the ticket, said the Democrats might just as well have nominated J. P. Morgan himself. Between Coolidge and Davis, the radicals say, there is no essential difference; the only home for progressive voters is in the La Follette camp. This is the idea that Wheeler and La Follette will try to "sell" to the country in a nation-wide series of campaign speeches.

As a matter of fact the Democrats this year have taken a middle ground between the conservatism of Coolidge and the radicalism of La Follette. The result will turn largely on domestic issues. Coolidge's strongest card is the reputation he has built up for courage and decision. He has been successfully exploited by Republican press agents as a "strong, silent man." The character thus given him is declared by the Democrats to be (as to a certain extent it is) mythical. Mythical or not, it is a formidable obstacle in the way of Democratic success.

The Democrats have several attractive themes. The oil scandal is one. Daugherty's maladministration, or worse, of the Department of Justice is another, though the bolt of Wheeler to the La Follette camp prevents the Democrats from States Senate capitalizing that issue as they might have done. The Democrats are harping also on the maleficent effects of the Fordney-McCumber high tariff bill, especially on the farmers; on the efforts of the Administration to cut the high surtaxes; on the tax bill put through by the Democrats, which does more for the little fellow and less for the big fellow than the Administration proposed to do; on the utter lack of co-operation between Coolidge and Congress; on what they term "Massachusetts domination" in the present Government. While the League of Nations has been eliminated as a dominant issue, the Democrats maintain that the farmers' distress is traceable to the failure of the Republican administration to co-operate with Europe.

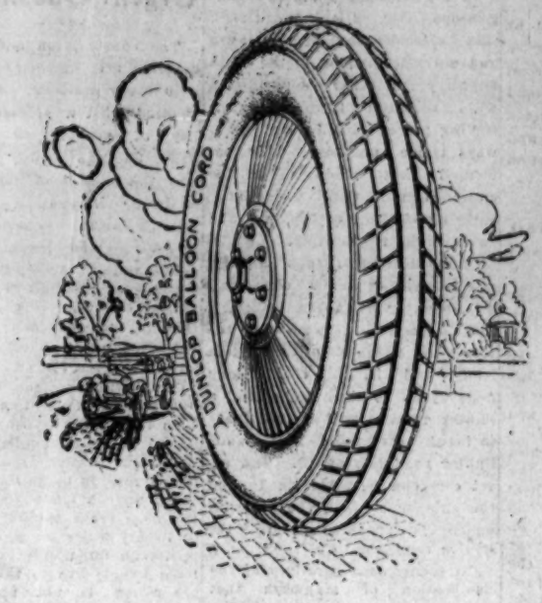
DEMAND NEW DEAL

The La Follette spellbinders are proclaiming that the masses of the people have been bilked by both the old parties and the time has come for a new economic deal. They are demanding, among other "reforms," government ownership of the railroads. Another of their planks would put a curb on the power of the judiciary to nullify legislative acts.

Prohibition is not a national issue. Both the old parties dodged it by incorporating general planks in favor of law enforcement. These have been pronounced eminently satisfactory by the high priest of the Anti-Saloon League, Wayne B. Wheeler. The La Follette people are saying that prohibition is a minor issue which must not be allowed to confuse the thought of the voters on vital economic problems. They are no keener than the other fellows to have a beer-and-light-wine controversy injected into the campaign.

All in all, it's a fine, large fight that rages this year for the 30,000,000 expected votes—an unprecedented number—of the great American electorate. It has been possible in the limits of this article merely to suggest some of the lines of division. There are many imponderable factors. No one can tell, for example, to what extent, if any, Democratic chances have suffered through the injection of the Klan and the religious fight into the convention proceedings. No one can tell how much Mr. Coolidge may be helped by bounteous Nature between now and November. What sort of impression John W. Davis will make on the embattled Western farmer is matter for speculation, along with the question of whether Coolidge, who proposed, or the Democrats, who disposed, will get the credit for such tax reduction as has been accomplished.

It's a pretty fight, with the outcome on the lap of the gods—and maybe on the lap of the United States Senate.



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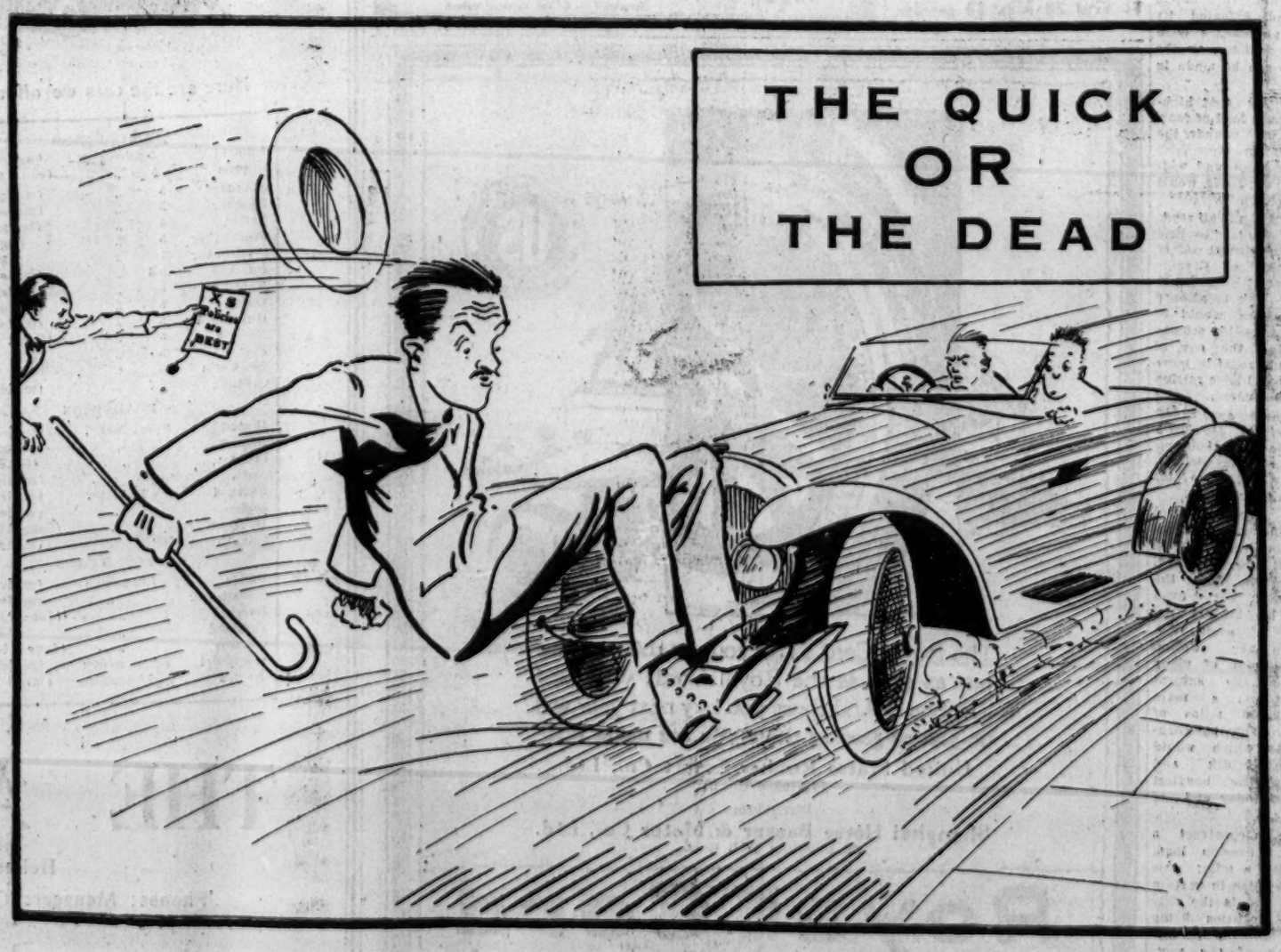

"THE MARTYR QUEEN"
維多利亞影戲館之新片

Beginning September 8 for a week, the Victoria Theatre will feature Diana Karenne in "The Martyr Queen." The story commences at the period when the young Princess Marie Antoinette came from the Court of Vienna to become the consort of the Dauphin of France. We are assured by the management of the Victoria Theater that of the many elaborate film reproductions of the French Revolution which have been submitted to the public within recent years, this production is the most notable, in which Diana Karenne enacts an exacting role calling for dramatic qualifications with conspicuous ability.

The Consequences of

MALARIA

can be put into one word "anaemia"

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In the clinic of the University of Vienna it has been proved that with Sanatogen an increase of red blood corpuscles in the blood will be reached of about 53 per cent.

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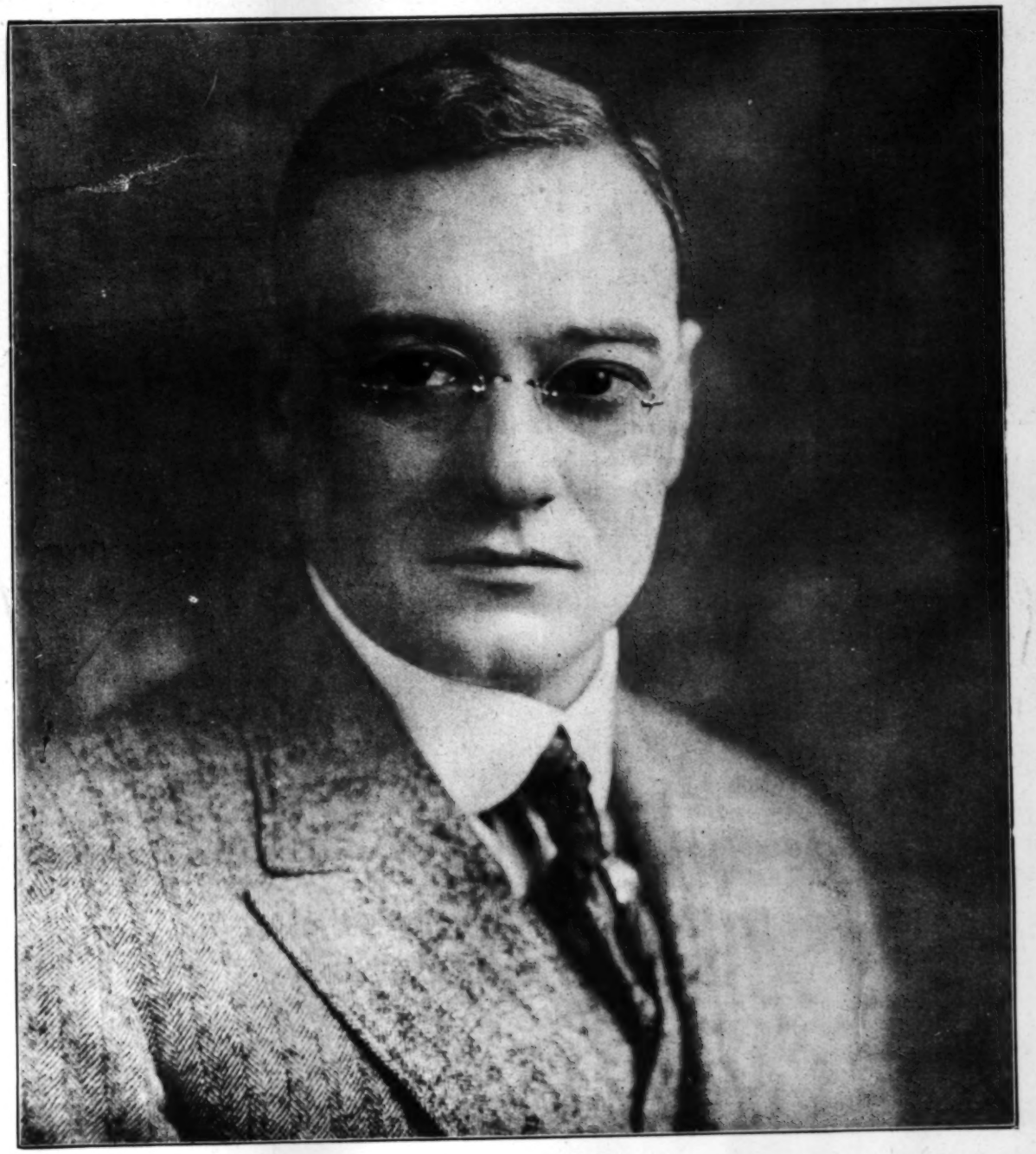
The China Press

Sunday Pictorial Section

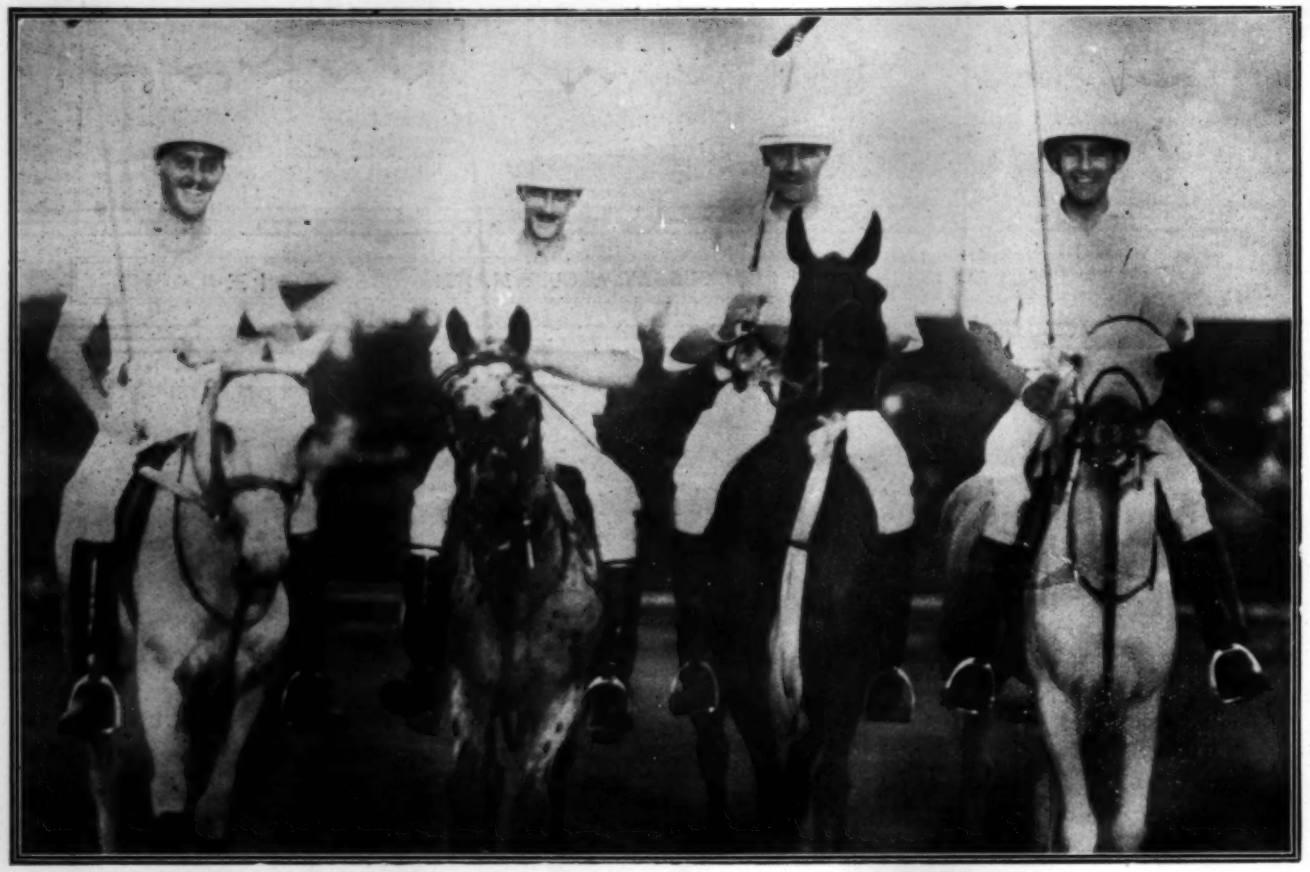
日二初月八歷陰 SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, AUGUST 31, 1924. 號一十三月八歷陽



Mr. J. Harold Dollar, head of the Dollar shipping and lumber interests in the Far East. Through the resignation of Mr. Paul Page Whitham as Chairman of the American Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai and of the Associated American Chambers of Commerce in China, Mr. Dollar again becomes head of the American commercial chambers in China and as such will preside at the annual conference of the Chambers which will be held in Tientsin during October.

美國商會會長大來君

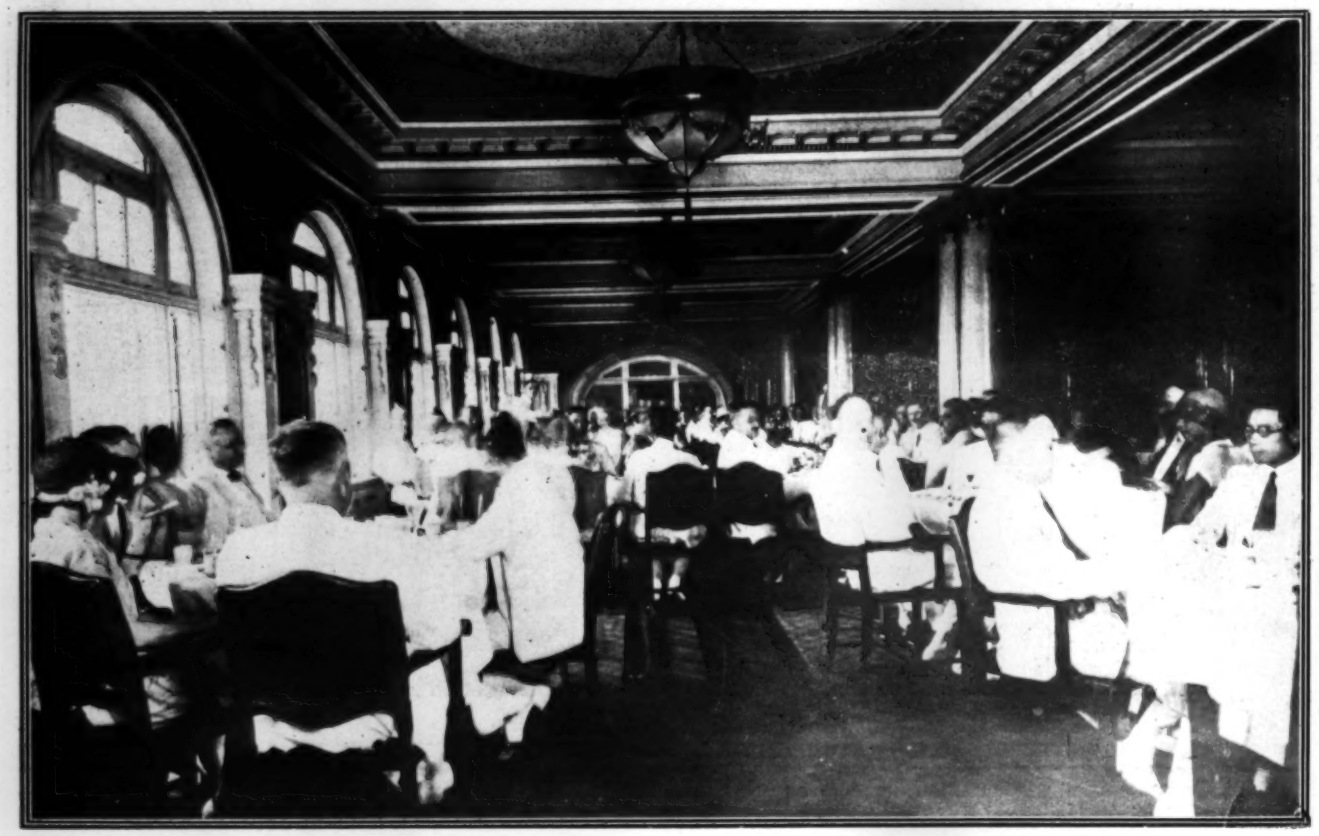
CONTENDERS FOR THE KESWICK CUP



—*Sun Sun Photo Studio.*

Our photo shows the Hongkong Interport Polo Team, who have been seen in practice at the Polo Ground during the week in preparation for the forthcoming tussle for the Keswick Cup on September 6. Left to right:—Mr. J. J. Palmer (2); Mr. E. L. Judd (4); Capt. R. Neville, Captain (3); Mr. E. L. E. Davies (1). The bracketed numbers indicate the positions of the players in the team.

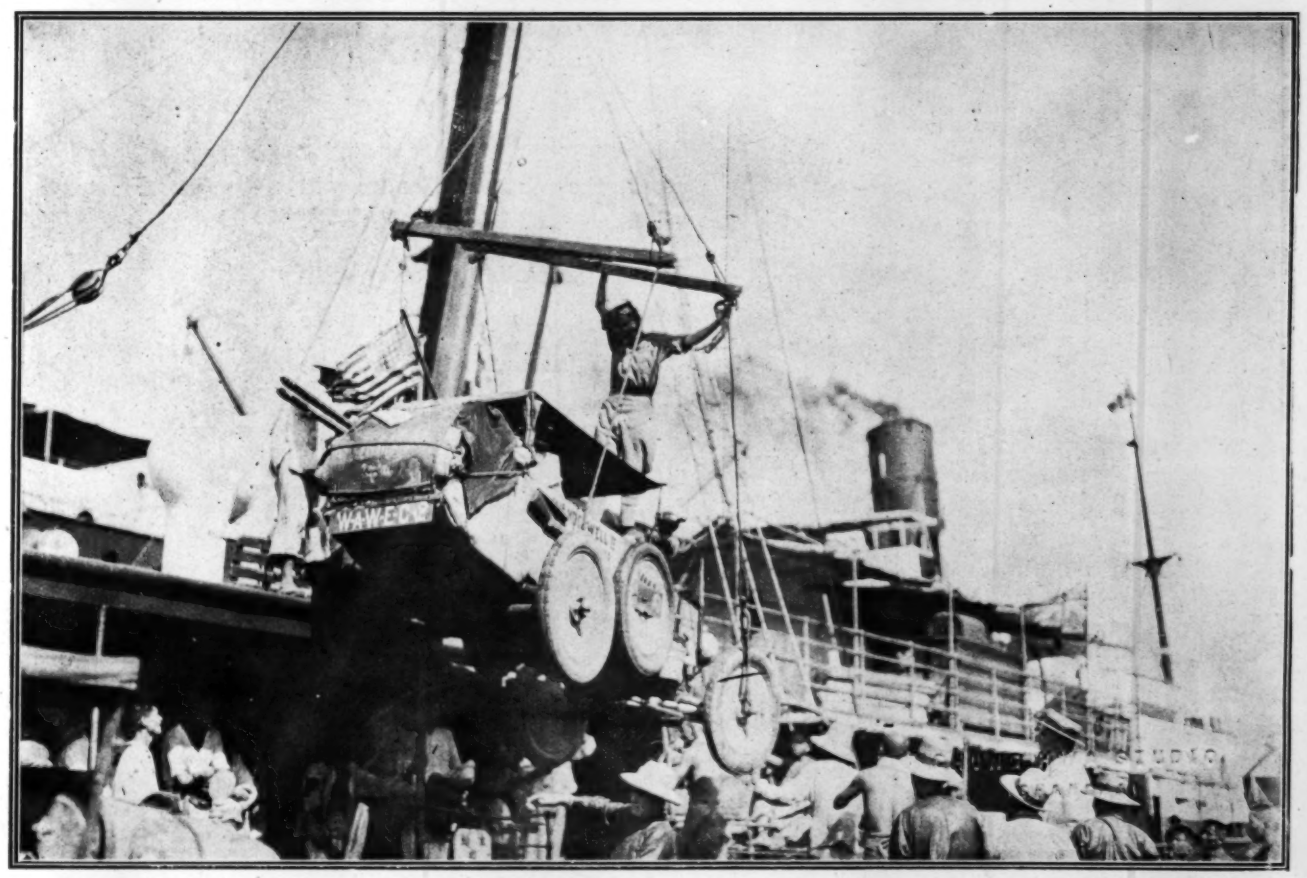
香港之馬球隊



—*Sun Sun Photo Studio.*

A record attendance greeted the noted author, Mr. Peter B. Kyne, at a tiffin meeting of the Shanghai Rotary Club held at the Astor House last Thursday. A number of ladies were also present.

上海扶輪社招待著名小說家開恩之盛況



—*Photo by Chung Hwa.*

The Wanderwells wandered out of Shanghai as picturesquely as they came in. Our photo shows Miss Aloha Wanderwell being hoisted in one of the Fords aboard the steamer in which she and her brother sailed for North China for more worlds to conquer in their battered cars.

用汽車環游世界之萬待威離滬時情形中華照相攝

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Come in for a demonstration, if in town; if not, write at once for full particulars.

SCENES FROM THE RECENT FLOOD IN HANKOW.

The pictures reproduced below, taken by our own correspondent in Hankow, give some idea of the magnitude of the floods in Central China. Practically two-thirds of the Hankow foreign Concessions are seriously affected by the flood, although the native city is as yet immune. Part of the British and Russian, and the whole of the French, ex-German and Japanese Concessions are either wholly inundated or partially flooded. Due to the present flood and the annual threat of spring high water, the foreign municipal bodies are reported to be seriously considering a project to build a stone fence all along the sidewalk facing the river to the extent of the two-mile Bund of Hankow. Underwriters have been doing a roaring trade in flood policies.

漢口水災之一班

A main thoroughfare in French Concession (the first place to be inundated.)

Before the British Cigarette Co. and the Factory.

Toward the Hara Garden in Japanese Concession
(Only the highest part of the road is surfaced).

Peking-Hankow Railway Siding (on both both sdes, all are godowns).

Ex-German Concession towards the Bund.

Before the International Export Co. and their tremendous refrigerating plant.

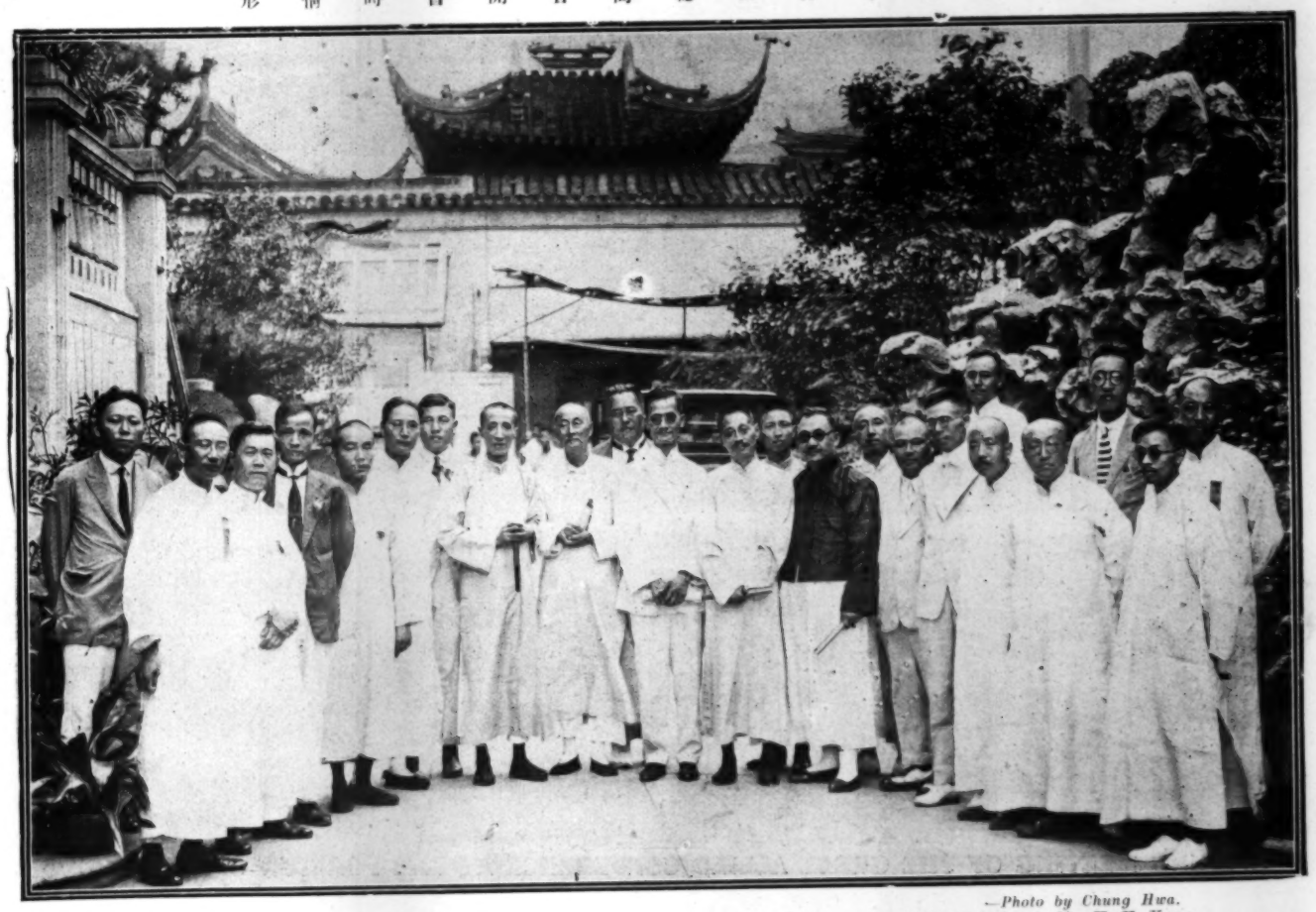
Ex-German Concession towards the factory center.

Motor truck fording in flood in Japanese Concession.

—Sun Sun Photo Studio.

Over 500 attended the inaugural meeting of the China Anti-Opium Association held at the Chinese Chamber of Commerce on Sunday. Our photo shows the front rows and platform of the hall in which the meeting was held.

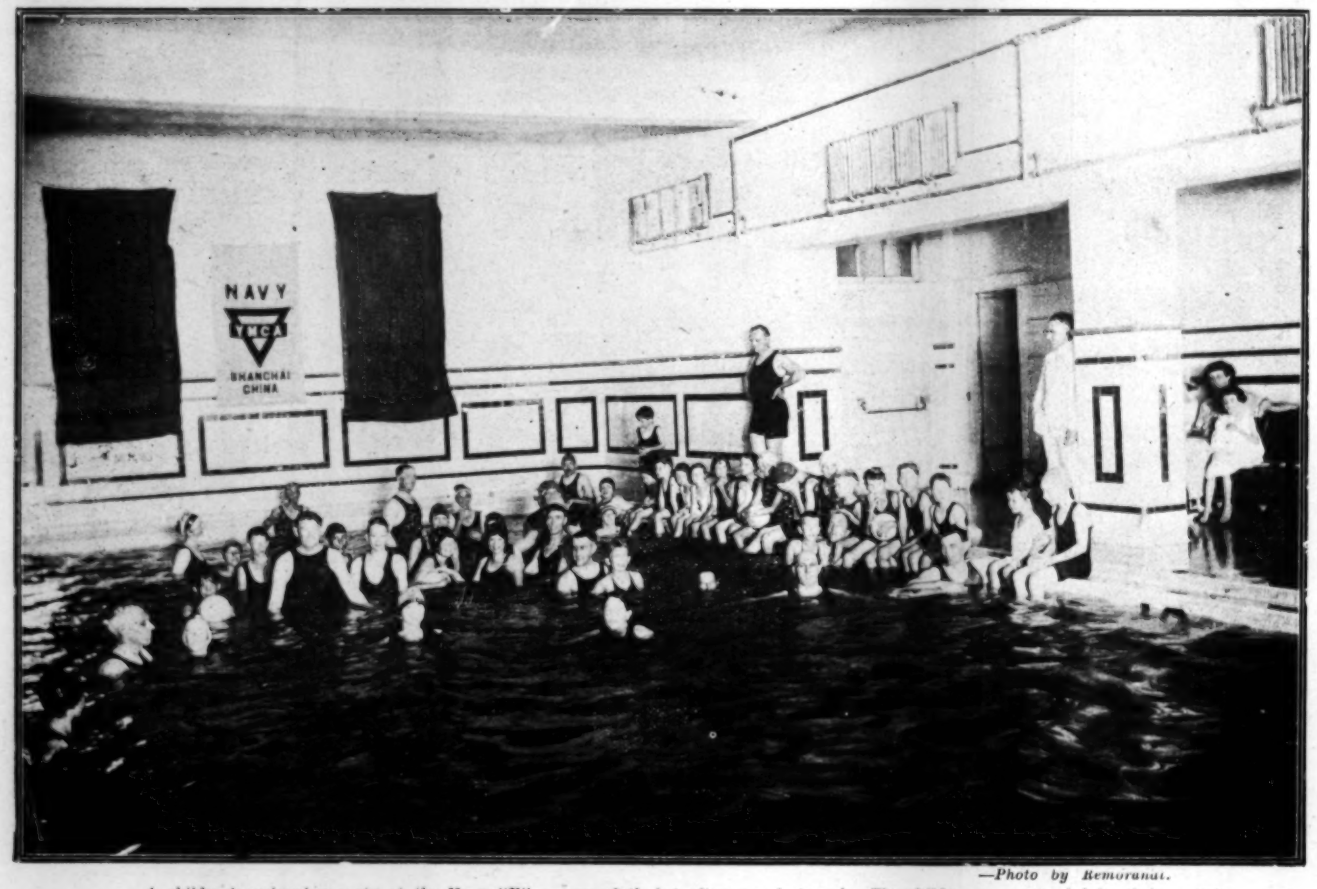
國民拒毒會在總商會開會時情形



—Photo by Chung Hwa.

Some of the prominent Chinese who attended the anti-opium meeting. The gentleman in the black jacket is Mr. H. H. Kung, President of the Shansi Anti-Opium Association. To his right is Mr. Hsu Yuan, Special Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, and to Mr. Hsu's right is Mr George Hsu Chien, former Minister of Justice. Behind Mr. Hsu, in foreign clothes, is Dr. B. Y. Wang, of the Chinese Red Cross.

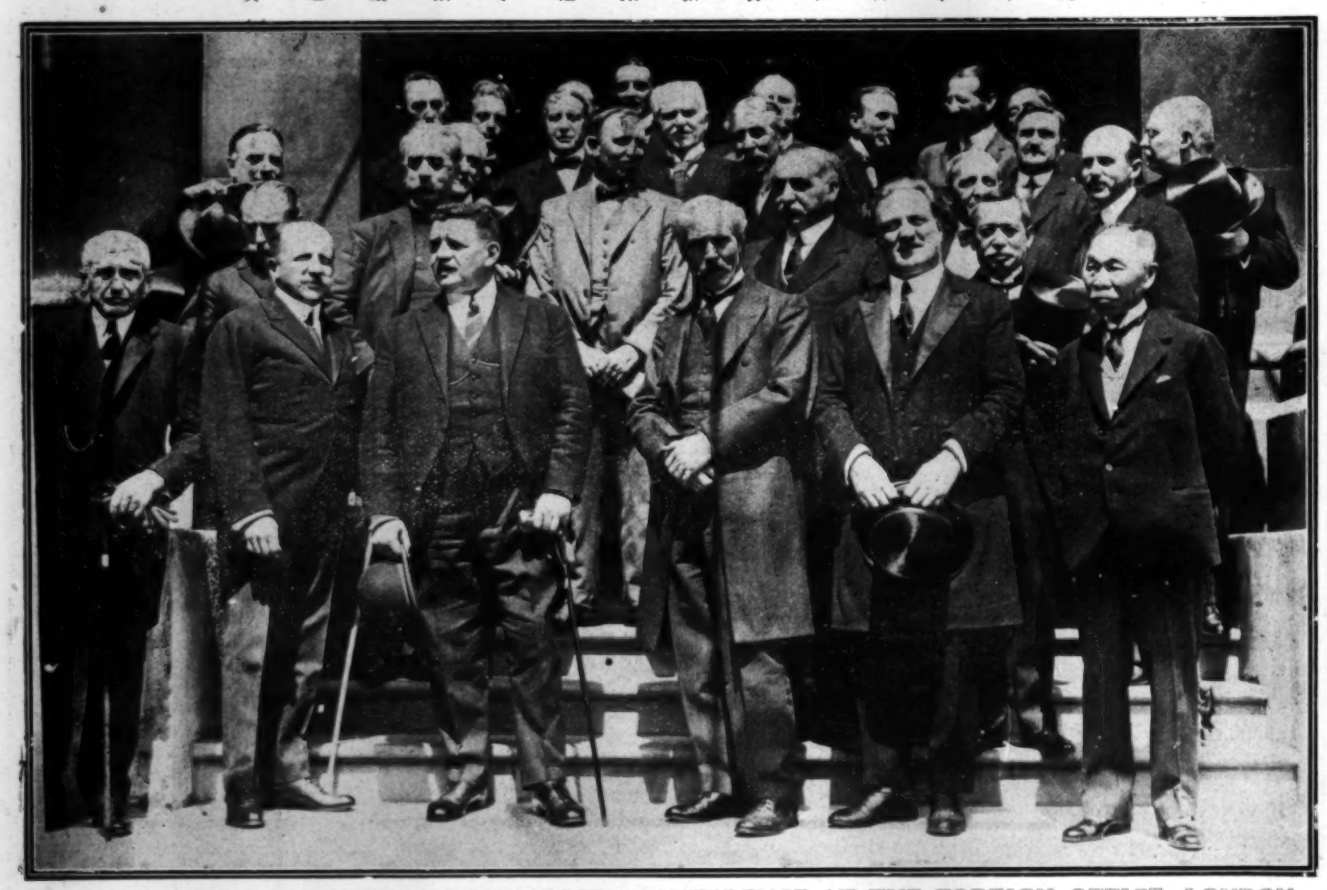
中華國民拒毒會成立紀念攝影



—*Photo by Remoranat.*

A children's swimming party at the Navy "Y" on one of the hot afternoons last week. The children were attended by their parents.

海軍青年會游泳池中孩童遊賽



OPENING MEETING OF THE GREAT ALLIED CONFERENCE AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE, LONDON.

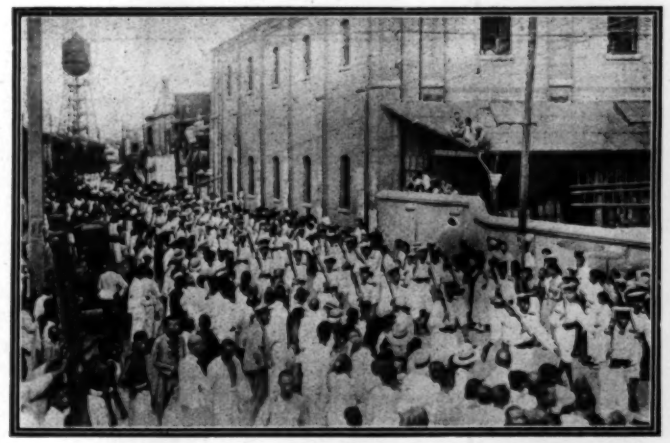
The delegates photographed after the opening session. In the front row are Mr. F. Kellogg (American Ambassador), M. Theunis (Belgian Premier), M. Herriot (French Premier), Mr. Ramsay Macdonald (British Premier), Signor De Stefani (Italian Finance Minister) and Baron Hayashi (Japanese Ambassador).

倫敦會議成立時紀念攝影

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

榮哀之時殯出山玉閻士警害被中案鮑

Funeral procession for Constable Yen Yu-shan, killed while attempting to capture bandits who kidnapped Mr. Y. C. Bau, Managing Director of the Commercial Press.



The police guard of honor.

Commendatory banners.

Sacrificial chair.

Photos by Sun Sun.

The coffin carried on the shoulders of a dozen coolies.

EARL'S HEIR SCRUBS DECKS IN U. S. NAVY.

The honorable John Neville Burg-Apton Villiers Farrow, heir to the Earldom of Westmoreland, one of the oldest houses of nobility in Great Britain, was discovered in the U. S. Navy scrubbing decks on the U. S. Coast Guard Cutter Shawnee, now stationed at San Francisco. In his off hours the young heir to the Earldom moves in the best San Francisco society.

英國貴族法駙氏在美國兵艦上服務攝影

LARGEST AMERICAN FLAG IN CONTINUOUS USE

The above photo shows the largest American flag which is in continuous use, hangs in the court of the Post Office on Penn Ave., Washington, D.C. The flag, suspended from the level of the eighth floor, reaches down to the third. It would make a good hefty load to carry around since it weighs 90 lbs. The stars are 30 inches between the tips and the stripes are a yard wide. It is literally as big as a house since a comfortable six-room bungalow could be built on the space it would cover.

美國最大之國旗

Golf
Baseball
Tennis
Cricket
Lawn Bowls

China Press Sports

Polo
Swimming
Rowing
Boxing
Comment

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, AUGUST 31, 1924

Machine Gunners Win From S.C.C. "A" Cricket Team; "B" Team & S.R.C. Draw

A very interesting and keenly contested game was played yesterday afternoon between the Shanghai Cricket Club's "A" Team and the Machine Gun Co. S.V.C. The gunners won the toss and "Donald" decided to bat first and opened the game with Duckitt and Rogerson, Beaumont and Lingaard bowling against them. Duckitt played a safe game whereas Rogerson decided to "take a chance" and one of his first drives was to send the ball out of sight where it was lost for quite a while. Carr now relieved Beaumont at the top end and his first ball dismissed Rogerson who was caught by Bell. Baker was the next man in and he and Duckitt gave a fine display of hard hitting. With the score at 90 Crossman started bowling taking Lingaard's place. His first victim was Duckitt who was cleaned bowled with a score of 42 to his credit. Baker was then caught by Burn, his score being 41. Goldman and Stokes were now in and with the score at 140 the latter was caught by Carr. Green now joined "Lolly" but was soon caught by Lanning at the wickets. Goolden was bowled by Lingaard with the score standing at 165 and Knight was caught by Beaumont at the boundary. Dutholt and Goldman now partnered and between them they brought the score to 180 when the former was well bowled by Carr. Barnes was last man in and was "not out" with 5 runs to his credit. Goldman succumbed to a ball from Crossman being top score with 47 runs. Carr got 2 wickets for 53—Lingaard 2 for 81 and Crossman 6 for 28.

At 4.30 p.m. the "A" Team went in to bat and much to the regret of all, it commenced raining but in spite of the weather the game was, nevertheless, fought to a finish. The ground was very slippery and of course it was necessary to do some hard hitting to win the game.

Burn and Lingaard opened the batting, Leach and Stokes being the bowlers. The latter was soon caught by Rogerson and was replaced by Lanning. Some hard hitting now took place, both batsmen endeavoring to pile on the score, Burn in particular who got 4 boundaries. Lanning put up a good show and with a score of 17 was bowled by Leach. Carr scored 5 runs when he was caught by Barnes. Leslie now joined Burn and another effort was made to run up the score. However with the score at 139 the former was bowled by Goolden, his score being 21. Burn was the next man out after making the excellent score of 79 being caught by Goldman at long field. He made 10 fours for which congratulations. Towards the end of the game the light was bad and the game closed with Bell and Crossman "not out" and Stagg, Beaumont, Jones and Monk not batting.

The scores and analysis were as follows:

MACHINE GUN CO. S.V.C.

E. R. Duckitt, b. Crossman	42
H. Rogerson, c. Bell, b. Carr	17
E. C. Baker, c. Burn, b. Crossman	41
D. W. Leach, b. Crossman	5
L. Goldman, b. Crossman	47
L. F. Stokes, c. Carr, b. Crossman	5
A. E. Green, c. Lanning, b. Crossman	0
G. E. Goolden, b. Lingaard	8
B. W. Dutholt, b. Carr	8
C. Knight, c. Beaumont, b. Lingaard	4
E. G. Barnes, not out	5
Extras	13
Total	195

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
G. C. Beaumont	4	0	20	0
A. Lingaard	17	0	81	2
P. Carr	14	3	53	2
S. E. Crossman	9.1	0	28	6

S. C. C. "A" TEAM

A. Lingaard, c. Rogerson, b. Stokes	8
D. C. Burn, c. Goldman, b. Dutholt	79
A. E. Lanning, b. Leach	17
P. Carr, c. Barnes, b. Leach	5
A. H. Leslie, b. Goolden	21
R. D. Bell, not out	15
R. E. Crossman, not out	7
E. W. Stagg, did not bat	
G. C. Beaumont, "	
E. Jones, "	
W. J. Monk, "	
Extras	21
Total	173

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
D. W. Leach	18	3	75	2
L. F. Stokes	12	0	46	1
B. W. Dutholt	4	0	12	1
G. E. Goolden	8	2	22	1

"B" TEAM v. S. R. C.

This game took place on the S.C.C. ground and resulted in a draw. The "B" team batted first their total score being 191 runs, Gardner 'not out' with 57 to his credit was nearly out on several occasions. Jupp hit hard and made 34 runs before he was despatched by Madar who also bowled Norman with a score of 38 in his favor. Clifford made two boundaries and scored 19 being caught by Madar.

Quayle and "Coco" were unable to play this week for the Recs and furthermore they had to bat in the rain but, nevertheless, they put up a good show.

Andrew Clark was their "star" player making 67 runs not out. He put up an excellent game. Willis was second with 48 runs after a lot of hard hitting. H.B.O. had hard luck in being l.b.w. his score of 21 being third best. Gardner was lucky in stumping Bhoora with 12 runs. At 6:30 p.m. stumps were drawn the innings closing with 179 runs for 6 wickets. Madar, Jensen, Manley and Johanssen not batting. Scores and analysis as follows:

S. C. C. "B" TEAM

J. E. Jupp, b. P. Madar	34
H. C. Norman, b. P. Madar	38
W. C. G. Clifford, c. Madar, b. P. Madar	19
W. E. O'Hara, b. Madar	12
G. F. Gardner, not out	57
T. A. T. Begg, c. Madar, b. Shroff	10
J. Scott, l.b.w., Clark	10
J. R. Harder, not out	0
D. R. MacIntosh, did not bat	0
J. H. M. Andrew, did not bat	0
P. S. Widdup, did not bat	0
Extras	11
Total	191

Bowling Analysis

	O	M	R	W
S. F. Shroff	17	3	70	1
C. H. Bhoora	21	10	28	0
A. J. Clark	7	1	35	1
P. Madar	13	2	47	4

S. R. C.

A. J. Willis, b. Widdup	48
S. F. Shroff, c. Norman, b. O'Hara	15
A. J. Clark, not out	67
P. Madar, run out	16
H. B. Ollerdessen, l.b.w., b. O'Hara	21
C. H. Bhoora, st. Gardner, b. O'Hara	12
V. Evans, b. O'Hara	0
G. Madar, did not bat	0
J. V. Jensen, did not bat	0
W. T. Manley, did not bat	0
J. Johanssen, did not bat	0
Total	179

Bowling Analysis

	O	M	R	W
W. E. O'Hara	18	4	54	4
W. C. G. Clifford	5	0	29	0
J. H. M. Andrews	2	0	11	0
P. S. Widdup	13	0	74	0
J. Scott	2	0	11	0

Water Polo Winners At Swimming Gala

An exciting water polo tussle was witnessed on the opening night of the Swimming Gala, when the Whites and the Blues, consisting of members of the Rowing Club, tried conclusion. The Whites emerged victors by 2 goals to 1, both goals being scored in the first half of the game. Mr. F. H. Johnston scored both goals for the winners, while Mr. J. B. Brown netted the ball for the losing team.

Our photo shows the two teams at the conclusion of the game. Left to right:—L. Goldman, R. L. Evans, H. H. Nash, A. K. Brown, E. A. Brodie, J. B. Brown, J. Huxley, A. Tweedlie, G. A. Johnston, E. T. Nash, C. J. Pleace, F. H. Johnston, C. N. Brown and R. W. MacCabe.

Two seasoned polo players who will uphold Shanghai's prestige in the forthcoming interport contest with Hongkong. Left to right:—E. H. McMichael, Shanghai Captain (2); D. L. Newbigging (1). The bracketed numbers signify the positions of the players in the team.

Cricket Standings

(Reuter's Service)

County	Pld	Won	Lost	1st Inns. Won	1st Inns. Lost	Poss. Pts.	Pts. Obtd.	P/c.
Yorkshire	22	15	3	2	2	110	83	75.45
Middlesex	19	11	3	4	1	95	68	71.57
Surrey	19	9	1	5	4	95	64	67.36
Lancashire	24	11	1	6	6	120	79	65.83
Kent	25	11	4	6*	4	125	76	60.80
Gloucestershire	23	10	7	5	1	115	66	57.39
Notts	22	9	3	4	6	110	63	57.27
Somerset	20	9	7	2*	2	100	52	52.00
Warwickshire	19	7	6	1	5	95	43	45.26
Sussex	24	7	11	5	1	120	51	42.50
Leicestershire	24	6	13	4	2	120	44	36.66
Hampshire	24	5	9	4	6	120	43	35.83
Glamorgan	19	5	12	2	0	95	31	32.63
Worcestershire	23	4	11	3	5	115	34	29.56
Essex	22	2	11	4	5	110	27	24.54
Northamptonshire	16	2	9	0	5	80	15	18.75
Derbyshire	21	0	13	4	4	105	16	15.23

*Kent and Somerset tied on one game in the 1st innings.

Home Cricket

(Reuter's Service)

London, August 29.—Glamorgan drew with Mr. H. D. G. Leveson-Gower's Eleven.

Glamorgan scored 178 and Mr. Leveson-Gower's XI had scored 60 for 1 when stumps were drawn.

At Brighton, Sussex defeated Lancashire on the first innings.

Lancashire scored 76 (Tate taking 7 for 41) and declared at 208 for 7. Sussex made 123 (Parkin taking 7 for 67) and had registered 109 for 8 when stumps were drawn. Parkin took 6 for 48 in Sussex's second innings.

At Dover, Kent beat Warwickshire on the first innings.

Kent made 350 (Seymour 103 Quaife took 5 for 26). Warwickshire scored 110 and, following on, had made 228 for 4 when stumps were drawn. Parsons scored 121 in Warwickshire's second innings.

At Worcester, Notts beat Worcestershire on the first innings.

Worcestershire scored 189 and 281. Notts made 324 and had registered 139 for 3 when stumps were drawn.

Baseball Today

The Gallopers are down to play the M. B. K. baseball team this afternoon at 3.30, at the Race Course. If the weather clears up and the grounds dry out there should be an excellent game.

The grounds were of course too wet for playing yesterday, and the scheduled game was postponed.

SPORT AND STAGE

BY "DILETTANTE"

THE BALLAD OF TARTAR TAVERN

(Honi Soit Qui Mal Y Pense)

Twas a balmy summer's evening,
and the crowd was balmy, too,
They'd come to meet their chickens and to have a little drink.
Though it might amount to anything before the might was through.
For there was foxy trotting, and the slow and easy wink.

• • •

Sweet Nina was the ballet queen,
and danced her lovely part,
Not a drop of perspiration nor the letting of a thread
Showed the strain that she was under or the pain within her heart.
Though her soul was crushed within her and she wished that she was dead.

• • •

Then a sound of new arrivals floated in the open door,
They thought it was another guy arriving with a friend,
For though the place was crowded there was always room for more,
And some that had come early couldn't stick it till the end.

• • •

But a man walked in alone—the kind the shebas like to catch,
The kind they look upon with joy and water at the mouth,—
Young and big and strong and massive, with perhaps a roll to match,
And the dark and handsome visage of the children of the South.

• • •

He sat down at a table and looked 'round upon the mass
Of moving swaying bodies of the girls who sold a dance
For fifty cents, and there was many a sweet and comely lass
Who could capture even wise guys with her slow and side-long glance.

• • •

The fox-trot stopped, and lovely Nina stepped out on the floor,
The young men held their breath as they beheld the dainty girl,
Who started with the wildest pirouette she had in store,
And followed with some moves that set the youngsters' heads awhirl.

• • •

And then she saw the stranger—she had not expected this,
The poor girl was so frightened that she almost had a fit,
For he looked so strange that everyone saw something was amiss,
And he rose and stared at her and didn't drop his gaze a bit.

• • •

A roar—the stranger's boss was heard,—"Say, what about my chits?"
Poor Nina stood there trembling, and her shaking, heaving breast,
Showed the fear that was within her as he threw a dozen fits,
And wound up with a gurgle that showed he had gone west.

• • •

A hush fell on the noisy crowd that had come in to dance,
The manager—so frightened that he almost fainted there—
Called a doctor, who pronounced the stranger dead—a single glance
Showed the man had kicked the bucket—and poor Nina got the air.

• • •

L'ENVOI

And why?—Ah why do people suffer so for things like this?
Poor Nina had to eat and drink,—she also had to sleep
And she'd run up three months' board bill with the stranger, who, I wis,
Had died of just a broken heart. That's all. It's time to weep.

• • •

THE SPREAD OF BASBALL

The coming of that excellent team from Keio University here recently, with the quality of ball they put up, and the formation of Chinese baseball teams, bring to the attention the manner in which the American game is spreading over the world. To say "throughout the world" would not be precise, as where there are long-established native sports calling for

(Continued on Page 2)

Fine Records Made At Rowing Club's Annual Swimming Gala Here

J. B. Brown Wins 100 Yards Championship; R. W. MacCabe Victorious In Breast Stroke And E. A. Brodie Is Diving Champion

The Shanghai Rowing Club's 19th Annual Swimming Gala was continued last evening at the Club's bath before another large gathering of spectators and the selections played by the orchestra were again much enjoyed.

At the conclusion of the program D. M. Graham, Esq., made a few appropriate remarks and called upon Mrs. E. T. Byne to kindly distribute the prizes to the successful competitors, after which Mrs. Byrne was presented with a beautiful basket of flowers.

The results were as follows:—

Event I—Obstacle Race (2 lengths).—Winner L. Goldman: Second C. N. Brown.

Goldman won his lead by climbing up and down the ladder in fine "sailor" fashion.

Event II—Lady Members (1 length Handicap) Winner Miss Olga Jensen, time 25 secs.; Second Miss Dorothy Roberts.

Event III—100 Yards Shanghai Championship Winner J. B. Brown, time 61 4-5 Secs.; Second E. A. Brodie, 62 4-5.

Splendid race, especially the first two lengths. J. Tordy swam beautifully but was unfortunate in starting before the word go and was disqualified.

The winner last year was C. N. Brown. Previous Winners were:—

1907 E. A. Prince 69 2-5 Secs.
1908 R. W. Macabe 72 Secs.
1909 R. W. Macabe 71 Secs.
1910 R. W. Macabe 71 Secs.
1911 D. E. M. Grummond 67 2-5 Secs.
1912 T. Logan 62 4-5 Secs.
1913 E. V. Featherstonhaugh 66 2-5 Secs.
1914 E. V. Featherstonhaugh 60 Secs.
1915 F. E. Remedios 68 2-5 Secs.
1916 E. F. Mears 64 3-5 Secs.
1917 E. A. Brodie 64 Secs.
1918 E. A. Brodie 63 3-5 Secs.
1919 E. V. Featherstonhaugh 60 Secs.
1920 E. V. Featherstonhaugh 61 2-5 Secs.
1921 T. R. Tordy 63 1-5 Secs.
1922 C. N. Brown 62 1-5 Secs.
1924 C. N. Brown 63 2-5 Secs.

Event IV—Boy Members' Diving—Winner W. Moore; Second R. Richards.

Event V—Life Saving Race (2 lengths)—Winners B. Lauric-Smith and J. Huxley; Second C. A. Mair and C. N. Broure.

Heaps of laughter was caused by Goldman dressed up as Chinese coolie with straw hat which was more than his partner could contend with.

Event VI—100 yards Breast Stroke Shanghai Championship—Winner R. W. MacCabe, time 87 1-5 secs.

A very good race. MacCabe

(Continued on Page 2)

H'kong-Shanghai Interport Polo Match To Be Played Here On Next Saturday

Shanghai Polo Team To Defend Keswick Cup In Annual Interport Game With Hongkong; Dinner Will Follow Tilt

BY MISHKIN ROBERTS

Next Saturday afternoon will see the stage set for Shanghai's most brilliant and exciting event of the sporting season when the Shanghai Polo Club will meet the Hongkong Team in defense of the Keswick Cup, which they have held for the last five years.

The cup, which was presented by Henry Keswick, is played for each year, alternatively, in Shanghai and Hongkong. Last year's match, which the Shanghai team won with 4 goals to 3, was played in Hongkong so that this year's comes to Shanghai and promises to give the local polo fans a just reward for their two-year wait.

The winners of the cup are entitled to hold it one year and to have their names engraved on it. It must be presented by the losers, with four minatures, to the winning team and, since Hongkong will probably make an extra effort to break their string of defeats, an unusually exciting match should result.

E. H. McMichael, the veteran captain of the Shanghai team has been working hard to whip his players into shape and feels that he will have a stronger team on the field than last year. He has been handicapped somewhat by the absence of Robinson who is at present in Tsingtau "on business," making team practice difficult since he is playing at No. 4 and is one of the mainstays of the team.

McMichael will be playing his sixth interport match and Robinson has also played in several so Shanghai might be said to have a veteran team to oppose the Southerners. Both men play a hard and dashing game and while Robinson is always a dependable back, McMichael, who plays No. 2, is the hardest and most accurate hitter on the ground. Newbigging will play No. 1 and is exceptionally well mounted as well as being a hard and versatile hitter. Boyd will fill the position of No. 3 and, since he is also a hard hitter and well mounted, should round out the Shanghai four in capital style. Hongkong will certainly deserve the cup well-won if they can better this well balanced team.

The Hongkong team has been in town for some time and, under the leadership of Capt. Neville, has been practicing hard every day in preparation for the forthcoming event.

Capt. Neville will play No. 3 and is regarded as the best horseman and player on the Hongkong team. He has a good head and knows the game. E. L. E. Davies though rather inexperienced will play No. 1 and J. J. Palmer, who is a hard-hitting all-around player, will take the Hongkong side of the field as No. 2. E. L. Judd, the sturdy and hard-playing back will play at No. 4.

All preparations have been made for the game and a large crowd will no doubt be present as in former years.

A beautiful souvenir program is being prepared. It will contain all of the information pertaining to the match as well as an explanation of the principles of the game for the benefit of those who are not familiar with it. Edmund Toeg, of the Polo Club, has drawn a number of highly humorous cartoons for the program, which will probably be in demand by all the spectators.

The game will be followed, as in previous years, by the annual Polo Dinner at the Race Club. All members and their male guests are expected to join the players of both teams in celebrating their victory or in drowning the sorrow of defeat.

The Hurlingham rules will govern both the match and the dinner.

BARNEY GOOGLE

By Billy De Beck

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Opening Stage Of .303 Rifle Competition Held Yesterday

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G. Lynch	25	32	26	83
R. Joseph	29	31	22	82
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Both boys are training hard and keeping in splendid shape, so it is difficult to predict which way things will go. Garcia certainly outboxed the other boy in their fight a short time ago, and in the opinion of many was entitled to the decision. The only chance for Gonzalo to beat the other boy seems to be via the kayo route, but this chance seems to be about as slim as that of a snowball in Hankow Road today. You never can tell, though, and the wise ones sometimes get stung. One thing that is certain, however, is that an A1 scrap can be looked forward to, with speed and stamina and slugging, and the affair should be a splendid battle.

Four other good bouts are to be added, but the principals have not yet been decided on by the management.

Stage And Sport

(Continued from Page 1)

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I paused and waited for my words to sink in. "I hope you will coincide with me," I ventured.

His stolid face lit up radiantly. "Oh quite," he said, moving towards the swinging doors behind which were heard the hum of voices and the tinkle of glasses. "I never refuse to drink with a man."

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Association Football

(Reuter's Service)

London, Aug. 30.—Association Football.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE
FIRST DIVISION

Hibernians 1, Motherwell 0.

International Gun Club

The third event for the "Grand Handicap Cup" will be shot this afternoon at 3.30, with a full entry list.

Mr. F. Parlani and Mr. R. W. Squires have one event each to their credit and this one will no doubt be very closely contested.

Could he love and honor a woman who brazenly, callously confessed she was out to dig while the spade was sharp and the digging good? See:

"THE GOLD DIGGERS"
STARTING TONIGHT
APOLLO THEATRE.

The Famous Story of the Gimme-Gimme girls.

"THE GOLD DIGGERS"
STARTING TONIGHT
APOLLO THEATRE

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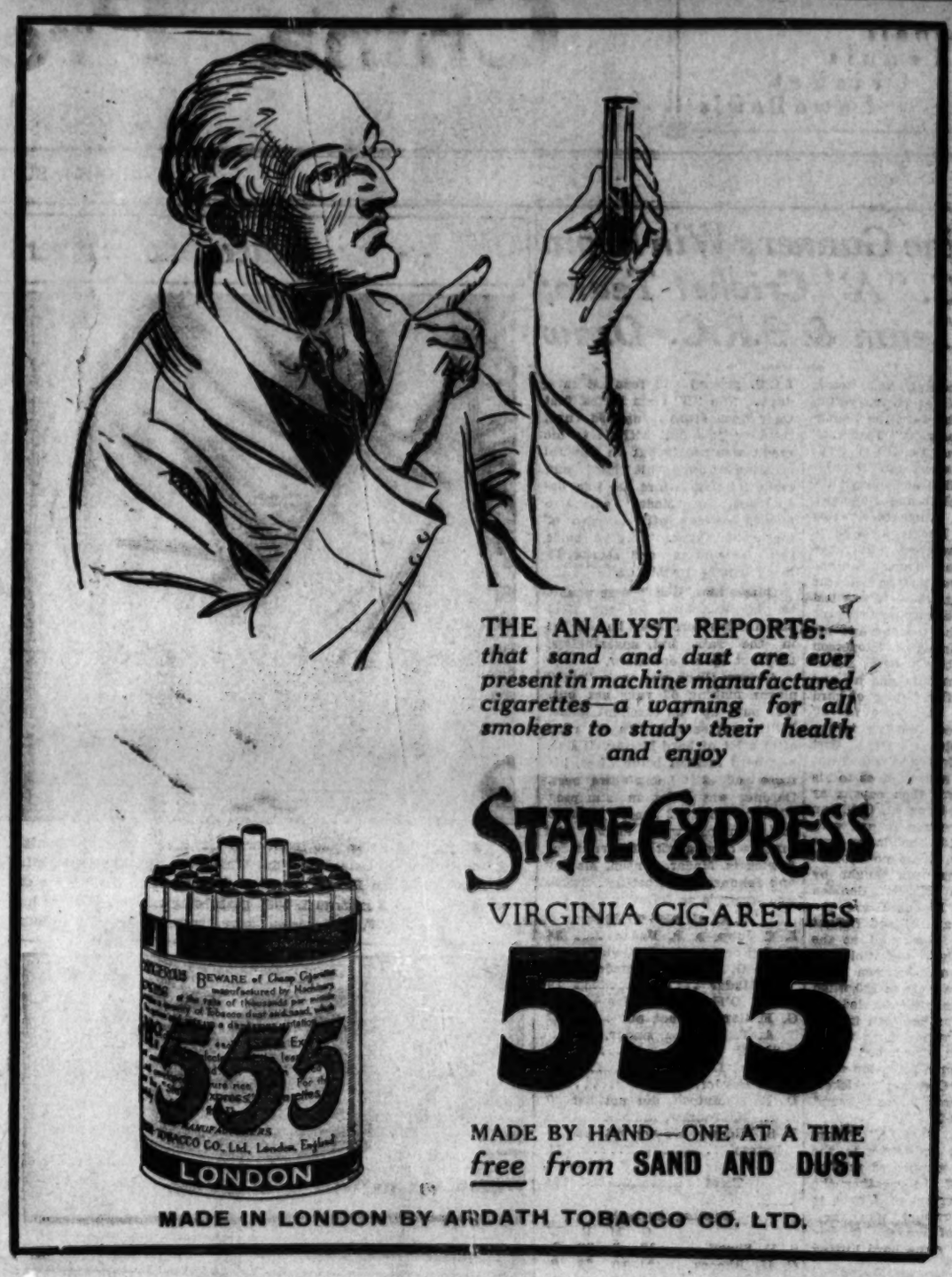

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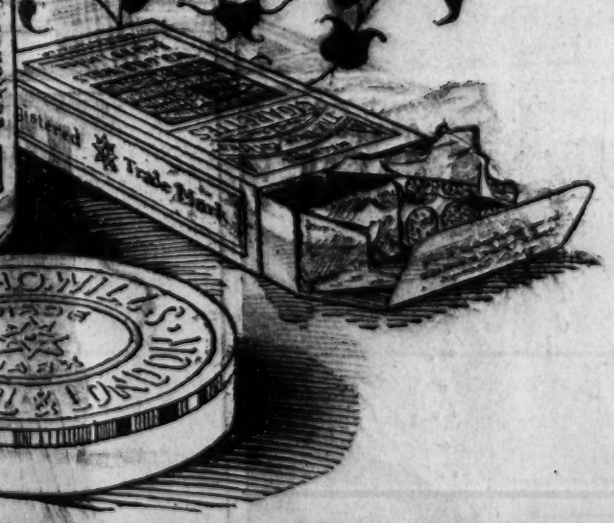

MADE IN ENGLAND.

The Three Castles is issued by the British American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

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By the way, there's an Esthonian by name of Aberg at the Hippodrome Circus who challenges anyone in Shanghai at boxing, wrestling, or judo (ju-jitsu). Why not invite him down and see if he's real?

The main event on the program at the Carlton for next Thursday is the return match between Leonardo Garcia and Young Gonzalo. These fast youngsters went twelve rounds to a draw ten days ago, and are very evenly matched. Both are keen and clever boxers, and Gonzalo has a punch, though he failed to damage Leonardo very much with it in their last scrap.

Both boys are training hard and keeping in splendid shape, so it is difficult to predict which way things will go. Garcia certainly outboxed the other boy in their fight a short time ago, and in the opinion of many was entitled to the decision. The only chance for Gonzalo to beat the other boy seems to be via the kayo route, but this chance seems to be about as slim as that of a snowball in Hankow Road today. You never can tell, though, and the wise ones sometimes get stung. One thing that is certain, however, is that an A1 scrap can be looked forward to, with speed and stamina and slugging, and the affair should be a splendid battle.

Four other good bouts are to be added, but the principals have not yet been decided on by the management.

International Gun Club

The third event for the "Grand Handicap Cup" will be shot this afternoon at 3.30, with a full entry list.

Mr. F. Parlani and Mr. R. W. Squires have one event each to their credit and this one will no doubt be very closely contested.

Could he love and honor a woman who brazenly, callously confessed she was out to dig while the spade was sharp and the digging good? See:

"THE GOLD DIGGERS"
STARTING TONIGHT
APOLLO THEATRE.

The Famous Story of the Gimme-Gimme girls.

"THE GOLD DIGGERS"
STARTING TONIGHT
APOLLO THEATRE

Association Football

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, Aug. 30.—Association Football.

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A POINT

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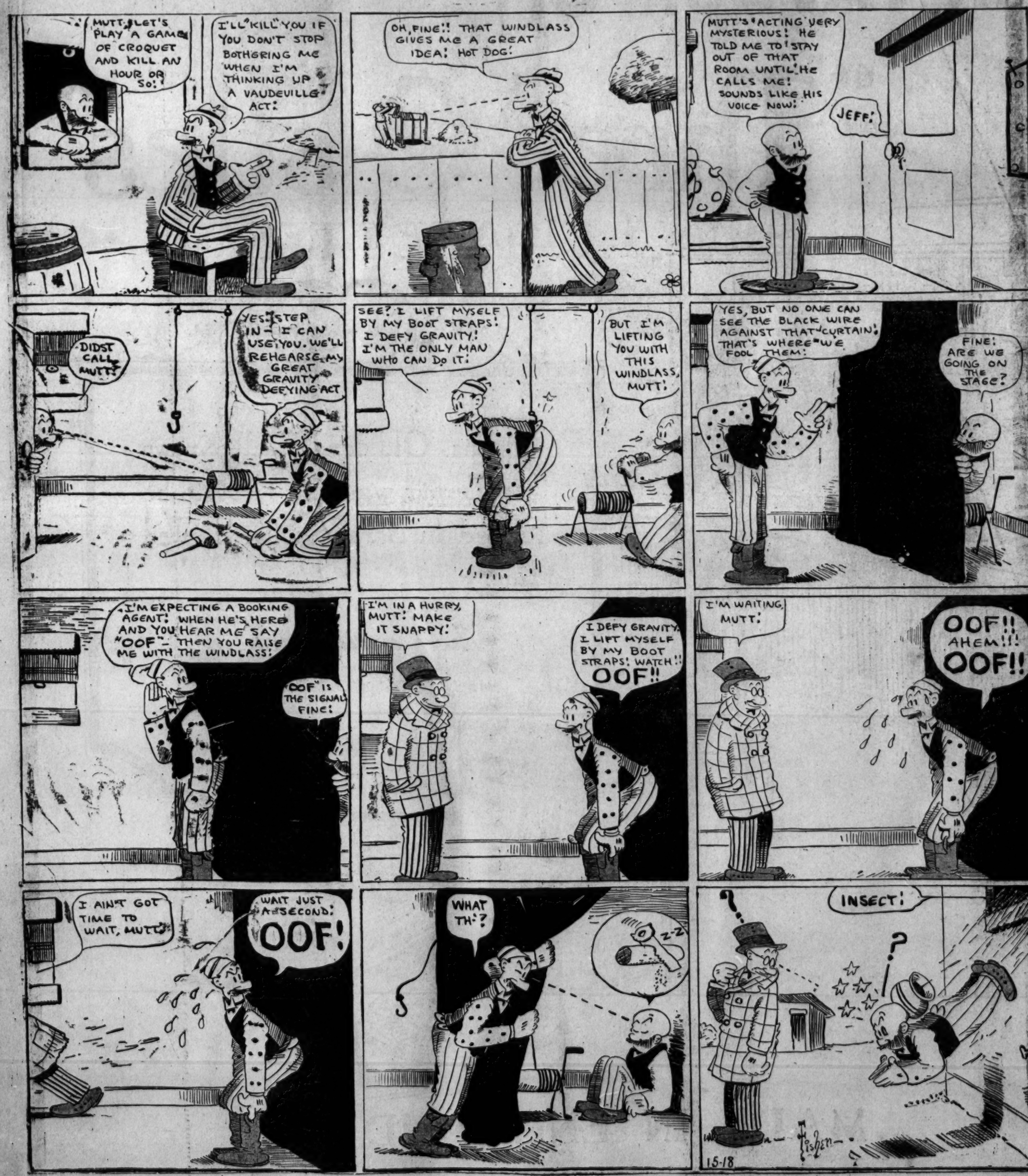
MUTT AND JEFF -:- -:- An Idea for a Great Vaudeville Act -:- -:- By BUD FISHER



The China Press
大陸報
SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, AUGUST 31, 1924

TOP O' THE WORLD—Painted Especially for This Page by Edmund Frederick

DAILY GRAPHIC REVIEW OF NEWS EVENTS

CITY'S ACT OF MERCY—Board of Aldermen of Evanston, Ill., have reduced all curbstones between her home and school so little Hilda Lima, ten-year-old, five years in her wheel chair from infantile paralysis, may roll herself more easily to her lessons. (Int'l Newsreel)

ACQUITTED OF WIFE'S CHARGES—C. H. Young, wealthy New York magazine publisher, was found not guilty of beating Dorothy Young, former Follies girl (above), his wife, from whom he is separated. She alleged that he tried to take away from her their daughter, Rosabelle, three. (Int'l Newsreel)

ANGEL TO OLD WON GRATITUDE — Here is Miss Ethel Robbins, of New York City, who saved life of Chaim Bravman, eighty-six, inmate of Home of Old Israel. Now she is injured in auto wreck, and grateful old man hobbles to her home and sits all night at her bedside, praying.

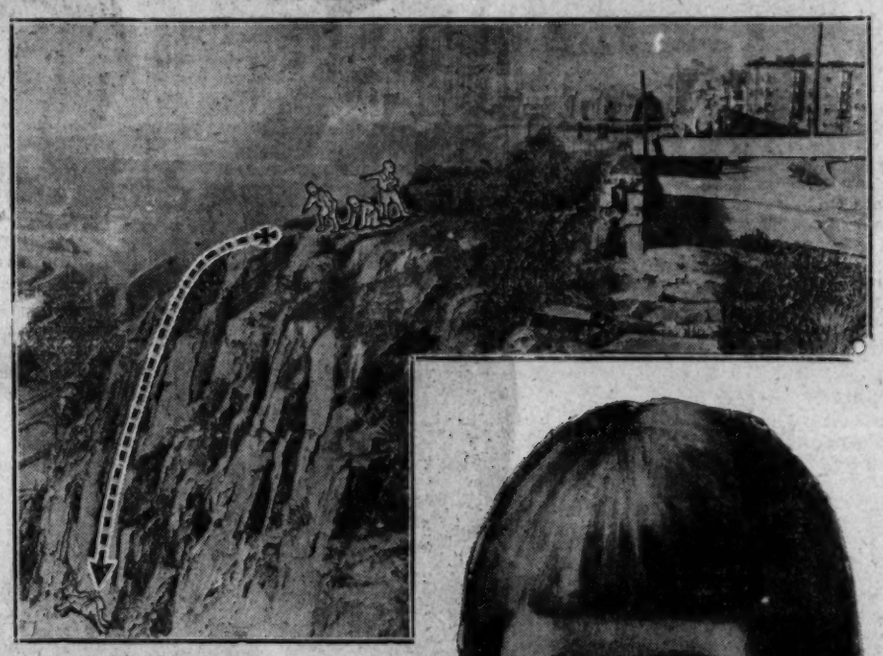
LITTLE MILDRED BACK wore this attractive frock at Children's Style Show in New York City. (Int'l Newsreel)

NOBILITY IN CHICAGO — Lady Francis, Countess of Cassillis, and her husband, Archibald Kennedy, Earl of Cassillis and First Grand Principal of Supreme Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Scotland, have reached Windy City on world tour. (Int'l Newsreel)

JACK KELLY AND PAUL COSTELLO, of Philadelphia, won Olympic doubles in Paris.

LATEST PHOTOGRAPH of Gov. Charles W. Bryan, of Nebraska, Democratic Vice-Presidential candidate. (Int'l Newsreel)

EDWARD RICONDA, for whom airplane search was conducted.



BOY PLUNGES FROM PALISADES—Photograph diagram shows Weehawken, N. J., cliff down which Bobby Gatner, five, fell fifty feet and was rescued unconscious. He landed on tiny ledge, which saved him from another 150-foot plunge. At right, Bobby himself. (Int'l Newsreel)

JULIO C. FERNANDEZ, light weight champion of South America, has reached New York, looking for fights. (Int'l Newsreel)

JOHN W. DAVIS, Democratic Presidential nominee, is shown reading his speech of acceptance on Seven Hundred Acre Island, the estate of Charles Dana Gibson, famous artist, whose guest he is. (Int'l Newsreel)

JOHN RODEN, amateur yachtsman, for whom airplanes searched. (Int'l Newsreel)

MISSING AT SEA — Coast guardsmen and airplanes from Mitchel Field, Long Island, sought 25-foot sloop Amateur (right) and her amateur crew of three men who left East Elmhurst, L. I., for cruise to Newport, R. I. Last heard from at Block Island. On board were Harold D. Hudson (right, under arrow), Edward Riconda and John Roden, New York City insurance agents. (Int'l Newsreel)

NEWS AND NOTES FROM MANY LANDS

U.S. Lawyers Lionised In England

English Entertainments Galore Are Provided For Visitors

(*From Our Own Correspondent*)

New York, July 25.—Thousands of American lawyers, spending their summer in the good old United States, are probably regretting that they are not spending it in England. Of course, their thoughts are not on spending anything other than summer abroad; otherwise, their regrets might be tempered. But forgetting for the present anything that might mar a visit to London, it is easy to believe that many lawyers in America are indulging in regret because they failed to accompany the three shiploads of their professional brethren who sailed from their "Land of the Free' on July 9 and 12, respectively, for a visit to those scenes embodying, it may be said, the very cradle of America Law. The pilgrimage has been made and the pilgrims are even now in the land of Blackstone, Littleton and Coke.

If those attorneys who remained under their own vine and fig-tree, in America, while their brethren have gone to England, are indeed and in truth suffering from pangs of regret then it would seem that the reason for this state of mind is not far to seek. If such regrets exist, they are sharpened by reports and dispatches received daily in which the doings of the Americans in London are depicted. One reads of eventful entertainments and gathers other evidences of the welcome being accorded those American attorneys now sojourning in old London.

Aside from the many attractions of the Wembley Fair and numerous points of historic interest, there are dinners galore, banquets a-plenty, welcomes wide, and garden parties extending even to Buckingham Palace. With all these and invitations pouring in from Scotland and France, it would seem that the visiting members of the American Bar are finding enough to do while there; and that these are some of the reasons prompting regrets in the bosoms of those who remained at home.

TUNING-IN ON "W-NYC"

Obviously, New York City does not propose that its citizens, and others thoroughout the country for that matter, shall ever become victims of a "radio trust" or be denied free instruction and entertainment over the radio. Station WNYC was opened recently in the Municipal Building, which is located in the vicinty of Brooklyn Bridge. Assurances have been given by those in authority that the public will be furnished with full and free information on municipal matters; and that facts of a civic, social, commercial and industrial character will be made available for public consumption.

No detail appears to have been overlooked. Programs will be sufficiently diversified to meet the satisfaction of every taste. Musical concerts and talks on timely topics will be given from time to time. Prediction freely made leads to the conclusion that both pleasant and profitable results are to be expected; and that the municipal venture in question will lead to greater interest in city government, higher appreciation for music and to a more enlightened citizenship.

TELEPHONE SERVICE IN NEW YORK

Washington was referred to many years ago as the "City of Magnificent Distances." That description might well be applied to New York and environs, where it requires more than two hours for a business man in the suburbs of the Bronx to visit the financial or Wall Street section and return to his own place of business. On this condition hangs a tale, which might be entitled the "Value of Telephone Service." The newest directory of names and addresses put out by the telephone company weighs more than five pounds, according to reliable reports. This is another fact indicating the extent to which the telephone serves citizens and businessmen of New York. Without it an army of messengers would be required to transmit information between persons communicating with each other and an untold waste of energy and time would result. This service, so necessary here, continues to grow.

STRAIN OF CITY LIFE RELIEVED BY ROOF-GARDENS

The noise and bustle of life in a metropolis with its congested millions of cosmopolitan residents [illegible] nerves which many writers have discussed and with which many common persons have wrestled in vain. New York has its millions, and land and wide open spaces are wanting. The city proper, being confined to Manhattan Island, has a limited supply of land for use in home building, cottage or bungalow sites. The result is that apartment houses are erected to accommodate the population, and gardens with tinkling fountains or lawns with green grass and fragrant flowers are sadly wanting. The business man, as well as other city dwellers, has need of rest and recreation, of gardens and lawns.

A campaign has been suggested which might present a measure of relief in the present situation. Roof-gardens are a solution of it all. Roof-gardens with water from pipes for music and moisture, with palms, green plants and fragrant flowers high above the roar of the traffic are suggested as substitutes for country homes. There one and all may rest and recover from the strain incident to life in the city.

But as yet it is not just clear how the gardens are to be built and cared for and by whom. It is believed that soil will have to be carried to the roofs, houses erected with elevators ascending and descending and many other things done to insure success of the proposal. However, it is admitted that some of the larger hotels maintain roof-gardens which impress one in a way never to be forgotten, after having dined thereon, and paid the bill therefor, amid scenes of quiet, cool and restful, with a company of congenial guests. It is also readily admitted that is is highly desirable that anything and everything possible be done to relieve the strain on tired nerves and weak bodies due to cramped conditions in the city. If roof-gardens furnish a solution, then, all hail to the roof-gardens!

WILL JEWISH COMMUNIAL LIFE PASS IN AMERICA?

Prediction has been made in well-informed Jewish circles that the recent Immigration Law will result in the passing away of much that is known today as the Jewish communial life in America. It is pointed out that the cessation of immigration provided for in large measure by the Act in question will become permanent and will eliminate the immigrant Jew problem in the future as it has existed in the past. If this should prove to be true, there are those who profess to believe that the time will speedily come when there will be no real poor Jews in America, when the socalled ghettoes will disappear and the Yiddish language and ceremonialism will give way to a Jewish life that will differ from other races only in religious culture. It is stated as the belief of some that the future problem of the Jewish social service will likely become one devoted principally to keeping up the Jewish religion and culture in this country when there will be no longer the thousand of aliens whose economic and social adjustment to American life heretofore formed the basis for so much of the endeavors of social workers.

TAMMANY HALL'S SIXTH BOSS

Tammany Hall, the Democratic organisation of New York City, recently selected a chief or boss, who succeeds the late Chas. F. Murphy. Murphy presided over the destinies of the Hall from 1903 to 1924. He was known as the "Silent Boss." Tammany began to have its bosses back in 1850 when Ferdinando Wood rose above the horizon. With the setting of his star came William M. Tweed, followed by "Honest" John Kelly and Richard Croker. Now, the Wigwam has, as its new Boss, one George W. Olvany, who was born in 1876 in New York, and who seems to have been at all times a loyal organisation man, serving the party and people in various capacities. He held the office of Deputy Assistant to the Corporation Counsel, was elected Alderman from the old Seventh District, was appointed a member of the Law Committee of Tammany Hall in 1900 and engaged in the practice of law again in 1907. Subsequently he served as a member of various committee and as First Deputy Fire Commissioner and later as counsel to the Sheriff of New York County. In 1924, at the beginning of the

(Continued on Page 4)

What People Are Saying

ADVERTISING

"The Advertising Convention at Wembley may be regarded by the historian of our times as not less important than the Conference of the Allies, with which it synchronises. For, in a sense, it marks an epoch. The one thing advertisers have not yet advertised is advertisement. The Convention of Wembley, being an advertisement of advertisement, should serve to bring home to the public the degree to which every kind of business activity is indebted to the intelligent use of publicity".—Evening Standard.

"I believe, in spite of the progress which will be made in the cinema and by wireless, that the modern newspaper and periodical will remain as it is—the quickest, the cheapest, and most effective means of reaching the greatest number of people in the shortest space of time. No other method of advertising is as valuable as the modern newspaper or periodical".—Sir Charles Higham.

POWER RESOURCES

"Today we find ourselves in the early stages of a second industrial revolution, which, like its predecessor, consists in the application of a new form of power—electricity—and of new and more elastic methods of communication. The second industrial revolution can give us a clean, in place of a dirty, civilisation; and because of the elasticity of the new communications and the way in which power can be made everywhere accessible, it can render possible a healthier distribution of our people over the face of the country. Whether we make the right use of this heaven-sent opportunity for redeeming the mistakes of the past depends upon whether we use, from the outset, wise methods of regulation and control without sacrificing the driving-power of private enterprise".—Mr. Lloyd George's Report on Coal and Power.

THE GOVERNMENT SEARCHLIGHT

"One of the most amazing features of British politics is the way in which the attention of the public can be attracted or distracted, at the will of the Government, from home affairs to foreign affairs, from unemployment to housing, from housing to the European Conference, from India to Egypt, or from Chequers to a Paris railway station. The Government searchlight sweeps on. Meekly the public eye follows".—Daily Dispatch.

LINKS OF EMPIRE

"If we do all in our power to get acquainted with the Dominions at first hand; if we improve the intercommunication between them and the mother-country, on the sea, by land and by air; if we encourage the circulation of well-informed journals; if we reduce our cable rates; if we make our visitors from across the seas feel at home in the Old Country, we shall be providing links of Empire which no amount of anti-Preference voting will be able to weaken".—Evelyn Wrench in the *Spectator*.

ATHLETE AGAINST SUNDAY SPORT

"One of the finest British sprinters has decided, on religious grounds, not to run in the 100-metres race for his country, which begins at Colombes, Paris, next Saturday. He is Eric H. Liddell, and his decision means a serious loss to the British team, as he is an ex-British champion for the hundred yards, holding the British record for that distance (9 7-10). Mr. Liddell is a staunch Presbyterian, and his decision is due to the fact that heats of the 100-metres race are to be run off on Sundays. His religious convictions are against Sunday sports".—Evening News.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER

"It is twenty-four years since I saw Philip Snowden limp into the political arena at the Khaki election of 1900, and I think it is time to say of him that no man in public life has preserved a certain attitude to affairs and a certain loyalty to fundamental principles more unfalteringly than he has done".—A. G. G. in the *Nation*.

"Mr. Snowden's manner pleased them no less than his matter. It was indeed wonderfully accomplished—deliberate, formal, simple to bareness, and the face, with its expression of a long warfare accomplished, quite beautiful—in a word, the style and air of master. But not, I thought, quite of a modern".—*New Statesman* on Mr. Snowden's Address to the Cobden Club.

THE BUILDING INDUSTRY

"The housing scheme of the Government is a glittering prize for the building industry, and nothing could cause the public to think

(Continued on Page 4)

"TEN FEET OF LUCK" SAVED HUNDREDS.

Above S.S. BOSTON. (Below) TANKER SWIFT ARROW, MRS. ROSE GREEN & CAPT. CALL.

This photograph shows the S. S. Boston, plying between Boston and New York, as she appeared after being towed into Newport, R. I., rammed in a fog off Point Judith, R. I., by the freighter Swift Arrow, whose broken stem also may be seen. Ten feet lower and the Boston, with 700 persons on board, would have been sent to the bottom. Four persons were killed, among them Mrs. Rose Green, a Brooklyn, N. Y., actress, whose husband was seriously injured. Captain A. W. Call, commander of the Boston, received great praise for the manner he handled the passengers.

A Foreign Devil Sees The Rain God Of China

How China Risked A God's Displeasure Told Vividly By Writer

Mr. Philip Kerby, New York Herald Tribune correspondent and assistant editor of the Far Eastern Times in Peking, is said to be the first foreigner whom China has permitted to gaze at her sacred Rain Tablet. Mr. Kirby writes: "The story 'The Lord of the Rains' has an interesting history. All the correspondents in Peking had done their best to see this famous iron tablet from Shantung, which the Chinese believe was instrumental in breaking the drought, but all were denied permission. After being unsuccessful in all the ordinary channels, I enlisted the aid of B. Lenox Simpson, who is the British Adviser to President Tsao Kun. He sponsored my cause so that eventually it came before a meeting of the Cabinet and was the subject of a rather heated debated. No foreigner had ever laid eyes upon the tablet and they feared that the eyes of a foreigner might break the spell. All this in perfect seriousness. Finally, objections were overruled and permission was granted. When I arrived at Ta K'o Tien Temple and presented my official credentials, I was accorded a special guard of honor."

A sandy, dusty high road lay through fields of parched grain. Great fissures, like giant cobwebs spun by a nelothic spider, seamed the lands—fissures yearning for moisture.

At the crossroads, the man-made figure of a god was tilted at a crazy angle. His gold lacquer gleamed dully through layer upon layer of fine dust. The merciless sun had raised great blisters in the thin coating of varnish covering his head. Unprotected from the driving, choking sand storms the God of the Rains presented a sorry spectacle indeed. He, too, must suffer the fate of his worshipers—so they had decreed.

Up from China's Holyland, the high hills of Shantung, the Rain Tablet was brought to Peking. A welcome similar to that accorded visiting potentates was given it—a welcome intermixed with sentiments of reverence and awe and hope—hope that acting as an intermediary the Rain God might be appeased and shower his blessings upon a sun-parched earth.

The Iron Tablet is infallible.

In olden days when an emperor sat on the yellow throne and ruled the far-flung lands of the Middle Kingdoms with a firm yet beneficent hand it was seldom indeed that prayers for rain were offered by officials, since all believed that the Lord of the Rains withheld his mercies because the Son of Heaven had in some manner given offense. Therefore the Hsien magistrates, within whose province came the offering of supplications, prayed only as a last resort, because they never wished to admit that either they or their most exalted ruler had done aught to displease the deities.

And so it was this year. Week after week and month after month the magistrates refused to offer up supplications, refused only because of ancient traditions. It is hard to break traditions centuries old despite the fact that China proudly boasts of her republican form of government and that for twelve long years no emperor has reined.

After four months of blood-drying drought the farmers became desperate as they watched their feebly growing grain wither mow upon mow. They tore the effigies of the Rain Gods from their temples and placed them at the crossroads that they too might suffer the searching wind that fanned the flames of a thousand hells.

A clamor went up for the Lung Shen, or Dragon God tablet, to be brought to Peking as the last resort even as it was brought in olden times. Never has this Iron Tablet failed, but never has it been used except in the greatest emergency.

It was discovered by a devout Buddhist priest in the well of a monastery during the Ming dynasty, more than 500 years ago. It is especially venerated because of a miraculous rain brought at that time through the intercession of a magistrate. The latter, after praying for nine days and nine nights without ceasing, cast himself into the well of the monastery so that his soul might form the bridge over which the supplications of the people might pass to the Lord of the Rains dwelling in the land of eternal peace.

At dawn the rains came and replenished the earth.

Crowds gathered around the well to venerate the mortal remains of the devout magistrate, but the monk who descended into the well found that the weary form of the magistrate had been transformed into a thin iron tablet. The tablet then was worshiped and raised to the rank of martyrdom.

During the last five centuries the tablet has twice been brought to the capital in moments of great need and each time has awakened the Rain God from his slumbers. Upon being aroused the latter has ordered his tattered battalions to water the earth.

And so the Iron Tablet arrived in Peking at dawn. It was transported to the Tai K'o Tien Temple in a magnificent palanquin covered with Buddhist altar cloths of imperial embroidery and surrounded by fragrant peonies from the Presidential gardens.

But only the highest officials might gaze upon the Lung Shen or bring offerings to it. The humble and meek were denied even a fleeting glimpse of its form. Nine high priests chanted continuously before it, night and day maintaining constant vigil.

The tablet brought the rain.

A quiet, gentle rain withal that watered the earth as even the tears of the righteous. It was a respite from the drought. But gentle showers, helpful though they were, were insufficient.

Ten thousand devils from the heart of the Gobi sprang to the clarion call of their master. Ten thousand genii that rushed, fought and scratched, snarling through the superheated atmosphere, carrying destruction in their wake. And so the prayers were renewed. Supplications that a cloudburst might descend, that the crops thereby might be saved and the newborn receive sustenance.

Today I feel that instead of being a humble citizen of a republic I am even as great as a Mandarin of the first order in days of old.

I have seen the rain tablet.

Through the great courtesy of the high officials of the Chinese government I was accorded special permission to enter the Tai K'o Tien Temple and gaze briefly upon it.

Resting on a cushion of imperial yellow and touching the magnificent pure gold shrine of ancient art this earthly talisman held court. Surrounded by enormous mounds of sweetmeats, red and white cakes, almonds blanched to pristine whiteness and other Oriental ambrosial delicacies, one felt instinctively that it partook of the occult. Two glorious jade trees maintained silent guard on either side. Thin spirals of fragrant sandal wood incense rose heavenward before it. Nine candles, the mystic number, sputtered and guttered, casting genii-like wraiths across the whole. The throbbing chant of the high priests clad in vermillion robes rose and fell monotonously, punctuated ever and anon with beats upon the funeral drums.

Hardly wider than the span of a man's hand and less than eighteen inches in height, this earthly iron talisman, the reincarnation of a devout magistrate of the Ming dynasty, transmitted the supplications of a penitent nation to the Lord of the Rains. And even as it reposed within the dim sanctuary of the temple tiny drops of sweat glistened like jewels upon its sides.

"Two days more and it will rain," said the soothsayers.

These modern oracles of Delphi had interpreted the signs aright. Almost to the very hour of their prophecy the heavens opened and the rains fell.

The sky, which had been an inverted brazen bowl at dawn, became overcast during the early

(Continued on Page 4)

China Boy Honored By Edinburgh

Historic Innovation Made When E. Liddell Is Capped B. Sc.

(*From Our Special Correspondent*)

Glasgow, July 19.—At the Edinburgh University Graduation, on Thursday, an historic innovation was made when E. H. Liddell, who was amongst the graduates, was capped B.Sc. Wild enthusiasm greeted the world-famous runner and it was some time before the Principal could make himself heard. When silence had been requested and obtained, the Principal spoke: "Mr. Liddell, you have shown that none can pass you except the examiners. In ancient Olympic contests the victor was crowned with a chaplet of wild olive, by the High Priest of Zeus, and a poem in his honor was presented to him. The Vice-Chancellor is no High Priest, but he speaks and acts for the University, which is proud of you and to which you have brought fresh honor, I present you with this epigram in Greek, composed by Prof. Mair, and I also place on your brow this chaplet of wild olive."

The translation of the epigram reads; "The University of Edinburgh congratulates Eric Henry Liddell, Olympic victor in the 400 metres.

Happy the man who, the wreathed games essaying,
Returns with laurelled brow;
Thrice happy victor thou, such speed displaying
As none hath showed till now.

We joy, and Alma Mater for thy merit
Proffers to thee this crown.
Take it, Olympic victor. While you wear it
May Heaven never frown."

After the ceremony, Liddell was chaired and carried through the streets of Edinburgh, followed by an ever increasing, jubilant company. This, however, does not seem to have affected his running abilities, for, on Saturday, at Stamford Bridge, Liddell, as the last runner in the British Relay Team, started on his 440 yards journey with six yards to make up, and beat the field by two yards, easing up in the last 25 yards. Scotsmen have reason to be proud of this exemplary athlete, who, by his modest demeanour and undoubted ability, has won the hearts of all men.

INSTITUTE FOR LONDON SCOTS

London Scots are now broadcasting an appeal for funds to build a central institution in the metropolis—a scheme which has long been nebulous. However, the promoters do not seem to believe that the necessary £5,000 will be forthcoming unaided, and the appeal will soon be widespread to Scots at home and abroad. The competitive spirit adds a quaint touch of piquancy to the missive; "In Glasgow, the dream of a few visionaries has this year materialised in the Highlanders Institute, which cost about £25,000. Is London to lag behind Glasgow?" The project, when realised, will fill a long felt want and deserves the heartiest support of all interested. To quote again the appeal: "It is our ultimate aim to establish ourselves on such a basis that any Scot may, at any time, find an open door, a Highland welcome and the society of his fellow-countrymen."

RECEPTION TO OVERSEAS TEACHERS

Some three hundred overseas teachers were entertained by the Glasgow Branch of the Educational Institute of Scotland at a reception in the Grand Hotel, Glasgow, on Thursday evening. Dr. Steel, Allan Glens, and Mr. Macgillivray, Hillhead, who received the visitors, both emphasised the need of education and the necessity of raising the status of the teacher. Education, said Mr. Macgillivray, was the philosopher's stone which could transmute the rivalries of nations into comity and co-operation. The visitors, who were on the eve of departure to Edinburgh, are at present touring Scotland with a view to enquiring into Scottish educational facilities, which are possibly the best in the world.

PERTH INVERNESS ROAD

The new Perth-Inverness road, which has been under discussion for some time, is to be the first reconstruction scheme, the cost of which will be borne by the Government, in accordance with the policy outlined by the Prime Minister, a few weeks ago. The road is to run from Blair Atholl to the capital of the Highlands. Sir Murdoch MacDonald, M. P., to whose initiative this rapid decision is mainly due, was informed that the road, on completion, will be handed over to the local authorities. The work, which is to start immediately, should do much to relieve the unemployment situation now existing in the North of Scotland.

THE CLYDE FORTNIGHT

The Clyde Fortnight this year was most unfortunate, and did not fulfil the optimistic note struck at the beginning. This was mainly due to the disappointing weather, but a lack of punch was evident throughout the proceedings on account of the regrettable incidents on the first day. Two of the yachts, which were expected to provide thrilling finishes in the 12 metre class, were dismasted.

At Hunter's Quay the Clyde Corinthian Club had one, out of five days, fine, Royal Gourock and Royal Northern were quite fortunate but Royal Large received no mercy at the hands of the weather-clerk. Many old favorites were to be seen but a considerable number of new vessels were to the fore. In the 6 metres class, Coila III, Mr. F. J. Stephen, won eight flags in nine events and six of these were firsts. This is the more remarkable when one remembers that it is in this class that equality of speed is generally evident.

The majority of the yachts and yachtsmen will now go into retirement or spend their time, and much of their money, in refitting, until the southern season commences.

DR. McADAM MUIR

Dr. McAdam Muir, formerly the minister of Glasgow Cathedral and a Moderator of the General Assemblies of the Church of Scotland, died on Sunday, July 13. Dr. Muir, himself a son of the manse, was born in 1846 at Kirkmabreak, in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and was educated at Glasgow High School and the University. He occupied the pulpits of several important churches before accepting, in 1896, on the death of the Rev. Dr. George Stewart Burns, the call to Glasgow Cathedral. Dr. Muir was a well-known figure in ecclesiastical circles, and, in addition to the many public duties which fall to the Minister of Glasgow, was, for many years, secretary of the Church Service Society from its innovation in 1888. A writer of no mean repute, Dr. Muir was the author of a number of religious and historical volumes, including the discourses delivered by him as Baird Lecturer in 1909. Dr. Muir retired in 1915 on account of ill-health, and had since then been in retirement.

THE LATE DR. KIDSTON

Dr. Kidston, who died recently at his residence in South Wales, was one of the eminent palaeobotanists of today. A leading authority on the carboniferous plants of Britain, Dr. Kidston was the enthusiastic collector and a voluminous writer, publishing many enlightening papers on his subject. Born at Bishopton, Renfrewshire, and educated at Stirling High School and Glasgow University, Dr. Kidston was, at an early age, interested in botany, and though he adopted banking as a profession, he later gave it up and devoted his time to botanical research.

STONE AGE FIND AT CRIEFF

Of interest to antiquarians will be the find, on Wednesday, of Mr. Ludovic McL. Mann, Glasgow, who discovered neolithic (late Stone Age) carvings at Crieff, consisting of cuplike cavities. One large boulder of conglomerate, found in a nursery, contained seven large, symmetrical, cavities difficulty being experienced in ascertaining the exact number, because of many natural, but less regularly shaped cavities present, caused by the pebbles wearing out of the boulder matrix. Three stones on the Golf Course bear similar cups, the monolith having seventy-six, all of which are set in geometrical position. The prehistoric decorations have now been emphasised by painting the carvings white.

CLAN MACKAY

An interesting story was unfolded when, at the gathering of Clan Mackay to welcome the new Chief, Baron Aeneas Mackay of Ophemert, Holland, 13th Lord Reay, Dr. George Mackay, F.R.C.S.E., traced the family history of the Chieftains of that Clan. The principal seat of the family was at Tongue, in Sutherland, but the eldest son of the Chief resided at the House of Bainakiel in Durness, and in these districts lived the first six Lords of Reay, direct descendants of Donald Mackay of Strathnaver.

Owing to the estates of 300,000 acres being sold by the 7th Lord, and the death of the 9th Lord, unmarried, the landless title passed to a junior branch of the family, descended from the Hon. Aneas Mackay, third son of the Second Lord Reay. The Hon.

Æneas, in common with other cadets of noble families, at that time, was a soldier of fortune in Holland, which country his descendants had adopted, and had received his military training under his uncle, General Hugh Mackay of Scowrie, famous as Claverhouse (Bonnie Dundee) at Killiecrankie.

In 1697 the Hon. Æneas died of wounds, received when leading the Mackay Regiment in the Dutch Army, his son succeeding him in command of that force. Since then the descendants of the name have rendered great public services to the country, Donald James, son of the 10th Lord Reay, becoming naturalised as a British subject, and being appointed Governor of Bombay and a Peer of the United Kingdom.

The 12th Lord Reay, in whose honor the gathering was, thanked the Clansmen for the reception and pledged himself to bear the title with credit and make himself worthy of their trust. On Sunday forenoon, the new Chief and the Clansmen attended St. Giles Cathedral, where the Reay Ancestral Flags, and those of the Mackay Dutch Regiment, hang.

THE HIGHLAND SHOW AT PERTH

The Highland Society held their 87th Annual Show this week, the rendezvous being Perth. The South Inch, admittedly one of the finest show stances in Scotland, presented a very animated appearance and the large increase in exhibits and attendance indicate that, despite the modern tendency to town life, agricultural interests, happily, still flourish in Scotland. Perhaps the outstanding feature of this year's show is a lady judge—Mrs. A. Brown, Haydenhill House, Aylesbury, Bucks—the first in the history of the Society. Exhibits in the implements section have a distinct tendency to the use of electricity, and if, as proposed, the rural districts of Scotland are installed with electric plant, a new era of agricultural prosperity will be assured.

"IN HIS OWN COUNTRY"

The saying that "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country" was disproved in Dunfermline, on Friday, when Mr. William Adamson, M.P., Secretary for Scotland, received the Freedom of that town. A native of the parish, Mr. Adamson was for some time in the Council, a circumstance to which he attributed, in his speech, no little importance in preparing him for the higher position he held. Referring to the controversy regarding whether Dunfermline was or was not a city—it is certainly a royal burgh—the youngest burgess said he would not offer any opinion on the point, but if ancient historic dignity and importance of the city lent any lustre or title to such appellation, then assuredly, the claims of Dunfermline must needs stand high in the annals of Scotland.

A Foreign Devil Sees The Rain God Of China

(Continued from Page 3)

morning hours. The rumble of distant thunder was heard before noon. In mid-afternoon the lowering clouds from the southwest came hurrying like tardy bridesmaids, their long gray veils hung out behind them.

It rained. Not a gentle shower, but a thirst-quenching, soul-satisfying downpour. And as the sun dipped behind the purple western hills a faint rainbow spanned the eastern sky.

Had the Lord of the Rains withheld his blessings for three brief days the last sowing would have failed, unleashing the myriad devils of famine, pestilence and plague.

And so the death drums are silent tonight!

Ingenious Perfume Containers

New York, August 2.—Since perfume has become universally popular, containers are now reckoned among the accessories of costume, and are designed in many ingenious and artistic forms. From the appearance nowadays of the ornament that is attached pendant from a woman's necklace, it is impossible to tell whether it is for embellishment only, or for a more practical purpose.

Among the pretty imported trinkets shown by some of the jewelers and a few of the smart leather shops are small, delicately designed lavallieres of enamel or metal in a perforated design, an oriental trinket which holds a wee bit of perfume, giving out a steady fragrance without danger of staining the gown.

Wrigley's Gum
Perfumes the Breath

U. S. Lawyers Lionised In England

(Continued from Page 3)

year, George Washington Olvany was appointed Judge of the Court of General Sessions by Governor Alfred Smith, which position he held until selected by the Wigwam to carry on its affairs, as the sixth 'boss,' of that political organisation.

CHINESE GRAND OPERA IN NEW YORK

Several months ago a company of Chinese singers and players arrived in North America and have been playing before audiences on the West Coast with more or less success, according to reports. The company is now in New York, at Miner's Bowery Theater, where prices of seats range from $1 to $5 and are scarce at that, due to the fame of the performers. It would seem that all classes from the Chinese settlements in and near New York are eager attendants at the performances. The selections include a number of operas with ancient Chinese settings and native instruments and costumes. The music is said to be more than a thousand years old, the principal female role being assumed by Princess Chan Wei-fong. The leading tenor is Cheng Sun-yeh. The company is known as "Chuck Man On," and is managed by Wallace H. Mah and Chan Sui-kwen.

VICE PRESIDENTIAL QUALIFICATIONS

Will Rogers says: "There is a great chance for some good Cusser to get in as Vice-President with La Follette. He ought to have heard MaAdoo when this convention was over. He would have hired him quick."

What People Are Saying

(Continued from Page 3)

more seriously about the finding of the money than the evidence thus afforded that it will neither purchase peace in the building world nor afford the slightest guarantee that the public will not be held to ransom year by year as the erection of the houses (progresses. There is willingness to find money in order that rents may be kept low, but there is also a determination that the sum to be found shall not be dissipated between a building and a labor trust".—*Westminster Gazette.*

400 YEAR OF COCOA

'Exactly 400 years ago cocoa was introduced to Europe via Spain, beating tea by 64 years and coffee by a century. Its antiquity, its unique public service, and the coincidence of the anniversary with one of the most 'conferenced' years in history, made it inevitable that the beverage's birthday should be celebrated on a scale accorded hitherto to neither of its popular rivals. An Imperial conference on cocoa has been held in London".—*Glasgow Herald.*

Hearty Welcome Given To Mr. Hughes

London Paper Pays Glowing Tribute To Secretary Of State

(*From Our Own Correspondent*).

London, July 23.—Seldom has any visitor to London been welcomed with more popular esteem than that accorded to Mr. Charles Evans Hughes, American Secretary of State, who arrived last Saturday. His visit is unofficial and he comes as head of the 3,000 odd American and Canadian lawyers who are the guests of the British Bar. The *Sunday Express* gives Mr. Hughes a warm welcome in an editorial, which says: "It is no idle compliment to say that our people are sincerely glad to welcome Mr. Hughes among them. They have acquired, and very rightly, a high regard for the American Secretary of State as a man who, in the handling of an office second to none in international importance, has shown vision, practicality, and a scrupulous adherence to the best standards of diplomatic usage. No one on this side of the Atlantic, any more than on the other, could imagine Mr. Hughes writing a "shirt-sleeve" despatch, or being anything but frank, tactful, and to the point in his official dealings. No Briton and no American, again, could conceive him as pursuing any aims whatsoever that would endanger the peace of the world. His summoning of the Washington Conference, and the speech in which he electrified its opening session, as well as his subsequent conduct of the very delicate negotiations that led up to the Treaty, constituted perhaps the biggest diplomatic achievement of the post-Armistice period; and one may be unreservedly confident that the heedlessness with which Congress is sometimes apt to tread on other nation's toes will always find in Mr. Hughes someone to assuage resentment and ingeminate good will. Anglo-American relations have not merely been safe in his hands, but have grown progressively more intimate; and though it is primarily as a lawyer that Mr. Hughes is now visiting us, what he will hear and see is not in the least likely to be thrown away on the Secretary of State. A man of honest mind, of sterling character, and of the quickest understanding, he could hardly find himself in Great Britain at a more opportune moment."

AMERICAN FLYERS ALSO GIVEN WARM WELCOME

After their graceful landing at Croydon amid tumultous cheers from the many people who had gathered there to watch their arrival and after having been wined and dined sumptuously in London, the American around the world flyers made off for Brough, where their machines are being overhauled for the final lap of their great journey.

A correspondent of the *Evening Standard*, writing from Brough, says:

"We simply admire, and admire, and admire these Americans. Their thoroughness and the fierce manner in which they attack the dirty work which they know must be done in connection with the refitting and adjusting of their machines, is wonderful. Since they arrived here they have literally never taken off their overalls. Dinners have been given in their honor, and perhaps one or two have gone merely to represent the squadron. The rest have stayed behind. They wanted to continue to do the work on their machines, which they know must be done while they are here or not at all. I have never seen men take their work so seriously.

"They have not rushed in the slightest, but have planned out their work methodically, and have set about surmounting every difficulty that has presented itself. They, of course, have a good number of our men helping, but they themselves are actually doing the work they know must be done perfectly. They know that after leaving Brough they will not encounter another aerodrome which, like this one, is fitted up so that any job can be undertaken successfully, so they are putting in work which must have the result of lasting until they reach Boston."

REMARKABLE MEN

"As soon as they hear that every spare and supply has arrived at its place, they will start their journey, and as soon as they receive confirmation of all they have sent ahead, they will set out, for they are very anxious to get off early. They are really a remarkable body of men, and if they do not win through, it certainly will not be their own fault. So far as I have seen, they are working with the one all-gripping object in mind, and working strenuously. They deserve the very best luck in the world".

WRITING ON THE SKY

It is now 15 months since racegoers to the Derby were startled by seeing an aeroplane many thousand feet above them, writing the words "Daily Mail" in a trail of smoke. Now this is a daily occurrence and every moderately fine day, somewhere or other in the sky, the words "Daily Mail" are being written.

This is by far the World's largest advertisement. It is fully five miles long and can be seen over an area of 20 or 30 square miles. It takes about five minutes to write; many millions of cubic feet of smoke are used, this being formed from two chemicals kept in separate tanks in the aeroplane, but which, when combined, form a gas many thousands of times their original volume.

The words are generally written in white smoke against the blue sky, but on grey days they are written in fiery colored smoke against the clouds, with startling effect.

It is, of course, no easy task to accomplish, the pilots being quite unable to see what they are writing, and are guided solely by the position of the sun. The advertisement is written at a height of 10,000 feet, the aeroplane in many cases being invisible or having the appearance of a fly, climbing, as it were, up and down the window pane. It is a worthy advertisement for the world's largest paper, the *Daily Mail* having a net circulation of 1,759,881, by far the largest net sale of any newspaper in the world.

Have You tried our
Orange-Squash
Made from the fresh Fruit
Chocolate Shop

Twin Focals

Far & Near Vision in One Pair
$5.00 Any Rx
O.I.C.

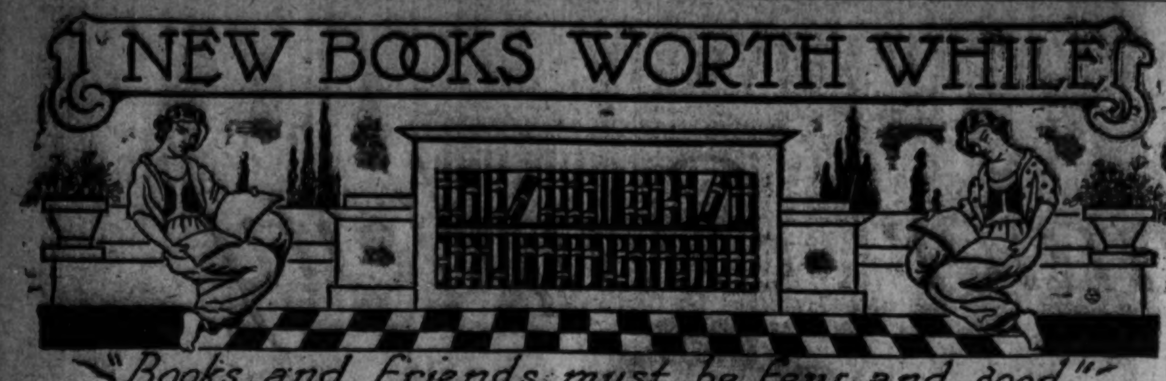
The
Yellow Jacket
17 Nanking Road
TIFFINS
and
TEAS
Distinctive cuisine for the discriminating
Telephone Central 3341

City of Paris
ESTABLISHED IN 1850
No. 6 Broadway
Clearance Sale
of
Summer Merchandise
French Hand-made Tub Frocks in Silks and Cotton Crepes, Voiles and Linens
American Sport Dresses at Below Cost.
Lovely Lace Dresses formerly $75.00 to $150.00
Now $35.00 to $75.00
French and American Millinery
$10.00 and $20.00
Madame Helena Rubinstein's
Famous Beauty Preparations
for counteracting the following foes to beauty and charm:—
Freckles, Blackheads, Crows' feet, Relaxed Muscles and Wrinkles
Beautiful French Stationery and
Correspondence Cards, $1.00 to $5.00
CARON'S-GUERLAIN'S & COTY'S PERFUMES,
TOILETTE WATERS AND POWDERS
French and American Hosiery $5.00 to $8.00
All merchandise imported direct
from New York and Paris.
No. 6 Broadway, Shanghai Tel. North 77

Walk-Over White Shoes
Now $5.00 a pair
While they last. All this season's stock, Many styles in Black Kid and Patent Leather also at
$5.00 a pair
Come in and see these bargains

Silk Hosiery reduced 25%
BARGAINS GALORE AT THE
Walk-Over Shoe Store
24b, Nanking Road

Hall & Holtz, Ltd.
Tel. C. 44 14 Nanking Road Hours 8-5
Just Received
A fresh consignment of Men's Wear
Stylish Soft Felt Hats From $10.50 each
Straw Hats, Correct wear for 'Tween Seasons From $5.75 each
Tweed Caps, for Travel or Sports Wear From $3.95 each
Van Heusen Collars, All Sizes Price $1.00 each
Knitted Neck Wear, as now worn From $1.50 each
Fancy Half Hose, Latest Patterns and Shades From $2.50 pair
Silk Oil Skin Raincoats, Light and Durable Price $28.50 each
A late consignment of piece goods has been received and to clear quickly we offer the following bargains.
Ratine Stripe Crepe ... Only $2.15 per yard
Ray de Chene ... „ $2.95 „ „
Fancy Ratine ... „ $2.25 „ „
Fancy Moracain ... „ $2.95 „ „
Jaquard Crepe ... „ $1.95 „ „
The quality and value of these materials are such that we anticipate a rapid clearance. Early shopping is therefore advisable.
No Post Orders Can be Accepted



BEST SELLERS OF THE WEEK IN SHANGHAI BOOK STORES

Fiction

The Black Hood, by Thomas Dixon.
A Gentleman of Courage, by James Oliver Curwood.
Recompense, by Robert Keable.
Told By An Idiot, by Rose Macaulay.
The New Candide, by John Cournos.

Non-Fiction

St. Joan, by Bernard Shaw.
Rain, by John Colton and Clemence Randolph.
Foreign Policies of Soviet Russia, A. L. P. Dennis.
Life of Abraham Lincoln, by Ida Tarbell.
The Price of Freedom, by Calvin Coolidge.

What books are you going to read next January?

There is probably only one man in the Orient who can answer that question, and he is a New Yorker, the wise man of all Bookland, now abroad for some score of American publishers and for the present in Shanghai forecasting the "best sellers" of the coming season.

"What books *will* be the most popular here in Shanghai next season," I asked Henry M. Snyder, which is the unassuming name this literary astrologer wears. I looked bewilderedly about a room bulging books of every description, from profound volumes on psycho-analysis and the atomic theory to the newest Robert W. Chambers and a new Mother Goose. "Give me the twenty-five titles that you think Shanghai will choose first out of this array."

"That's easy," was this wise man's confident reply, though, to a man who has been guessing Shanghai's taste successfully for many years, it may be easy. "This year's list is probably the largest that American publishers have ever produced and it is also most attractive, and Shanghai will have at least twenty-five favorites."

"One of the first will be THE LETTERS OF ARCHIE BUTT, personal aide to President Roosevelt. It is probably the best biography since *The Life and Letters of Walter H. Page* and is certain to be popular. The book is to be syndicated in leading newspapers in the States.

"There is a new Theodore Dreiser novel, the first in ten years, called AN AMERICAN TRAGEDY; there is SAILOR'S WIVES, a delicious piece by Warner Fabian, author of *Flaming Youth*; BALISAND by Joseph Hergesheiner, his first novel in several years; DEATH IN VENICE, by Thomas Mann, three stories by a master writer; PIN FEATHERS by *the author of West of the Water Tower*, Homer Croy; another Sabatini in THE CAROLINIAN, his first novel to deal with an event in American history and reputed to be the best that he has yet written; Ben Hecht has written another lively story, much more like the real Ben Hecht than was *The Florentine Dagger*, HUMPTY DUMPTY; and Zane Grey has another Western thriller in THE THUNDERING HERD.

Three stories of the Orient are bound to appeal to Shanghai. One is Princess der Ling's TWO YEARS IN THE FORBIDDEN CITY, a revival of the famous story of the Peking Court, written by the first lady-in-waiting to the Empress Dowager. The book was very popular in the States on its first publication. Louise Jordan Miln has also written another romance of China which she calls IN A SHANTUNG GARDEN, resembling her *Mr. Wu* and *Mr. and Mrs. Sen*. The book which will probably create the greatest stir in political circles here is IN THE LAND OF THE LAUGHING BUDDHA, by an American journalist in Peking well known to residents of Shanghai and certain to be recognised in spite of his *nom de plume* "Upton Close," because of his vigorous style and his more vigorous ideas about Republican China.

"Frank G. Carpenter, who died recently at Nanking, left a number of books in manuscript which are now being added to his famous WORLD TRAVEL SERIES by the publisher. The titles of the five new volumes are: THE ALPS, THE DANUBE AND THE NEAR EAST, HERE AND THERE IN THE UNITED STATES, LANDS OF THE ANDES AND THE DESERT, FROM UGANDA TO THE CAPE, FROM BANGKOK TO BOMBAY.

"Lothrop Stoddard has always been much read here and his new book, RACIAL REALITIES IN EUROPE, following the trend of thought in his earlier studies in racial development and racial supremacy, will be of profound interest. One feels in this new book that he is getting at the conclusion of all of Stoddard's reasoning.

"THE MEMOIRS OF AN EDITOR" is a book you will not want to miss, for it is something new and something decidedly fine in the field of personal history. The publishers consider it as fine a work as Michael Pupin's *From Immigrant to Inventor* and expect it to be as popular. The author is E. P. Mitchell, former editor of the *New York Sun*.

"Amy Lowell has again distinguished herself, but not this time with poetry. For years she has been working upon a story of the life of Keats, and the book is now ready. It is one of the most profound and fascinating biographies of recent years. A similar personal record appears in an autobiogrpahy by Francis Wilson, the famous American actor, FRANCIS WILSON'S LIFE OF HIMSELF.

"Mark Twain, who is always returning in the field of American books, will soon be with us again in THE REAL AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF MARK TWAIN, which is to be distinguished from a previous autobiography edited by Albert Bigelow and which is said to be the actual and entire work of Clemens himself. The book will undoubtedly be one of the leading favorities of the season in Shanghai, not alone among Americans.

"One of the most distinguished books of the year and one which is likely to be overlooked by the casual reader, but which is certain finally to become known and popular is THE TRAVEL DIARY OF A PHILOSOPHER by Count Keyserling. In its outer form the book is a record of the well-known nobleman's travels through India, China, Japan, Hawaii and the United States, but it possesses a deeper interest and value in the philosophical thought it discloses. In Peking I expect this book to create a real stir.

"George Moore offers something unique this season in THE ANTHOLOGY OF PURE POETRY, the idea of which sprang from an evening's conversation with Walter de la Mare on objective poetry, that is, the poetry which a poet writes outside his personality. The book includes the work of Fletcher, Ben Jonson, Blake, Shelley, Landor and a long and interesting list of others.

"The list does get pretty large as we talk about it," admitted the wise man, "but there are a few others which I know Shanghai will like. They will certainly want these:

"BLACK GOLCONDA, the story of the present world struggle for oil, part of which has appeared in the *Saturday Evening Post*, by Isaac F. Marcosson; SOMETHING LIGHTER, a new story by J. O. P. Bland; THE INTIMATE LETTERS OF JAMES GIBBONS HUNECKER, which are *very* intimate—so intimate that several publishers refused to touch the book; THE TATOOED COUNTESS, by Carl Van Vechten, author of *The Blind Bow-Boy*; THE LITTLE FRENCH GIRL, a delightful story by Anne Sedgwick; WOODROW WILSON, an excellent new biography and critical study by William Allen White; THE NEW SPOON RIVER ANTHOLOGY a sequal to the earlier *Anthology*, by Edgar Lee Masters and ILIANA, a book of short stories of the Jewish Race by Konrad Bercovici.

"I can tell you this with assurance: whatever his fads and fancies and however critical and discriminating he is, the Shanghai reader of good books will have more than enough to occupy him for many months."

While he modestly refused to talk about it, Mr. Snyder is himself the author of a book on the Orient, now being published in a third edition—THE MANUAL OF MAH JONG. While he does not pretend to teach Shanghai how to play the game, his book has been teaching tens of thousands in the States.

THREE THIBETAIN MYSTERIES is the curiosity-arousing title of a new collection of plays just published by E. P. Dutton, New York and now obtainable here. The plays are said to be reproduced exactly as they are performed by priests in the Thibetan monasteries. The names are more difficult to pronounce than places on a Russian map, but the pieces are smoothly written and will appeal to the Westerner's dramatic sense. The three titles are: *Tchrimekundan*, *Djroazangmo*, and *Nansal*. Translation from the French is made by H. I. Woolf and the woodcut illustrations are by V. Golobeu.

Somerset Maugham, whose every book starts new verbal battles in Shanghai, has appeared here again and at once become a best seller. His play, *Miss Thompson*, adapted by John Colton and Clemence Randolph to the American stage and given the new title RAIN, has been published in book form by Boni and Liveright. The play made a notable success on Broadway and is recommended for its exceptional artistic merit, even to critical China-hands who consider Maugham "inaccurate, superficial, and prejudiced".

A curious and unexpected Marco Polo-like volume has just arrived from an equally unexpected quarter in EARLY JESUIT TRAVELLERS IN CENTRAL ASIA, 1603 TO 1721, published by Martinus Nijhoff at the Hague. The book is written by C. Wessels, S. J. in exceptionally smooth and pleasing English and is one of the most unique of books on the East. Collectors will seize upon it, and discriminating readers will want to know it along with other distinguished books on China.

The GUIDE TO CHINA, published by the Japanese Government Railways, out of print for nearly six years, has been republished in Tokio and is now on sale in Shanghai. The book has survived a number of rough experiences in republication, one of them near-destruction in the earthquake of last year. The *GUIDE* has been brought down to date and considerably improved over the old well-known and much used edition.

ARIEL, the Life of Shelley, by Andre Maurois, has arrived in a third edition and is one of the popular sellers of the wek. Like A POET'S YOUTH, by Margaret L. Woods, the story of the life of Wordsworth, biography is combined with skilfully handled fiction—enough biography to make the book authentic and enough fiction to make it spicy and readable. Shelley stands out of the story, not as an ethereal spinner of dream verse, but as the reckless, sincere, fascinating human and lover that he was. While his poetry is scarcely mentioned, the women who brought romance into his writing and their individual influences are realistically described. Byron and other figures who played important parts in Shelley's swift career are also vividly pictured. Appleton is the publisher.

THE STORY OF MANKIND, by Hendrick Van Loon, one of the most widely circulated books of history ever published, has been appearing serially in several metropolitan newspapers in the States and is now being published by Boni and Liveright in a popular edition. The book has the reputation of having revolutionised both the theory and practice of the telling and teaching of history and was given a notable award in the Newbery Medal for the best children's book of 1921. The new edition will be published from the old plates and will contain 500 pages illustrated in color, half tones and black and white.

Announcement that Count Boni de Castellane, after pleading for years, has finally received from the Pope an annulment of his religious marriage to the former Anna Gould, now Duchess de Talleyrand, gives fresh interest to the MEMOIRS of the Count, just published by Knopf. Probably no European nobleman has been so much in the public eye in America as this personage, and to Americans this lively and not-too-serious narrative will be one of the most interesting books of the autumn season.

H. L. Mencken has long since been accorded first rank among the critics by his American countrymen, both those who find him irritating and those to whom his ideas are powerful. Another volume of his critical essays is being published in New York PREJUDICES IV, following the three previous volumes bearing the same title. The new volume contains selected and recent Menckenisms covering contemporary literature and the other fine arts, together with a broad range of general topics. The book is acclaimed as the most original and stimulating of the *Prejudices* series.

Year after year, in the collection of "best" short stories compiled by Edward J. O'Brien, Konrad Bercovici has been accorded first or "three-star" rank. Twelve Bercovici "three-star" stories, all written in one year, are now offered in ILIANA by Boni and Liveright. Bercovici is a master of romance and it is reasonably certain that future generations will rank him with the Chekovs and Maupassants of the past. Readers who are unfamiliar with his narratives will find *Iliana* an excellent medium for making his acquaintance. Bercovici's earlier books are: *Ghitza*, *Murdo* and *Dust of New York*.

IN A SHANTUNG GARDEN is the newest romance of China by Louise Jordan Miln, author of *Mr. Wu*, *Mr. and Mrs. Sen*, *The Feast of Lanterns*, and other Oriental stories. Readers of Mrs. Miln's tales do not expect so much to find authentic atmosphere as breezy, pleasing, very entertaining romance, the standard by which this new novel will be favorably judged. The story is of a young New York businessman who comes to Shantung for his father and who is delivered from very embarrassing circumstances by the gentlemanly conduct of a Chinese of the old order. Mrs. Miln's *The Green Goddess*, which was so popular on the stage a few years ago, has been filmed in Hollywood, starring George Arliss, and will soon be shown in Shanghai.

Herbert Asquith, son of the recent Prime Minister of Britain, has written an exciting mystery story, WIND'S END, which is being published in America by Scribners. It is a story of odd, crepuscular and violent events which pile up one upon the other and dissolve in a thrilling man-hunt and stirring climax. This is Asquith's first novel and it promises for him a very successful literary career.

American voters in China, to whom the wild events of the nominating conventions have been confusing and discouraging, will find much of the point of view which the Republican candidate represents in the PRICE OF FREEDOM, a Scribner collection of the speeches of Calvin Coolidge delivered on a wide variety of occasions and topics all over New England and the East. The book sets out his opinions on law and order, the purpose of America, the meaning of democracy, the needs of education, the progress towards freedom and the American destiny.

WHEN THE BOUGH BREAKS, by Naomi Mitchison (Harcourt Brace and Co.) is not, as its title might indicate, a nursery tale or Mother Goose story book, but a delightful collection of short stories done by the author. The Bough is the state of Rome, and the several episodes deal with Roman history from its earliest moments to the breaking of the Bough and its utter destruction. It is one of the really artistic books of short stories of the season.

The missing half of Emma Goldman's book about which there has been much mystery is soon to be published by Doubleday, Page & Company. When Miss Goldman was deported from the States several years ago, and went to Russia to investigate personally what she believed to be the nearest approach to Utopia that the world had yet produced, she was so thoroughly disillusioned that she set forth her experiences and conclusions in a book, entitled *My Disillusionment in Russia*. The rights were sold to an American newspaper syndicate who in turn sold the book rights and furnished copy for the book to Doubleday, Page & Company. The book was published forthwith and not until it was in circulation did the publishers learn that it was minus the last twelve chapters. While the conclusion of the volume was rather abrupt, it was not more so than is frequently the case and there was no internal evidence to indicate its incompleteness.

The missing twelve chapters have now reached the publishers and this most interesting and conclusive part of Miss Goldman's study of conditions under the Bolshevist regime will be issued soon under the title, MY FURTHER DISILLUSIONMENT IN RUSSIA.

ICARUS OF THE FUTURE OF SCIENCE

By Bertrand Russell.

E. P. Dutton And Co.

One of the results of the war was to push science near to the forefront of the world's stage. The effect of science upon civilisation (will civilisation be destroyed by science or will it be uplifted?) is being discussed everywhere. The war has shown the dark side of science—the danger which arises when matches are put in the way of infants. Many of the more reflective among us, realising what an utterly irresponsible crew we human beings are, are aghast at the possibilities which science has opened up to us. Man is by nature evil-minded, these pessimists tell us; put TNT into his hands and he much prefers destroying his fellow creature to building a Panama Canal.

The optimists agree with the pessimists in believing that progress is science has been altogether out of all proportion to progress in ethics; but they believe science is bound, sooner or later, to raise the moral plane of mankind. Haldane, Reader in Biochemistry at Cambridge (related to the statesman who dabbles not unsuccessfully in philosophy), takes this view. Giving his imagination freer rein than even many poets do, Haldane in his Daedalus prophesies a rosy future for mankind when biology will replace the physical sciences in their influence upon us, and Kantian idealism will reign supreme. The blessed day is probably far off. There will be wars and more wars, each one more deadly than its predecessor. Even here science will render service of a constructive kind, though in an indirect way: for it will so magnify injustice, by inventing any number of death-dealing instruments, that the situation will become too intolerable to be borne, and man will then destroy the roots of the evil. In the meantime science will not only have conquered space, time and matter, the "matter" of the human body, but it will be on the eve of conquering the "dark and evil" elements within man. Then will come the millennium, or something very much like it.

Not so, says Russell. The English philosopher and mathematician and politician and scientist sees nothing but darkness ahead of us.

Much as I should like to agree with his [Haldane's] forecast, a long experience of statesmen and Governments has made me somewhat skeptical. I am compelled to fear that science will be used to promote the power of dominant groups, rather than to make men happy. Icarus having been taught to fly by his father Daedalus, was destroyed by his rashness. I fear that the same fate may overtake the populations whom modern men of science have taught to fly.

Science, explains Russell, may act in one of two ways: It may increase man's power of gratifying his desires without altering his passions; or it may influence his philosophy and theology. So far the influence of the former has been much greater than that of the latter. Furthermore, so far neither the biological nor the anthropolitical sciences have forced themselves upon us to any extent. The physicial sciences have, however, affected us profoundly. In consequence of scientific inventions which facilitate centralisation and propaganda, groups become more organised, more disciplined, more group-conscious, and more docile to leaders. The effect of leaders on followers is increased, and the control of events by a few prominent personalities becomes more marked. In all this there would be nothing very tragic, but for the fact, with which science has nothing to do, that organisation is almost wholly national. "Science has determined the importance of raw materials in international competition. Coal, iron and oil are the basis of power and then of wealth;" and modern industrialism is a struggle between nations for raw materials (and markets, and for the "sheer pleasure of dominion"). The struggle between industrialists, representing national groups, in their attempts to grab coal and iron and oil, leads inevitably to disputes between nations—and to war. Once war is declared, the pliant servants who first disclosed to their masters the riches of the earth are now employed in destroying everybody except their masters and their satellites, the politicians and diplomatists.

For much of this destruction the servants themselves must be held responsible. The scientists serve their masters without questioning. The scientists have a "scientific" but not a "political" compartment in their brain. They work most faithfully in their laboratories, bringing to bear upon their problems an imagination and a skill which are the glory of mankind; but they allow their inventions and discoveries to be stolen from them by men saturated with a mixture of lust and power, in whose hands the very gods are transformed into devils.

Since national organisation leads to rivalry and to war, an obvious remedy would be to substitute international for national organisation. This gives Russell an opportunity to pay his respects to Wilson's League of Nations.

Political internationalism [he says], such as the League of Nations was supposed to inaugurate, will never be successful until we have economic internationalism, which should require, as a minimum, an agreement between various international organisations dividing among them the raw materials and markets of the world. This, however, can hardly be brought about while big business is controlled by men who are so rich as to have grown indifferent to money, and to be willing to risk enormous losses for the pleasure of rivalry.

Long before "big business" will have lost its influence it is quite conceivable that physiologists may make, and probably will make, discoveries which will but strengthen the hands of the money kings. Take the subject of glands—the glands that make you or unmake you, that make you fat or make you thin, that make you wise or make you foolish—

physiology will in time find ways of controlling emotion. When that day comes, we shall have the emotions desired by our rulers, and the chief business of elementary education will be to produce the desired disposition, no longer by punishment or moral precept, but by the far surer method of injection or diet. . . . The State could give to the children of holders of power the disposition required to command, and to the children of the proletariat the disposition required for obedience. Against the injections of the State physicians the most eloquent socialist oratory would be powerless.

Russell devotes some space to the possible future influence of the anthropological sciences. He is a prophet of evil. Take this, for example: Despite Government opposition, knowledge of birth control will become common among Europeans, though not among Africans. The civilised nations will disappear and the barbarians will multiply. Result: blacks mutiny and exterminate the whites.

The views of Haldane and Russell are not really in direct opposition, though a superficial reading of Icarus would lead us to believe so. Haldane believes that the immediate effect of science will be bad—that it will bring on more wars and more destruction, but ultimately science will emerge as the savior of mankind and the cleanser of man's soul. To save mankind may take several thousand years, but to the student of geology such a period is merely a drop in a bucket. Russell believes with Haldane that the more immediate influence of science will be one which leads to destruction, but destruction to such a degree as to wipe us off the map altogether. The prophecies of these Cambridge scientists do not, this time, come within the circle of prophecies in science; they are merely the opinions of erring mortals; they may be right and they may be wrong. However, whether you agree with Russell or not, no more thought-provoking book has been published in a long, long time. It should be passed around to the gentlemen at the Democratic Convention. Yes, and they should be made to read it before they cast their vote.

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Midsummer Simplicity

Embroidered Hat, Banded With Grosgrain Ribbon.

SALONS are showing simple frocks for midsummer wear. It is as if one had stripped the pleated and ruffled models displayed earlier in the year and offered these mere foundations as suitable garments for those days when the mercury runs high.

The simple frock does not, however, lack smartness. For it has its own adroit individuality, whether it be fashioned of cotton or silk.

Lace, embroidery and stripes are all employed to lend charm to dainty midsummer apparel. But the chief aim of the latter should be the suggestion of refreshing coolness. Without this delicate intimation, the August attire fails to fulfill its purpose.

Plaid Crepe Model, With Organdie Collar and Cuffs.

One of the New Voile Frocks With Lace Bandings and Yoke.

Allover Embroidered Fabric Frock.

Knitted Silk Suit, Appropriate for Wear at the Seashore, With Horizontal Stripes on Cape and Skirt.

Photos by Stylus Service

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FROCKS so stripped of adornment that they appear crisp and refreshing—that is Fashion's decree for the mode of midsummer. But the clothes which we carry to the seashore or mountains are smart, for all that, as the simple models illustrated today prove.

The vogue of the cape is exemplified in a clever knitted costume of white fiber silk. Inch-wide stripes of black band the cape, sleeves and lower portion of the frock. There is a narrow strip employed to break the width of the blouse at the front.

Another engaging model is developed in a pretty plaid pattern of cotton crepe. Its simplicity and straight lines recommend it to women whose figures are not particularly boyish. Collar and cuffs are of fine batiste and are trimmed with bias folds of the same material.

Embroidery and lace adorn many of the season's cotton frocks. In fact, one is not surprised to encounter this sort of trimming on taffeta and satin frocks, particularly the navy blue ones.

A new allover embroidered voile is made up into a delightful little model with a mere fold of plain voile surrounding the armholes and running down the front, where it is trimmed with pearl buttons. Beneath the fold at the front a narrow girdle is slipped and tied into streamers at one side.

Either a wide garden hat or a snug-fitting, roll-back model is appropriate to don with this type of frock.

Speaking of hats reminds one of the popularity of tailored shapes and trimmings. Never before have women been unanimous in their approval of this sort of headgear. A becoming small hat is pictured today. The bandeau which encircles the crown is of grosgrain ribbon stitched with chenille. A bow is tied into clipped wings at the rear.

A frock may be simple and yet boast exquisite lace trimming. This is proved by the simple voile model which has a yoke of wide lace insertion, repeated in two widths in the skirt.

Stock Up Now For Next Summer

Valuable Suggestions Are Found In Review Of Season's Mode

There are always thrifty women to be found in every community (and Shanghai is no exception), who never let the summer close without taking advantage of the sales of wash goods and summer time dress materials in every shop.

For these careful buyers who stock up at the season's close with materials for next year's frocks, a careful review of the most popular fabrics of the season just waning, fabrics whose excessive popularity will carry them over to next season, undoubtedly, will not be amiss.

Says an authoritative fashion article from home.

"The type of Summer gown that has been in vogue for seasons past has had a clinging softness for its charm, and every variety of crepe, chiffon, georgette and voile known to the manufacturers has been used in the creation of the most artistic models that have been presented by Parisian and American designers. But the vogue of cotton, which was perhaps begun by the plebeian calico, has developed a real tub frock that really can be tubbed.

"It is not the old-style frilly dress of the vintage of 1800, but an uncomplicated affair, straight of line and made of a material that, when literally put into the tub, may be brought forth greatly improved in looks. That the process may be simplified and success assured, the new smart tub model is buttoned down the front, and thus may be laid flat and ironed smooth with the greatest ease. This type and all the others—the one-piece in different styles, the tunic, blouse and skirt—are all designed to demonstrate the attraction, practical and otherwise, of the last word in tub frocks.

WASH MATERIALS

"The materials especially designed for dresses that may be washed, whether or not one wishes to try the experiment, are of an engaging variety. The new-old English prints, of which so much has been written and said, of course make genuine tub dresses and come from the process fresh and lovely. These are to be had in lighter weights, percales and shirtings, all cotton, and cotton and silk.

"Dresses made of these are usually cut after the most surely simple model, uncurved, belted and buttoned down the middle front or at one side, or closed, tunic fashion, with short kimono sleeves, long sleeves, with tight cuffs or wrist bands, elbow sleeves or no sleeves.

"Invariably a narrow strap belt holds the fullness at a low waist line, and usually a pocket is sewn on each side. This naive little model is having a sweeping vogue, for it is ageless and is so universally worn by women of every size as to appear almost like a uniform. Nothing has ever been more flattering to the mature figure, and whether the hair be brown or golden or white matters not at all.

TUB SILKS FAVORED

"Curiously, while a tub frock is supposed to be made of cotton it is the tub silk that carries the name. The silks this season are a joy in their attractive colors, in stripes, checks, dots and plaids on white. They are all the rage, for morning in town or at the resort, and in the quiet, unpretentious country places even as an all-day dress.

"Classified with these little frocks are the brighter colored silks, blue, rose, yellow, orchid, green and red, some of which amusingly suggest striped stick candy. Black and white is exceedingly popular in this type of dress. The use of white buttons, pearl, glass or china in rows from neck to hem or from the waist down, is considered particularly chic.

"Striped shirtings, silk or silk and cotton, in lacy weaves and stripes, are much liked and make the smartest little tub frocks of the strictly tailored sort. Pussy willow, radium, habutai, "wash satin" and twilled shirting are some of the materials most suitable for the tub dresses, made of one pattern or a combination of stripe or plaid goods, with the plain-figured, with bands and other trimming of a solid color, and, oftenest, long rows of buttons sewn close together.

CHALLI IS FAVORITE

"An old-time favorite for the tub frock is challi—a primly woven, soft and most satisfactory material, having the quality of light wool, which serves as a protection against evening cool and mountain dews. The new patterns in challi are dainty and decorative, some in the vineyard pattern or with quaint sprigs of flowers, prim little blocked figures or graceful arabesques. They are shown in innumerable pretty shades, light and dark; in which navy, brown, cocoa, red, green are printed over in designs of contrasting colors.

French flannel in feathery weight and all the Summer colors in small and large stripes is shown in tub dresses for the seashore, most of the models done in the same unelaborated manner.

Among the newest wash fabrics for gowns are several of silk and cotton mixed, some with a beautiful sheen and brocaded after the manner of all-silk stuff. The most stunning of these novelties are the all-white, in bold patterns brilliantly outlined with the silk thread. These are popular for one-piece frocks, coat dresses and especially the separate skirts, plain or plaited, to be worn with the new long blouse and sweater or the sports coat.

LARGE PATTERNS

"Large patterns are exceedingly smart in the new cottons and mixtures of silk and cotton. Ratine, with large figures in a white ground, and Japanese crepe, loosely woven and roughly crinkled, with a pattern of landscape in Chinese red on a white gown, are among the decorative fancies. Rodier crepe is a novelty silk and wool goods that has taken very well and is successfully used for one-piece sport dresses in a great variety of colors.

"The tub material de luxe is crepe in a dozen variants. The cotton crepes are very fashionable, and the washable silk crepes, both plain and figured, are summery and serviceable, and they wash as well as a pocket handkerchief. Among the season's novelties are pattern frocks in crepe, showy floral designs in gay colors on white or a paletinted field. These, too, may be laundered in the good old-fashioned way if one desires to prove the theory.

"Cotton voiles, of course, are to be reckoned among the tub dress materials. The new models shown in these are of a softy, fuller, more dressy type than the tailleur. There are new lustrous voiles of cotton and silk mixed that makes a charming frock, with a skirt gathered or plaited, wrap-around or slightly draped.

DEMAND FOR GINGHAMS

"A definite movement has been on this season to create a general demand for the ginghams—the tissues in stripes and plaids, shown in many lovely tints, and these have a certain vogue, especially in the French models, being used after the manner of crepes and silks. This is in combining plaids or checks of striking color with plain goods in bands, pipings, collars, circular flounces and belts.

"A successful model is made with a tunic, seven-eighths in length, in plaid of mauve and corn color, over a narrow skirt of plain mauve, of which bands at the neck and sleeves and down the front of the tunic are made. Some smart, showy frocks of this sort are shown in the new blues, yellows, greens and browns with white. The black and white combinations are most attractive.

"In the architecture of these so-called tub frocks it is easy to trace their Parisian authorship, even though the original may have been worked out in finer materials—in silk, rather than the materials of our market. On some of our most matter-of-fact frocks is seen the guiding hand of Worth, Jenny, Doeuillet, Martial et Armand, Lelong, Chanel and Viennet, especially the last whose soul delights in simple clothes.

Many of the ultra-stylish "utility" frocks showing the influence of Paris are of the most conspicuous fabrics, patterned in cotton and silk and the mixtures. Figures of enormous size that shocked one's senses of proportion are now the usual thing, and, in some models, are the last word in smartness. These must be handled with consummate skill as the French originals are handled.

THE OTHER EXTREME

"In the other extreme, exceedingly charming are the gowns of demure patterns, tiny and conventional, which add to a frock an appearance of daintiness and chic.

"A few freak frocks have made their appearance, built of cotton and silk in huge blocks of sharply contrasting colors, dizzy diagonals and spirals. They are named the "zebra" gown and have had a sort of vogue, but are accepted only by the few to whom the eccentric has a certain appeal.

"Accessories and trimmings are intriguing details of this season's "wash dresses." Quantities of white muslin ruffings are introduced on colored silks, ginghams and prints, outlining the opening, straight along one side or the middle, around deep collars and cuffs, and in countless clever ways, giving a sweetly fresh appearance to the most ordinary little frock.

"White braids and motifs, in both white and colors, are seen on some late mid-summer models, and the narrow washable ribbons that may be drawn into a ruffle are effectively used on some of the colored cotton dresses.

MONOGRAMS POPULAR

"Monograms are apparently more popular than ever, some of them enormous in size. These are especially good on the tailored type of frocks, silk, linen or cotton. Some pretty little costumes are embroidered in the middle of the front width just at the waist line with a designed figure, signifying nothing in particular other than a decorative touch.

"Scarfs, attached or separate, are shown on many of the tub frocks, especially those in silk or crepe, being always of the same goods as the dress, with sometimes a material of showy contrast added on the ends. Ties, for the tub tailleur, invariably monogrammed or with some ornamental bit of needlework done on the ends, are much used. Belts, longer than when they buckled at the waist line, have come into their own and are shown in wide variety, leather, bead, metal, silk, painted, embroidered, with the greatest latitude in individual taste.

THE LINEN FROCK

"There are women who dress smartly for whom the linen frock will never be passe, and they prefer it to silk for Summer wear. For these the Paris couturieres have designed delightful frocks, some of the heavy linens in white and light colors embroidered in inimitable manner. These exclusive styles done by hand are artistic and costly, but have always an air of richness and refinement.

"For a frock somewhat the same character but within the reach of modest purses, all-over embroidered and open work linens are to be had in both heavy and light weights.

"The lingerie gown is having a vogue, and exquisite creations from the most important Paris houses are shown in our most exclusive shops. None were ever more artistic than these latest models, or more beautiful in detail. The finest needlework done on Brussels net or batiste, or both, and joined by entredeux of real lace, valenciennes, filet, venise, baby Irish, expresses the modish lingerie gown, worn ordinarily over a slip of colored crepe, or satin.

"It is quite suitable to classify this up-to-date version of the lingerie gown as a tub dress, for it is now made separate from the lining and is more simple to handle than the old type, which was a complicated affair."

FOR AFTERNOON OR EVENING

A Cape of Pleated Black Crepe Chiffon With Ermine Collar Is Designed by Patou as a Becoming Wrap for Afternoon or Evenings.

Striking Lace Gowns In Paris

Paris, July 25.—Despite the invasion of lace into informal and semi-formal fields, it is in the evening gown that this fabric still finds its most logical expression. And recent outstanding social affairs in Paris and environs have brought out some very striking gowns in which lace plays an integral part.

On the opening night at one of Paris's foremost theaters a marquise affected a Chanel model of blonde Margot lace, the design a frail floral pattern on a background of black. It was a straightline affair without a belt, and the bodice, cut in a deep round effect, had no sleeves. A narrow band of black mousseline finished the hem of the skirt. The costume was completed by a long, wide scarf of the lace, which was wound several times about the throat of the wearer.

At Deauville a princess was seen wearing a striking Paton gown of silver lace made over a pale pink foundation of mousseline. The dress was made in princess style and the skirt supported a deep flounce of pale pink ostrich. On the same occasion an American lady was clad in a dress of silver cloth combined with heavy silver lace. The lace took the form of two wide spreading panels, which started at either side of the waistline and continued to the ground in a double-train effect. Lace was also used for a bertha collar on the tight-fitting bodice.

An evening frock from Drecoll is developed in harmonising hues of Alencon lace over a foundation of ivory satin. The shades of the lace are blonde, tan and tortoise, one flounce being of tortoise and one of tan while the main portion of the dress is composed of blonde lace. This is a particularly tasteful gown for the matron.

A dress seen at the Deauville Casino, is developed in pink lace and blue crepe georgette. The dress is in chemise form and hangs straight both front and back. It is formed entirely of the pink lace, with the exception of a pleated panel of blue crepe georgette which extends down the center front from neckline to hem. Small, pink artificial roses form the belt and border the edges of the skirt and sleeves, and ties of the blue georgette crepe appear on the left shoulder and at the waistline.

Blonde lace is the fabric of an attractive filmy evening wrap. A broad strip of embroidered chiffon encircles the hips of this model in such a manner as to suggest a low waistline. The collar is composed of similar chiffon. This particular lace model will be found quite as acceptable to the pre deb as to the more mature woman.

CONFIDENCE.

WHAT BEAUTY MEANS TO WOMEN

Every woman cannot be beautiful, but all can be attractive. Even a plain woman, if she has a healthy, beautiful skin, a radiant complexion, can look right, and *feel* right. The confidence that comes from a knowledge that one's skin is free from blotches, blackheads, and other blemishes is a profound satisfaction to the least vain among women, and only the neglected skin is ever really unsightly. Knowing this, it is surprising how little care and thought some women show in the choice of face creams; they will accept the first thing offered them when shopping very often. The way to have a beautiful skin is to ask your chemist for mercolised wax, and *see that you get it*. This unique preparation is absolutely pure, and extraordinarily beneficial. A few applications will entirely remove the dried-up outer surface, leaving the fresh, unblemished skin underneath as clear and delicate as a child's. Apply it at night and wash off in the morning, and the results will astonish you.

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Importance Of Sweaters Grows

Paris, July 25.—Sweaters have become so important a part of a woman's dress that some of the best designers are giving their attention to the creation of new and artistic models. The utility garment, having no claim whatsoever to "looks," has long been in the market, but the steadily increasing popularity of sports dress spurred the modistes to develop the possibilities of the sweater in both beauty and style. The result has been a great variety of models having both practical and picturesque value, and in consequence a broadening of the field in the designing of all forms of the sweater and in its use.

The types of sweater now in vogue are bewildering as to material, form and color. For service at the seashore or the mountains, for cross-country hikes, motoring, yachting and innumerable other purposes there are sweaters of lightweight wool, knitted or woven, or cut from cloth. These employ the most vivid decorative colors, and some of them are swagger in the extreme, effacing the memory of the first models, seasons past, which were dreary, monotonous things, usually of gray or brown or flannel red. The combining of silk with wool of thistle-down weight in the knitted sweaters is done with success, making them both useful and ornamental, for the wool provides the necessary warmth, and the thread of floss gives a lovely sheen to the surface. A sweater of this sort has the advantage of being more dressy in appearance than one of all wool, and may be worn on more occasions.

Fibre silk has created for the greater number of women a sweater that belongs in the category of silk and looks like silk, and yet may be had for a much lower price than the silk article. The colors in these are of wide range, gay, delicate, dark and black. In this type, as in all of the others, the white sweater is most becoming, and is most suitable for Summer wear with the smart sports skirts of white flannel, ratine, sponge, silk or jersey.

The last word in style and beauty is a sweater of crocheted handmade heavy silk floss. This type was first shown in the Tuxedo shape with revers and belt, quite long and coat-like. But gradually this model has been changed, and the one-piece slip-on is the newest and most fashionable. It is popular with the woman of slender figure and straight silhouette.

Curiously enough, while the sweater has become so thoroughly Americanised that we think of it as peculiarly our own, the handsomest of these crocheted silk sweaters came to us from England and Ireland. Some, done in fancy stitches with heavy twisted floss of ivory white, are exceedingly beautiful, and are genuine luxuries, being uncommon and costly.

Some women of fashion have tired of the regulation sweater and have adopted little sleeveless coats that are showy and smart for country wear and snappy and effective with white sports dress. Some are cut after the manner of waistcoats; they are bound with braid and trimmed with buttons and have small pockets. Most of them are in vivid green, scarlet, havana brown or tan. Whatever particular type of sweater is chosen, the Summer voyager will find need for an assortment.

ALPACA SPORTS DRESS

Sports dress of brown and beige plaid alpaca from Worth. The back is in straight chemise form, while the front simulates a blouse.

Dainty Frocks For The Dance

New York, July 25.—The latest idea in dance frocks for midsummer is some thing as delicate as a moth's wings, as fragile as the petals of a poppy that lasts scarcely while you gather it. The latest things from Paris are the lightest and loveliest imaginable, built of tulle, of mousseline de soie revived in gossamer weave, of georgette, cobweb laces and organdie.

A frou-frou dancing frock has the usual unbound unlined slip of satin or taffeta, and the illusion is put on in many flounces on overlapping petticoats with the airy crispness of ballet skirts. The dress in itself is kept simple in French models; only the billowing stuff itself, with always a garniture of nosegay of flowers. This is the type of frock that comes back and is repeated, in but slightly varying versions, sometimes after intervening years, as fashions sway a fickle public.

Because of the unelaborated treatment of tulle, the color of the dress is important. At the moment white is having a vogue. The frocks of frosty white tulle trimmed with trailing sprays of flowers, the kind we know as "French wreaths," are the loveliest things seen at the dances at fashionable resorts. Yellow is quite the rage, too—a clear shade of canary is enchanting. It is combined in some of the French gowns with orange and dame, in fact, with all the deeper shades that glow in a nasturtium blossom.

Charming shades of aquamarine blue, rose and apple green are shown in these tulle dresses, and from one house in Paris has come a dress of geranium red.

Flowers add a note of daintiness to the gowns of sheer materials, and are so much liked that one house of prominence a Paris has used them sewn rather primly on a model of taffeta of thin quality and high lustre. They are artistically and successfully combined with lace in some of the new evening gowns—a treatment which has always belonged to the skill and the taste of the French modiste.

The craze for ostrich that began last season has not diminished, and a particular type of gown has been created in its use. The deep willowy fringe of ostrich in every conceivable color and shade or in black and white is the conspicuous and distinguishing feature of a gown of tubelike silhouette, in satin or crepe, usually in plain goods, but often in brocade.

Organdie has been drawn timidly into the picture. As a daytime dress, a garden party or country teatime dress it is having a distinct revival and appears to have come back to stay. But not for evening parties. The tub dress idea is confined to daylight hours and affairs, and the mode for dinners and dances is nowadays translated in terms of more poetic stuffs.

In one fashionable New York shop, however, is shown a dancing frock of white organise of original design. Four wide scallops cover the skirt from belt to hem. One of these forms a bertha collar and falls over small puffed sleeves. Each flounce is finished with narrow white rick-rack braid with a line of black, and attached to the waist in the middle front is a stiff little bow, with long ends, of bright red two-inch moire ribbon.

In all of the new models is evident a tendency to mark the normal waistline, and the persistent suggestion is the only disturbing note in the otherwise peaceful Summer holiday of the woman of fashion.

Authoritative

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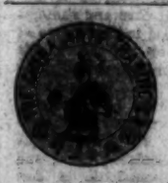

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No metal can touch you
Buy Wideweave Paris for their style; wear them for their comfort. Long wear in every pair—always higher in quality than in price. Say "Paris" when you buy and insist on the genuine.
Manufacturers
A. STEIN & COMPANY
Chicago, U. S. A.
New York, U. S. A.
Representatives
Muller & Phipps, (China) Ltd.
2 Canton Road, Shanghai

You Gain Health and Wealth

By having the Wisdom of getting the *right* things at the *right* time and *place*.

We announce a *Partial* Sale of:—

Classy dress materials, in gabardines, serges and other woollen materials which will be sold at Sacrifice Prices.

French Ratines of different colours and qualities will be sold from $1.75 to $2.10 per yd.

Woollen, and Cotton Blankets in different qualities from $3.50 to $9.50 a pair.

Heavy Single Blankets, $8 to $9 each.

Table Cloths Mercerized Damask 64 in. to 70 in. wide from $2.00 per yd. onwards.

Pequot Sheeting 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4
$1.50, $1.70 $1.90 $2.00.

A big variety of Bath, Face, and Kitchen Towels to be sold from $2.00 per dozen and upwards.

SWEATERS

Ladies' and Children's fancy sweaters, jumpers, and other broken lines, will be sold at real bargain prices.

Ladies' heavy wool sweaters in Saxon Red $5.00

Men's cotton and wool sweaters, 30 pieces in all will be sold at $3 and $4 a piece.

Fine knitted sport coats in purewool, at $6.50 and $7.50 each.

LOOK FOR THE RED LABEL! and the price will talk for themselves.

WE need the Space and Cash, and YOU, the Opportunity of obtaining Seasonable goods at Extremely Reduced Prices—

From the 1st to the 10th of September!!!

I. CANTOROVICH
28 BROADWAY

"The Prince of the Sideboard"

SILVERY SODA SYPHON

Bottled by

Watson's Mineral Water Co.

Tel. E. 485

R. B. Wood (Manager)

'Browsing' In The Shops Of New York

New York, August 2.—The word "browsing" has a leisurely sound, and it properly describes the intriguing occupation of shopping with ease and deliberation—sauntering about the shops on quiet days, looking for treasures among the odds and ends that accumulate between seasons. These treasures include articles of every sort and description, answering to all the possible requirements of a Summer wardrobe. There is a fascination in the search for the things one wants.

The woman who finds, after the season is well under way that she has selected wisely and is completely equipped is very fortunate, for these are times when one may often make a "poor guess" about things and still be lacking in this or that required article, in spite of much buying. It is not always because one's judgment is at fault, but because certain styles of the best authority have a flash of popularity at the opening of the Summer campaign and later lose their charm because they are cheaply imported. Or the weather turns out to be something the very opposite of its early promise, and the frocks and coats and hats with which one stocked up are as appropriate as a sunshade in January.

So there you are—with no relief in sight, unless the special wants can be filled from the special offering of the shops, large and small.

A striking feature of the moment is the scarf. From being an occasional accessory, it has become a conspicuous and essential part of the costume. The best designers at Paris and in America are content to repeat tried conservative dress models and to create beautiful and original scarfs. The latest designs are large enough to envelop the figure from head to foot, and they are made of every imaginable fabric, from wool to gauze, from the most gorgeous lengths of brocade to the lightest crepes, in lovely colors or gay prints.

Long scarfs of tulle are bordered with ostrich, all like a floating cloud of rainbow tints. Strips of white crepe de chine or chiffon have ends of velvet, black or colored. A plain length of chiffon or one color is sewn as a foundation for petals of chiffon, in the same or another shade, or a contrasting color, offering opportunity for a wide variety of delightful color harmonies. This felicitous idea has evolved some of the most intriguing creations such as simply "make" any costume, even the most conventional.

That the genius of the best artists has been put to the creating of the scarf feature of the season's mode is seen in the daring yet wholly enchanting novelties, ivory crepe printed in huge blocks of orange, terra cotta and gray; pale yellow, with flower border or mauve, rose and blue; white deeply pointed with black; and many other striking combinations of white and black. They are printed, embroidered, hand-painted, and they are the rage of the hour.

The very latest thing in scarfs is a shawl of large size. Not the Spanish variety, the blazing splashing square of color and tangling fringe that the Carmens have passed on to America, by way of Manila and Sevilla, but a lovely thing much more finely expressed, and emanating from Italy. It is shown in ciel blue, rose, pale yellow and cream, the corners brocaded in arabesque and flower patterns, selftoned and bordered with a silk fringe of the same shade, fifteen to eighteen inches deep. The dyes with which these shawls are colored are beautiful beyond words, poetic and most grateful contrasted to the fiercely bright colors.

The scarfs are shown in smaller sizes, appropriate as a light protection to the neck and shoulders, and enchanting worn with white and ecru lingerie gowns or evening dresses.

For The Summer Garden Party

For the late summer garden party nothing could be more effective than this straight frock of white crepe de chine with its frilled pockets and frilled flounces and with the inevitable scarf, also frilled. Narrow bands of silk braid, in red and blue, match the gay plaid parasol which the mannequin carries.

Another lovely garden party frock is this one of black satin with long sleeves of ecru lace. The lace is appliqued on the satin in a wide band to form the garniture on the skirt, while medallions of the filmy material cover the corsage. The hat is a picturesque Leghorn with a red rose posed on the under side of the brim. Gobelin blue ribbon streamers hang almost to the angles and trim dress as well as hat.

Accessories Adorn Simple Modes

Pearls Solve Problem Of Distinction To Latest Styles

Paris, August 2.—A straight frock of crepe, unaccented by adornment or contrasting color, continues to be the very acme of smart distinction for afternoon and evening; an austerely smart tailored suit is the preferred of all trotteurs. How may this simplicity of structure, this uniformity of color be saved from polite banality? The powers who create the mode have shown a most ingenious consideration, for they offer by way of cachet strands of incomparably lovely artificial pearls, pearls so rarely constructed for weight, for shape, for luster, that a Persian diver might at the sight rub astounded eyes and question the survival of his own peculiar calling.

Women whose jewel caskets contain a king's ransom in oriental pearls are wearing in profusion these rarely fabricated imitations. The mode of the moment is to wear about one's neck pearls of sharply contrasting hues; as, a string of black pearls, a string of gun-metal, and a string of white.

Over a classically severe robe of white crepe this combination of pseudo jewels is indeed effective, while above a slim black gown a waist-length strand of creamy pearls interspersed with deep emeralds has an incalculable charm. That the costume may present a complete unity, an harmonious pearl or two of conspicuous size is worn either at the ear-lobe or as the sole ornament of a hat of dashing outline. Earrings of pearls matching either black, gun-metal or white pearl strands, are obtainable, and the wearer is at liberty to choose from among these hues the one which best offsets her individual coloring. Not too outre for a woman who is really grande dame is the picturesque custom of placing in one ear-lobe a black pearl and in the other a white.

BRACELETS, OF COURSE

As to her arm, it is braceleted in pearls, of course, if she insistently prefers them, but when a woman has established herself as a prophetess and not a mere recorder of fashions, she will gauntlet her forearm with a sequence of platinum wire bangles of the slimmest possible attenuation. Twenty-four of these delicate circles, our mentor assures us, is the number worn by the true initiate.

A hand so entrancingly framed should have an excuse for animated action. Here it is in the form of a strangely attractive accessory—the calico fan. The sticks are the happiest possible reproduction of eighteenth and early nineteenth century carved ivory pricked out with dull gold; the sweep of fabric is in material bearing the innocent calico designs of a Kate Greenaway era. This very modern fancy is permissible by daylight but may not be carried after dark.

SCARF LIVES ON

"Is the scarf becoming passe?" This is the reluctant question of her who finds floating ends excessively becoming. The answer is reassuring; the scarf lives on in somewhat different fabrics, perhaps, and with new modes of adjustment. In dark blue or brown crepe it may encircle the hips of a straight knee-length over-blouse of paler tone, one end being merely drawn over the other in front instead of being knotted. When the underskirt is of matching crepe an effect is achieved as striking as anything the season offers.

No accessory carries with it a greater appeal for women who respond to every suggestion of smart elegance in dress than does a shoulder scarf of fine net banded with uncurled ostrich flues. The structure of this amazingly mouish trifle is interesting in its novel orginality. A full width scarf of net, measuring two yards or more, is adorned with a length of matching ostrich placed lengthwise, well toward the center of the scarf. The grace of the cleverly devised bit of drapery, when adjusted to the wearer's shoulders, is above praise. It is esteemed the final note of distinction in a costume planned for any formal afternoon event of late summer and for the town weddings of early autumn, occasions which imply a wrap, yet seasons in which the mercury may soar. Uniquely attractive in very dark brown with a broad hat of matching net, it may be worn with a dress of any color, but most effectively of all with one of soft pale gray.

DEBONAIR AUSTERITY

At first glance stern, at second oddly piquant, is a tall-crowned chapeau of back hatter's plush. Nothing but a band of black ribbon relieves its debonair austerity, but in conjunction with a trim gray tailleur it is of a distinction! And notes of color may enliven even the strictest tailored suit this autumn, for the handbag supreme is to be of black velvet framed in silver and studded across the top and on the swinging pendant with ovals of lapis lazuli, jade, or some other highly valued semi-precious stone. An exquisite will add to this toilette a boutonniere matching the stones which inlay and the silk which lines her velvet handbag.

It was a beneficent wind, after all, which wafted into favor the austerely simple cloth tailleur, the straight unadorned robe of crepe de Chine.

Are You Leaving Shanghai

for some Summer Resort or contemplate a Houseboat Trip or a Picnic Party? Then come into our store and have your choice of the following appetising articles for which you will surely crave.

Canned Lobsters
Canned Crab Meat
Canned Shrimps
Mayonnaise (delicious in a salad preparation of above)
Norwegian Anchovies in barrels
Pickled Herrings in glass jars
Salt Holland Herrings
Italian Extra Fancy Salami
Russian Summer Sausage
Crisp Russian & American Dill Pickles
Ripe Olives
Queen Olives
Greek Olives
Gherkins Sweet & Sour
Libby's Lunch Tongue
Libby's Frankfurters

Canned Cheese of numerous Varieties
Cheese in bulk:
Roquefort
Swiss
Kraft in 5-lbs boxes
Limburger
Edam
Camembert in wooden boxes
Sandwich Fillers
Puree au Foie
Pate Foie Gras
Anchovy Paste
Shrimp Paste
Lobster Paste
Chicken & Ham
Potted Chicken
Potted Tongue

A Variety of Jams Too Numerous to List Here

Main Store 100 Szechuen Road

I. SHAININ & Co. The House of Delicacies 100 SZECHUEN ROAD PHONE C. [illegible]

Branch Store 1 Woosung Road (near Astor House)

Pro-phy-lac-tic Tooth Brush

The tufted bristles enable you to reach every little crevice between and around your teeth. The curved handle permits you to brush back teeth easily, freely.

Look for the full facsimile hyphenated name on the box and brush

Just Unpacked—

A selected assortment of **Early Fall Millinery** including silk hats with scarf sets, Semi-elaborate felt sports hats, etc. Inspection invited at

Mode Elite

26 Broadway Shanghai

Makers of smart frocks.

Klim Powdered Whole Milk for the babies

Reliquified Klim at normal strength has the same analysis and coloric value as natural cow's milk and is subject to the same modification when used in infant feeding. Give the kiddies Klim and see how they grow. Full directions as to how to mix printed on each tin.

Ask for Booklet
Stocked by all dealers
Getz Bros & Co. of the Orient, Ltd. Distributors

Autumn

SILK

Sale

final date

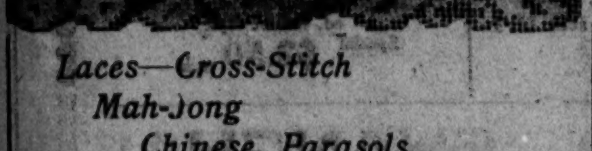
September 7th

Laou Kiu Chwang & Co.

P128 Nanking Road Tel. C. 3169

C 2240

UNIVERSAL HIRE SERVICE
Serves U Right—Day & Night
$1 First 20 Min. $3 per Hr.



Laces—Cross-Stitch
Mah-Jong
Chinese Parasols
Hand-Made Novelties

Wholesale Only

Gray Trading Company
18 Nanking (Corner of Ezra Road)

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KODAK
REGISTERED TRADE MARK

BROWNIES

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A BROWNIE! JUST WHAT I WANTED

THE BROWNIE CAMERA IS EASTMAN MADE

And there is no better present for a growing boy.

It trains the mind artistically and scientifically and there is heaps of fun making pictures

THE KODAK WAY

Simple in construction, reliable in operation, anyone can take perfect pictures right away with a Brownie.

EASTMAN KODAK CO.
SHANGHAI BRANCH
61 Kiangse Road SHANGHAI

Ex British Government Stock All Wool Navy Blue Serge. The Biggest bargain in the Sale. Hundreds of yards sold every day. Ideal for Childran's Suits and Dresses.
56 inch wide
Buargain Price **$1.50** yard

FANCY PRINTED VOILES. The remainder of our seasons stock of voiles will be marked down to clear this week regardless of cost. Amongst them will be found some of the newest and latest patterns.
40 inches wide
Usually $1.95 yard
To clear **$1.00** yd.

DOTTED SWISS MUSLIN. This lovely washing material which is so suitable for Children's Dresses etc. is also marked down to clear this week.
30 inches wide
Usually $1.45 yd.
To clear **$1.00** yd.

REMNANTS! REMNANTS!! Remnants of this seasons dress fabrics comprising Ratines, Voiles, Crepes, Muslins, Foulards etc. marked down at **CLEARANCE PRICES**

FANCY RATES. For early Autumn wear. A lovely range in the newest and most fashionable shades. The majority of these have just come to hand and comprise the very smartest and latest designs.
40 inches wide
Usually $2.95 yard
To clear this week at **$1.50** yd.

5 SPECIAL BARGAIN DAYS TO WIND UP WHITEAWAY'S GREAT SALE

THOUSANDS OF BARGAINS FOR PERSONAL SHOPPING ON MONDAY AND DAILY NEXT WEEK.

Whiteaway's Great Sale Ends on Friday Next at 5.30 Completing a Sale Period beyond all Comparison. It has undoubtedly been the biggest Bargain event of the Season, attracting not only large daily attendances but a great volume of post trade; orders by post have been received from all parts of China. Day by Day this week from Monday until Friday *Final Bargain Lines* will be drawn from each Section of the store and put into the Great Sale at *Absolutely Clearing Prices.* In addition, special tables on the Ground Floor will be packed with *Dollar Bargains* the Greatest Values ever offered to the Shanghai Public Daily 8.30 to 5.30.

In Furnishing Section

12 doz. only **Guest Towels,** Plain or Hemstitched Huck size 16 x 24 inch Usually $15.00 slightly shop soiled NOW **$7.50** doz.

350 doz. **Full size Damask Napktns,** size 24 x 24 inch Worth $12.00 doz. NOW **$5.95** doz.

100 only **Printed Bedspread,** Fast Colours single Bed size **$2.95** each

130 only **Cretonne Covered Cushions,** size about 19 x 19" Price **$1.00** each

300 yards **"Fabrikoid"** Best Leather Substitute. 50 inch wide Usually $5.50 yard NOW **$2.75** yard

300 only **Travelling Rugs,** size 54 x 68" Bargain Price **$3.50** each

500 only **Full size Pillow Cases** (20 x 30 inch) NOW 2 for **$1.00**

200 yards **Pure Bleached Table Damask,** strong weave 56 inches wide Usually $2.95 yard to clear **$1.95** yard

96 only **Pure Linen Huck Towels** with neat scalloped edge and embroidered ends size 24 x 40 inch Usually $3.95 to clear **$2.00** each

150 only **Mosquito Nets** all sizes Round or Square Usual price up to $22.50 to clear **$15.00** each

750 yards **Tapestry** Best Belgian, French and Italian Weaves 50" wide to clear at HALF PRICE

550 yards **Fancy Damask** for Curtains and Upholstery 50" usual price $4.95 per yard to clear **$2.50** yard

Special Bargains

12 only Good Quality English and American Travelling Trunks To Clear at HALF PRICE

4 only English White Enamel Double Beds (no spring). Usual Price $35.00 HALF PRICE **$17.50**

50 pieces Glassware, decorated with Sterling Silver. HALF PRICE

Electric Plated Ice Pails, Syphon Stands, Sugar Sifter, Jam Dishes HALF PRICE

A Small Lot of Solid Brass Vases made with shells used in the Great War HALF PRICE

Odd Chinaware, Sauce Tureens, Meat Dishes etc. HALF PRICE

25 dozen "Tuscan" White Fluted Breakfast Plates. Usually $8.50 HALF PRICE **$4.25**

20 only Brown Enamel Saucepans

	3	4	6	8	10 pint
Usual Prices	$2.00	$2.50	$2.95	$3.25	$4.50
HALF PRICE	$1.00	$1.25	$1.50	$1.65	$2.25

:: :: :: ON GROUND FLOOR :: :: ::

Dollar Bargains

250 Shaving Sets, fully nickel plated complete with shaving brush, mirror cup and etc. **$1.00** set

750 Genuine Gillette safety razor complete with blade in serviceable case **$1.00** set

125 Fine Hollow Ground Razor **$1.00** each

150 doz. Calverts Carbolic Soap **$1.00** doz.

25 doz. Gibb's Coal Cream Shaving Soap 3 for **$1.00**

Nail Brushes 8 for **$1.00**

Gibb's Toilet Soap 8 for **$1.00**

Toilet Papers 5 rolls for **$1.00**

Mammoth Writing Pad 200 sheets 2 for **$1.00**

Wosung Writing Pad 100 sheets 2 for **$1.00**

Willson's Goggles **$1.00** pair

Business Envelopes 250 for **$1.00**

Leatherette Writing Case **$1.00** each

Artificial Flowers in great variety and colours **$1.00** each

50 only Untrimmed Straw Hats in all colours and styles **$1.00** each

200 pairs of J. Band W. B. Corsets Summer weight and strong contil **$1.00** pair

36 only Ladies Camisoles of Strong Long cloth daintily embroidered **$1.00** each

24 only Semi-trimmed Hats for late Summer wear **$1.00** each

Boudoir Caps of Georgette or Tulle trimmed with ribbons 2 for **$1.00** each

Printed Voiles

A Large Range of Printed Voiles usual Price $1.95 offered this week to clear 40 inches wide **$1.00** yard

Printed Crepes

In a large range of designs 27 inches wide 2 yards for **$1.00**

Dollar Bargains In Furnishing Goods

"Wearwell" Scourers 21 by 22 inches 5 for **$1.00**

Bleached Huck Towelling very fine weave 22 inches **$1.00** per yard

Check Cotton Dusters 20 by 20 inches 3 for **$1.00**

Mosquito Netting 90 inches **$1.00** per yd.

Bleached Diaper 33 inches Price **$1.00** yd.

Pillow Cotton (Bleached) 40 inches wide **$1.00** yard

Bleached Turkish Towelling 24 inches Price **$1.00** yard

Cretonne Covered Cushions 19 by 19 inches Price **$1.00** each

Fancy Filet Curtain Net 42 inches Price **$1.00** yard

"Chekeline" Muslin Stencilled Double Border 50 inches **$1.00** per yard

Lace Edged Madras Muslin white 45 in. **$1.00** yard

Bleached Pillow Cases 20 by 30 inches 2 for **$1.00**

Bleached Damask Napkins 20 by 20 in. 3 for **$1.00**

Pure Bleached Sheeting 54 inches **$1.00** per yd.

Striped Glass Towels size 21 by 32 inches Price 3 for **$1.00**

Chamoisette Dusters 22 by 23 inches 3 for **$1.00**

Sponge Cloths (for washing) size 17 by 18 in. up etc. **$1.00** per yd.

This Season's Cretonnes in large variety 31 inches **$1.00** yard

Self Dyed Casement Cloths 50 inches **$1.00** yard

Dollar Bargains For Men

Reis Underwear Vests only **$1.00**

Balbonggan Vests super fine quality Size 28, 30, 32 and 34 **$1.00**

India Gauze Trunk Drawers 2 pairs for **$1.00** daz.

Linen Collar height 2½ inch fine quality **$1.00** each

Washing Belts non rusting fittings. **$1.00** each

Caps in Smart tweeds and check. **$1.00** each

Washing Bow Ties 2 for **$1.00**

Fine Quality Meadow Bleach Handkerchiefs sizes 18x18" 5 for **$1.00**

Pure Wool White Socks **$1.00**

Cotton Socks with vertical stripes, small sizes only 2 pairs for **$1.00**

Read Made Bows smart designs **$1.00**

Thousands of smart ties and Bowties, ties to suit all tastes **$1.00** each

Special Dollar Offers in Aluminium Ware

3 pint Milk Saucepans
2 ,, Saucepans & Covers
2 ,, Coffee Pots
1½ ,, Strong Milk Jugs
Covered Lunch Boxes
Lemonade Sets, including Tumblers, Lemon Squeezers complete in case
9" Strong Frypans
Butter Boxes Airtight with Glass linings
Toilet Holders for Sponge, Soap & Tooth Brushes
Ladle Set, each containing 2 Kitchen Ladles
Kitchen Set of 3 useful articles
½ pint Aluminium Mugs in set of 3

Dollar Bargains For Ladies

Ladies White Handkerchiefs **$1.00** yd.

Ladies Coloured Border Handkerchiefs **$1.00** for 6

Ladies Ribbed Cotton Vests Crocket Straps **$1.00** each

Ladies Ribbed Cotton Vests Ribbon shoulder straps **$1.00** each

Ladies Ribbed Cotton Stockings colours Light Grey, Nigger, Fawn, Putty and Grey size 8 to 10 **$1.00** pair

Ladies assorted fancy mixture cotton Hose size 8½ to 10 Price **$1.00** pair

Ladies White Lisle thread gloves 2 button Price **$1.00** pair

Childrens Picture Handkerchiefs **$1.00** for 8

Ladies Black Lisle Thread Gloves 12 Buttons **$1.00** pair

Childrens spun Silk Hose Colours Black, and White Size 1 to 6 **$1.00** pair

Children's White Cotton Socks size assorted Price **$1.00** for 2 pairs

Children's Coloured Stripe Cotton Socks size 1 to 6 Price **$1.00** for 2 pairs

Children's Suspenders Price **$1.00** for 2 pairs

Infant Shoes colours White Pink & Blue **$1.00** pair

Cotton Braid 6 yards, 12 yards for **$1.00**

Rose Bud Trimming 6 yards for **$1.00**

Fourchon Lace 6 yards, 8 yards, 10 yards & 12 yards **$1.00**

Embroidery insertion 3 yards, 4 yards and 6 yards for **$1.00**

Embroidery Flouncing **$1.00**

Night Gown Tops **$1.00**

Special Dollar Offers in Tinware

Cake Tins Deep and layer shape in set of 4 pieces
Jelly Moulds and pie tins in set of 3 pieces
Flour Sifters and Quart Measures in sets of 2 pieces
Bread Baking Tins in set of 3 pieces
Strainers, Toasters, Egg Beaters, Spoons, Ladles in sets of 3 pieces.

Fancy Section

Special Clearing Lot of about 150 yards Fine White Voile Flouncing assorted Patterns. Width 42 inches Usually $3,50 yard Bargain Price **$1.95** yard

Maid Marion White Knit Cotton Vests, short sleeves, closed Fronts, size small womens Bargain Prices **$1.50** each

Ladies Ribbed Cotton Vests Brocketed shoulder straps, extra fine quality size womens Bargain Price **$1.45** each

Ladies Cream Knit Cotton Combinations, short sleeves, Knee Length, size small womens Bargain Price **$3.50** pair

Fine Quality White Voile Flouncing Nicely embroidered Hemstitched Border width 42 inch Bargain Price **$2.95** yard

SUN SHADES All Sunshade further reduced by 25% off Sale Sale Price good selection colours and designs Many Bargain

4 Ply Double Knitting Wool, 15 leading colours Bargain Price **$2.75** lb.

Remainder of stock of Ladies and Children Bathing Costumes reduced to HALF PRICE

24 only Ladies Wool Scarves fringed ends assorted colors, all reduced to HALF PRICE

Ladies Artificial Silk Hose Mock Back Seem cotton Typs and feet colours Grey, Champ. Sun burn 8½ to 10 Bargain Price **$1.50** pair

Millinery Showroom

Ladies Sports Coats of Artificial Silk, finished with sash at waist Special **$5.00** each

Ladies Costumes of White Drill or Pigne Trimmed with pearl Button Special **$5.00** each

Ladies Jumper Suits of White Drill or Pigne Trimmed with contrasting shade Special **$5.00** each

Ladies Organdie Dresses assorted shades, trimmed ribbon and frill Special **$7.50** each

Ladies Heavy Weight Artificial Silk Sports Coats, a few shades only Special **$10.00** each

J. B. and W. B. Corsets for slender and average figures in white contil Special **$2.75** each

Sports Hats Soft and Pliable of Mixture colours straw with contrasting band Special **$3.00** each

Ladies Longcloth Combinations, trimmed with broderie anglais, wide shape Special **$3.75** each

Ladies Cotton Camisoles, hand embroidered, newest style Special **$2.50** each

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & COMPANY, LIMITED, SHANGHAI

TERMS CASH "WAYLOO CORNER" **NO CREDIT**

NANKING ROAD — SZECHUEN ROAD

TELLING THE NEWS WITH PICTURES

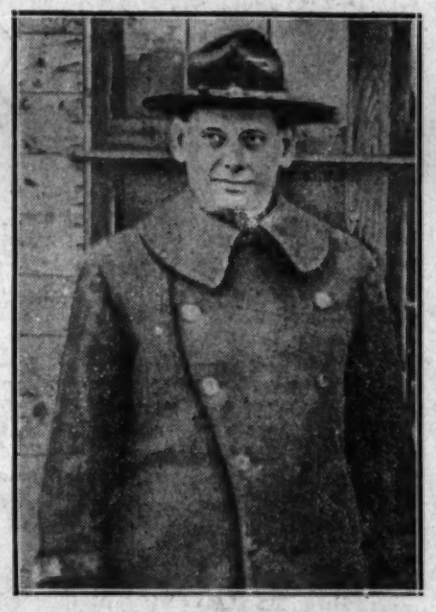
YOUTHFUL CHAMPION—James J. Brophy, of Los Angeles, only seventeen-months-old, is at home in water as much as in his little trundle bed. (Int'l Newsreel.)

"GOOD MORNING JUDGE!"—And who'd be sorry to be arraigned before Mrs Virginia H. Mayfield, Judge of Court of Domestic Relations in Birmingham, Ala.

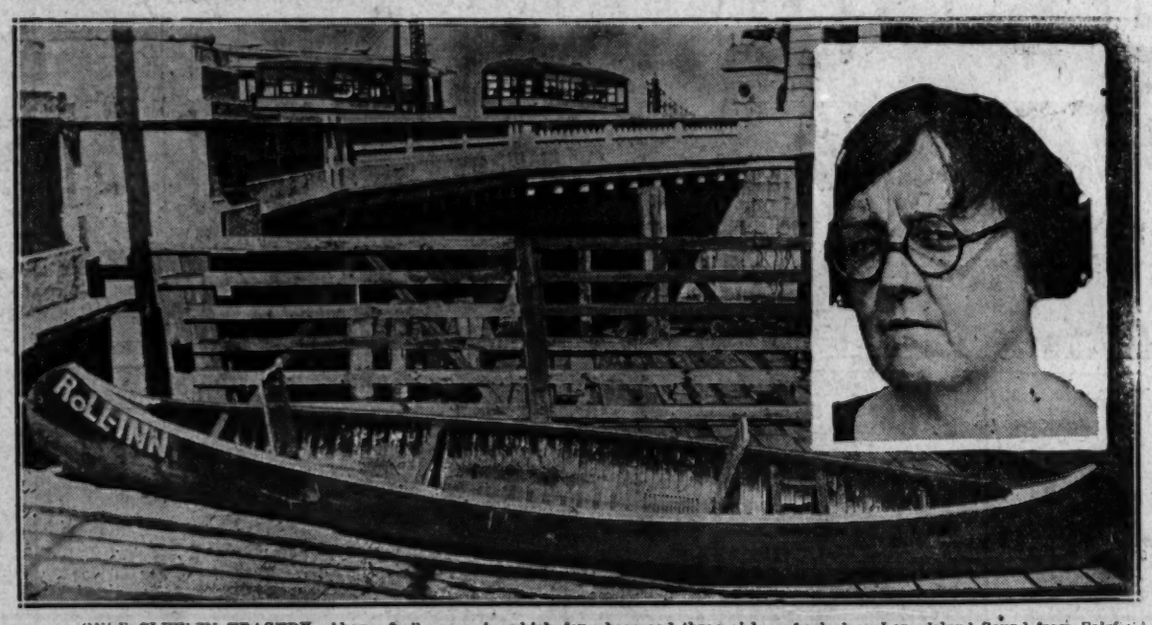
WEST POINT CADETS STAGE SHAM BATTLE in mountains near United States Military Academy. (Int'l Newsreel.)

"AIN'T SCIENCE GRAND?"—D. H. Warren, dairy expert of Agricultural Department, Washington, is shown making X-Ray of holes in Swiss cheese. (Int'l Newsreel.)

WONDERFUL FIRE ALARM—"Fire! Fire! Fire!" yelleld Polly, and saved lives of Mrs. John Logan's family in Washington, D. C., blaze. (Int'l Newsreel.)

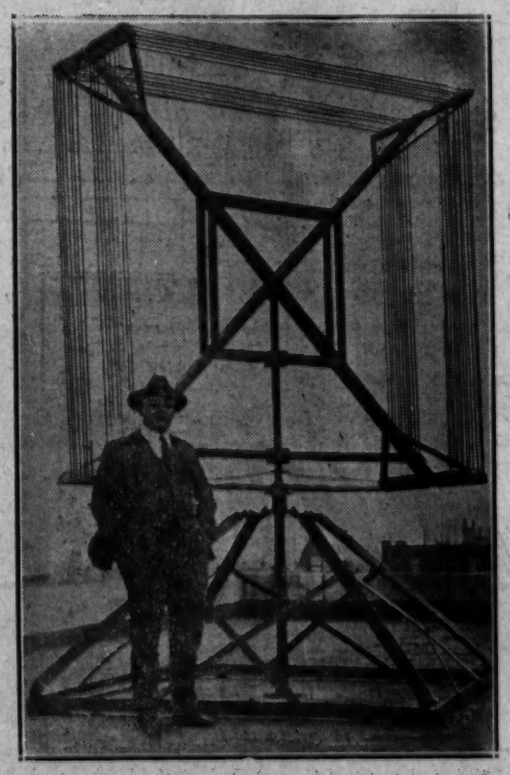


MAJOR-GENERAL FOR ONE DAY—Just before retiring, after forty-four years of distinguished service in United States Army, Brigadier-General Grote Hutcheson was advanced to that rank for one day so that he would receive advanced pay on retirement. He built Port of Embarkation at Newport News, Va., used in World War. (Int'l Newsreel.)



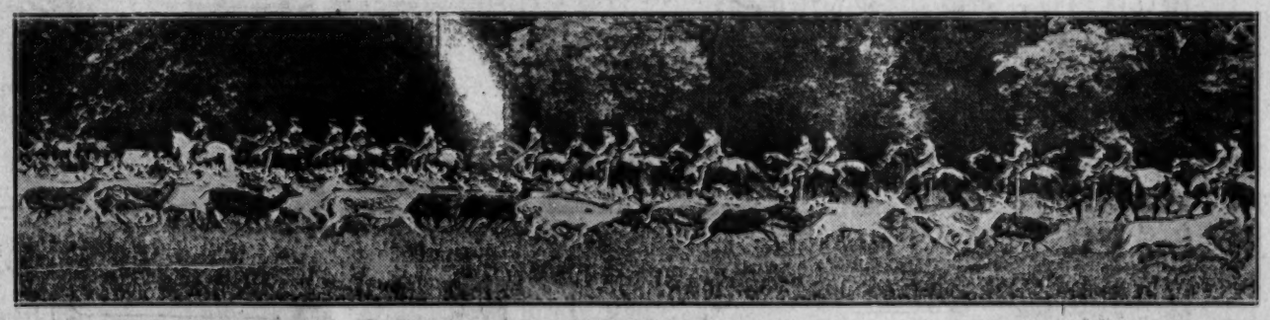
ONLY CLEW IN TRAGEDY—Above, frail canoe in which four boys and three girls embarked on Long Island Sound from Fairfield Beach, Conn., and never returned. Search for bodies continues. Mrs. Helen Mills (insert), owner of canoe, had it burned. (Int'l Newsreel.)

BOYS' PET COLLIE SHOT BY NEIGHBOR—"Mickey," $5,000 collie and his youthful masters, Bernard and Milton Silver, of New York City, who are away at camp, while their pet lies in their bed, wounded by superintendent of neighboring apartment house. (Int'l Newsreel.)



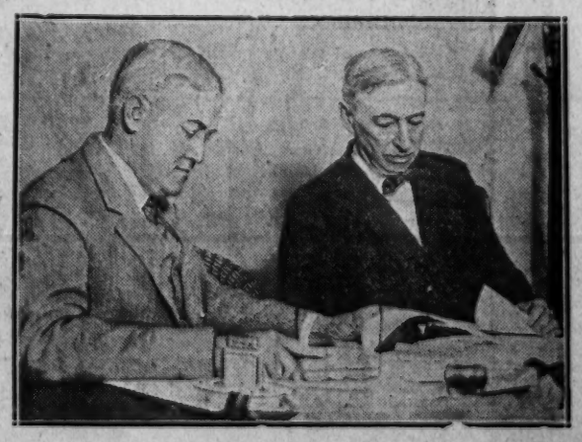
LARGEST FRAME WIRELESS AERIAL eight feet high, with 1536 feet of wire, has been mounted on Bush Terminal Buildings in London. (Int'l Newsreel.)

MRS. CORNELIA WOLCOTT SNYDER, wife of Captain C. P. Snyder, U. S. N., broke bottle of wine when submarine V-1, largest in world, was launched at Portsmouth, N. H. (Int'l Newsreel.)



LUCKY THIS WASN'T STAG HUNT—Unusual photograph shows herd of startled deer racing through woods of Arundel Park, near London, when body of Oxford University students, members of Officers' Training Corps, rode through. (Int'l Newsreel.)

PREMIERS CONFER INFORMALLY—Premiers Herriot, of France, and MacDonald of England, discuss international questions at week end at Chequers Court, MacDonald's official country home. They are shown resting on crest of Cymberline Mount, in Chilterns. (Int'l Newsreel.)



DISCUSS CAMPAIGN PLANS—John W. Davis, Democratic Presidential nominee, is shown in New York, before departure for Maine, mapping out his plans with Clem L. Shaver, "Sphynx of West Virginia," who is to be chairman of Democratic National Committee and campaign manager. (Int'l Newsreel.)

Bringing Up Father